



HAL
open science

Environmental and human health issues related to long-term contamination by chlordecone in the French Caribbean

Pierre Benoit, Jean Pierre J. P. Cravedi, J-C. Desenclos, Christophe Mouvet, Guido Rychen, Michel Samson

► **To cite this version:**

Pierre Benoit, Jean Pierre J. P. Cravedi, J-C. Desenclos, Christophe Mouvet, Guido Rychen, et al.. Environmental and human health issues related to long-term contamination by chlordecone in the French Caribbean. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2020, 27 (33), pp.40949-40952. 10.1007/s11356-020-09531-4 . hal-02886361

HAL Id: hal-02886361

<https://hal.science/hal-02886361>

Submitted on 8 Oct 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Environmental and human health issues related to long term contamination by chlordane in the French Caribbeans

Pierre Benoit¹, Jean Pierre Cravedi ², Jean-Claude Desenclos ³, Christophe Mouvet⁴, Guido Rychen ⁵, Michel Samson ⁶

¹UMR ECOSYS, INRAE, AgroParisTech, Université Paris-Saclay, 78850 Thiverval-Grignon, France

²UMR Toxalim, INRAE, ENVT, INPT Purpan, Université de Toulouse, 31027 Toulouse, France
Santé publique France, 94415 Saint-Maurice, France

⁴BRGM - DEPA/CEL, 45060 Orléans, France

⁵ENSAIA, URAFPA, ENSAIA, INRAE, Université de Lorraine, 54505 Vandoeuvre Les Nancy, France

⁶Univ Rennes, Inserm, EHESP, Irset (Institut de recherche en santé, environnement et travail) - UMR_S 1085, Rennes, France

Chlordecone is an organochlorine insecticide extensively used in the French Caribbeans (FC), Guadeloupe and Martinique, from 1972 to 1993. This pesticide, which was applied on banana plantations to control banana weevil, undergoes an extremely slow degradation in the environment and is still present in soils where it was applied. It was only in 1999 that French health and environmental authorities became aware of the extent of the pollution due to chlordecone. In addition to soils, it was detected in rivers and groundwaters as well as in coastal ecosystems, and was found to contaminate the terrestrial and aquatic food chains. From that date, the consequences of long-term environmental contamination by chlordecone on human and ecosystem health were considered of major concern. Chlordecone toxicological studies performed in rodents demonstrated evidence of kidney lesions, hepatotoxicity, neurotoxicity, reprotoxicity, developmental toxicity, and carcinogenicity. Chlordecone is also an endocrine-disrupting chemical due to its estrogenic properties both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Epidemiological studies have recently shown that the exposure to chlordecone is associated with the occurrence of adverse health events including prostate cancer.

Since early 2000's, surveys conducted in French Caribbeans have confirmed that in contaminated areas soils, rivers, spring and ground waters, aquatic biota, crops were polluted by chlordecone. This situation became a major concern for FC citizens and for French health authorities, giving rise, among other initiatives, to several research programs encouraged and founded in the frame of the PNAC (national action plan chlordecone) supported by the French Government which started in 2008 through 3 successive plans (PNAC 1 2008-2010, PNAC 2 2011-2013 and PNAC 3 2014-2020). These programs aimed at filling gaps and providing data on the occurrence of chlordecone in environmental matrices, on its carry over and transfer in the food chain, on human exposure as well as its social factors and on the (eco-)toxicological and health effects of chlordecone.

A scientific conference on chlordecone followed by public restitution days were held in Martinique and in Guadeloupe from October 16th to 19th 2018. During the conference, which gathered more than 200 scientists and experts, recent advances in different scientific fields of research dealing with environmental issues, plant and animal production sectors, human health concerns, humanities and social sciences, were presented. The conference aimed at fostering interactions and synergies between scientific disciplines around the « one Health » concept which promotes integrated and systemic approaches of human and ecosystem health. The goal was to present and discuss possible solutions to reduce the contamination of ecosystems and human populations' exposure.

Improving the knowledge of chlordecone contamination in soils and its migration to waterbodies remains necessary before promoting measures to reduce its dispersion at the catchment scale. Field observations, experimental studies and modelling approaches addressing the dispersion of chlordecone have been conducted in instrumented sites dedicated to pesticides in both Guadeloupe and Martinique (OPALE observatory). These catchments are representative of contaminated areas with a significant proportion of land occupied by formerly treated banana crops. Processes regulating the interactions between the soil and water fluxes have to be thoroughly understood at the plot and catchment scale in order to precise the seasonal dynamics of chlordecone emissions to river and ground waters, the predominance of soluble versus suspended particles in these fluxes in relation to rainfall intensity, soil types, landscape position, land-use and cropping practices.

Ecotoxicological impacts of chlordecone concern terrestrial, river, coastal and marine ecosystems. Bioaccumulation of chlordecone in the food chain, via biomagnification processes is evidenced for most aquatic organisms. Improving the aquatic ecosystem exposure measurements remains a challenge and standardized and integrated protocols are needed for in situ monitoring of chlordecone and other pesticides in these ecosystems. Integrating new results at different levels of organisation of the food web is critical to address the difficult question of long-term effects of chlordecone even at low concentrations

in waterbodies. It is therefore necessary to rely on new tools and methods, e.g. sensors, biomarkers, -omics, analytical platforms, dedicated to ecotoxicological approaches, predictive toxicology and epidemiological studies.

Decontaminating soils remains a real challenge knowing the very low degradability of chlordecone and the large areas impacted. Different remediation strategies have been developed at different scales. The process based on strongly reducing conditions achieved through addition of zero valent iron has proven its effectiveness for a nitisol in the field conditions of an actual banana plantation. Enhanced microbial biodegradation remains presently limited to anaerobic laboratory conditions. Other strategies may rely on the use of plant and phytoextraction processes. Once tested in laboratory conditions, the different strategies have to be tested in situ with the different soil types present in the French Caribbeans since various processes, e. g. different diffusion and ageing of chlordecone in the soil matrix according to the soil type, influence the effectiveness of remediation. Conversely, the enhancement of sequestration processes by addition of exogeneous organic matter in soils represents a way to reduce the transfer from soil to water and crops.

It is well recognized that the contamination process of agricultural products by chlordecone is related to the transfer to the plant of the contaminant present in soil, to the bioaccumulation in animal tissues of chlordecone present in surrounding environment (e.g. bioconcentration in aquatic species) or by the intake of contaminated soil or feed by farm animals. Indeed, for some species, involuntary ingestion of contaminated soil is a very significant route of contamination. The sources of contamination and the toxicokinetic properties of chlordecone in the main target species should therefore be determined in order to recommend breeding practices that can limit the contamination of tissues intended for human consumption. A reduction of chlordecone uptake can be achieved through the use of sequestering agents added to the soil or incorporated into feedstuffs (activated carbons, biochars). If toxicokinetic studies are useful to better understand the contamination process, they may also help to define adequate decontamination strategies, i.e. periods of decontamination of animals compatible with breeding practices.

In humans, exposure via food may vary considerably, depending on the origin of the food. It is therefore essential to have through appropriate and repeated population survey accurate data on the levels of contamination of different commodities, but also to identify the foods and supply chains that contribute the most to exposure. The biomonitoring of the population is another way of assessing the exposure. It allows not only to know the range and median levels of chlordecone in blood in the West Indian population, but also to assess the decline of its concentration in blood over time and therefore the effectiveness of the public policies and interventions implemented in French Caribbeans.

Hazard identification and human health effects resulting from the exposure to chlordecone are a subject of important research efforts. Not all of the toxicological effects of chlordecone are known yet, and this may warrant further investigations on the mechanisms of action of this pollutant. Thus, experiments of cell biology or on animal models can be helpful. Further epidemiological investigation, based on large cohorts studies are also required to find out more on the links between exposure to chlordecone and health outcomes. This include follow-up from conception until death, including pregnancy and child development outcomes, the assessment of the impact on risk of chronic diseases, and cancer, the contribution of occupational exposure...

This special issue on chlordecone will provide state-of-the art information on occurrence, fate and toxicity of this bioaccumulative and persistent organochlorine insecticide in the Caribbean environment, as well as on human exposure and health effects associated with its presence in the food chain. Studies providing

specific solutions in the field of remediation and decontamination strategies are also included in this volume.

Accepted manuscript



Pierre Benoit, PhD, is a soil scientist and director of research at the French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE) working at Joint Research Unit INRAE/AgroParisTech ECOSYS in Thiverval-Grignon. His research interests concern soil science and the coupling of biological and physico-chemical processes involved in the fate and transport of pesticides and other organic contaminants in soil and water.

Applications concern the assessment of several management and cropping practices such as organic waste recycling in agricultural soils, soil tillage practices, cover crop introduction, ecological infrastructures such as grassed buffer strips and wetlands and their impacts on the fate and transport of pesticides and other organic contaminants.



Jean-Pierre Cravedi, PhD, is a toxicologist and is director of research at the French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE) at Toulouse. He was until 2019 deputy head of the human nutrition and consumer behaviour division, in which he was in charge food safety scientific programmes. He published more than 350 articles and reports in scientific journals, most of them being in the field of food safety,

environment and health. In the last 10 years he coordinated 3 national or international projects and contributed to 11 research programmes. He is currently member of several working groups at the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), and the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (ANSES).



Jean-Claude Desenclos, MD, PhD, moved to public health in 1988 after several years of medical general practice and international humanitarian involvement through Médecins Sans Frontières. After working for 3 years at the US CDC as a medical epidemiologist, he joined the newly created French national surveillance institute (Institut de Veille Sanitaire [InVS]) in 1993. He was the head of the InVS Department of infectious Diseases for 12 years and became

the Scientific Director of InVS in 2008. He then became the scientific director, deputy to the general director at the creation of the new French public health Agency (Santé Publique France) in 2016. Dr. Desenclos is the author or co-author of 210 international scientific publications and editor of a French textbook in epidemiology. He is affiliated with the Paris Doctoral School of Public Health where he supervises PhD students. He participates to numerous scientific committee and advisory boards in France and in Europe. He is associate editor to the "European Journal of Epidemiology" and the French journal "Santé Publique". Dr. Desenclos currently serves as Secretary General of the International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI: <http://www.ianphi.org/>).



Christophe Mouvet, PhD, is a senior scientist at the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (Brgm, the French geological survey). His main research activities are related to the fate of micropollutants, mainly pesticides, and their degradation products from the soil surface to and in groundwaters. He combines laboratory studies with field work, both at various scales, with a strong interest in the analytical issues. For the last ten years, he has lead the Brgm research team on the remediation of soils contaminated by chlordecone, with a focus on the process of In Situ Chemical Reduction (ISCR). Starting from a proof of concept in laboratory mesocosms, ISCR has been validated at plot scale in actual field conditions. He has also coordinated studies on the genotoxicity, mutagenicity and proangiogenic properties of several chlordecone transformation products formed by ISCR.



Guido Rychen, PhD, is a Professor in Animal Sciences at the University de Lorraine-Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie et des Industries Alimentaires. For eleven years, he managed the INRAE-UL research unit "Unité de recherches Animal et Fonctionnalités des Produits Animaux. His main research area is related to organic pollutants transfer in the food chain, Currently, he is the coordinator of the national INSSICCA project which aims at providing new strategies to secure livestock production systems in chlordecone contaminated areas (www.inssicca.fr). Since 2003, he is also involved in the safety assessment of feed products and additives at the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), and was the chair of the FEEDAP panel from 2015-2018.



Michel Samson has got his PhD in 1993 at University of Paris XI (France). He studied as postdoctoral scientist at Université Libre de Bruxelles (Brussels, Belgium) supported by prestigious fellowships (EMBO, European Community, etc.). He passed two years as visiting scientist at Genentech (California, USA). He is now team leader and director of research of Inserm at University of Rennes (France). He is director of Institut de Recherche en Santé, Environnement et Travail (Irset ; <https://www.irset.org/>) - UMR 1085 Inserm. He is also member of several national and international councils: member of Scientific Council of Inserm (2017-2021), member of Administrative Council of EHESP (National school of Public health) (2018-present), member of Administrative Council of AFEF (French society of Hepatology) (2018-2021), member of SAB of RISUQ (Réseau Intersectoriel de recherche en Santé de l'Université du Québec, Canada) (2019-present). He studies the inflammation, cell death and the impact of environmental factors in liver pathologies. He has published more than 100 papers in reputed journals (Nature, Cell, J Exp Med, Hepatology, J Hepatol., etc...), with already more than 9400 citations and H-index 40.

