



## Hurricane Study Unearths Prior Lead Problem in New Orleans

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Recent Texas Tech University-led research has discovered high concentrations of lead in the poorest and oldest parts of New Orleans.

The results, one of five pollution studies related to Katrina, were published online a special issue of *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*.

"Our research to evaluate contaminants in New Orleans was critical to determine if storm surges and flooding altered chemical concentrations or distribution," said George Cobb, a professor in the Department of Environmental Toxicology at The Institute of Environmental and Human Health at Texas Tech. "We found that long-term, human-health consequences in New Orleans are difficult to attribute to chemical deposition or redistribution by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. However, lead was found in elevated concentrations, particularly in the most disadvantaged areas of New Orleans."

To calculate the impact of chemical contamination, a multidisciplinary research group studied 128 sampling sites across New Orleans. The team combined their findings with data sets generated by Burton Suedel with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Maps were then compiled from the resulting data to reveal chemical distribution across the city.

While the team's findings indicated that levels of lead frequently exceeded regulatory thresholds, further research showed that many of the contaminants were present in high concentrations before the storm season and that lead may have posed a significant risk to New Orleans residents for years before Hurricane Katrina.

The highest concentrations in New Orleans of arsenic and lead were observed in soils from the poorer sections of the city, Cobb said. The team also discovered that 15 percent of their samples contained lead concentrations that exceeded a regulatory threshold for safety. The highest concentrations of lead were found in the oldest parts of the city.

The regulatory threshold for lead is 400 micrograms per gram. In one sample, the team discovered 8,000 micrograms per gram.

Hurricane Katrina, which hit New Orleans in August 2005, remains the costliest and deadliest hurricane to ever hit the United States. When the category 5 hurricane hit land, the resulting surge extended six miles inland, breaching the levees of New Orleans, causing flooding to 80 percent of the city to depths of 19 feet.

In human terms, Katrina resulted in 1,800 confirmed fatalities spread across six states with at least 700 people confirmed missing and more than 1 million people displaced. Katrina-related damage is estimated to exceed \$84 billion. Yet, it is the indirect environmental impact that continues to pose a risk to the population of New Orleans.

"While evidence suggests that hurricanes may likely increase in intensity, resulting in even greater economic damage in the future, there are social and cultural factors that are also important regarding the future impact of hurricanes," said Bill Benson, a director with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's offices on the Gulf Coast. "It is important that higher priority is given to understanding social factors and demographic patterns pertaining to continued development along our nation's coastline."

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