Development of a RapidTox Dashboard to Inform Risk Assessment

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Outline of this presentation

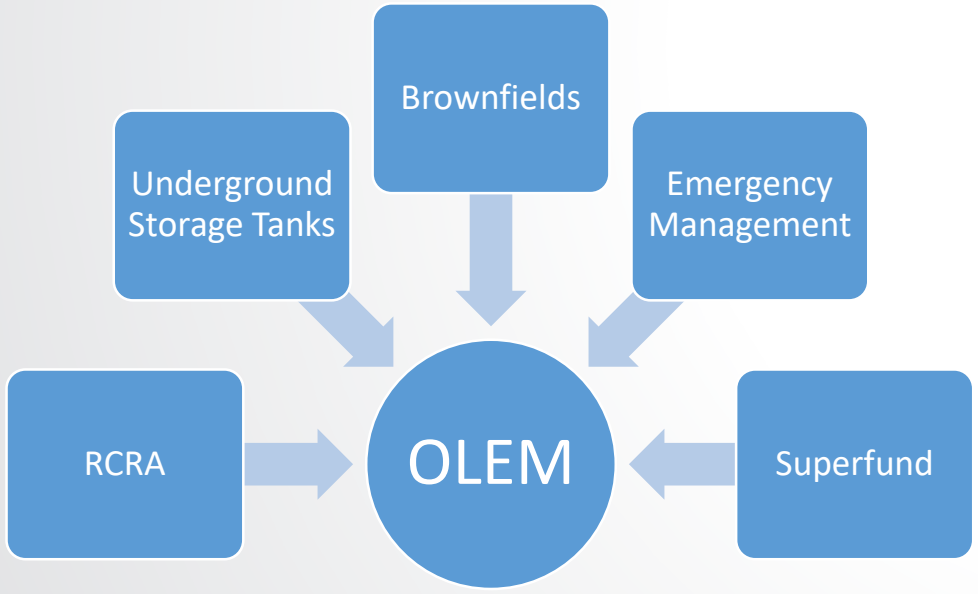
- Emergency Response and the U.S. EPA: brief overview
- Traditional Risk Assessment
  - Okay, Houston, we've had a problem here (Swigert, April 1970)
- CompTox Chemicals Dashboard
- RapidTox Prototype Workflow for Emergency Response

Background

- Decades of chemical production and use in product formulations
  - Pesticides, linear/(poly)cylic organics, complex materials (nano)
  - Consumer products, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, textiles, etc. (e.g., CPSC, FDA)
- Occurrence in soil, water, air (rarely singular chemicals; mixtures)
- TSCA, FIFRA, CERCLA, SARA, RCRA
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (1986)
  - Superfund is an EPA program to clean up the most polluted sites in America
  - Sites are evaluated for risks to human health or the environment
  - Currently > 1300 NPL sites

Emergency Response and the U.S. EPA

- Superfund is part of EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) which responds to a wide variety of environmental risks



- **Emergency response:** Quick, reliable data to protect human health and the environment
- **Superfund Cleanups:** Robust toxicity data that can hold up in court
- **RCRA:** High quality hazard and physical properties data sufficient for regulations
- **All programs**:
  - UVCBs
  - Mixtures
  - Exposure
  - Fate and Transport, PhysChem

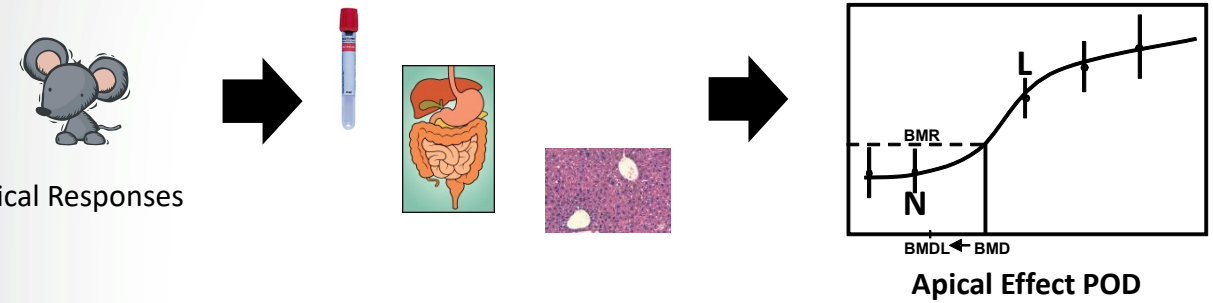
Emergency Response and the U.S. EPA

- 1000's of emergencies annually
  - Oil spills; release of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear contamination into the environment
- Scale of emergencies is diverse from localized/limited releases up to large-scale/national events
- Information needs for a given emergency scenario depends on the scope of the problem and the threat(s) involved (e.g., imminent threat to human health; intermediate phase(s); longer-term clean-up)

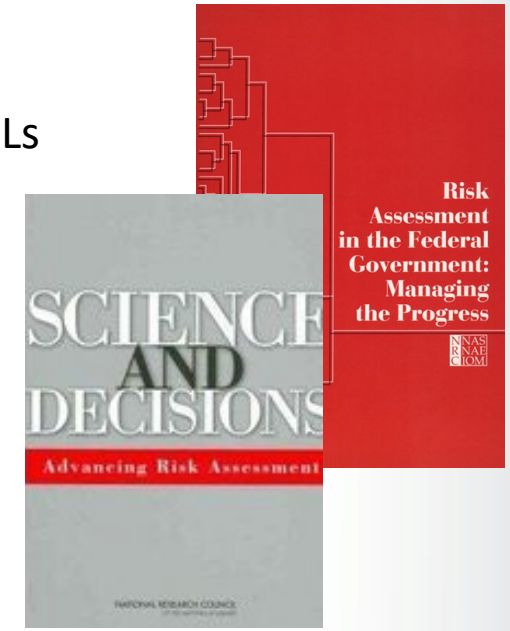
Emergency Response and the U.S. EPA

- Key reliance on existent health or toxicity values for exposure scenarios of concern (i.e., acute or short-term)
- Identification/use of values varies by response purview or condition (e.g., Regional Screening Level tables; AEGLs, CDC/NIOSH occupational values, NHSRC PALs, State-level values, etc.)
- No time to "come up" with health values for an emergency
  - Values available but for longer exposure duration(s)
  - No values at all; broad gradation of available toxicity data
- Option: wait for an assessment??? Can't wait—livelihood depends on rapid decisions
- Option: integrate existent information and new approach methodologies-based data to inform decision-making?
- What is the fit-for-purpose? Priority ranking, screening, and/or assessment

Traditional Risk Assessment Practice



POD identification
-preferably BMDLs
-If BMD fails, NOAELs or LOAELs



- Non-cancer Reference Values (RfD, RfC) = POD/UF_C
- UF_C = composite uncertainty factor
  - UF_A = animal-to-human
  - UF_H = interindividual variability
  - UF_S = subchronic-to-chronic duration
  - UF_L = LOAEL-to-NOAEL
  - UF_D = database
- Cancer Values (OSF, IUR) = increased cancer risk from a lifetime oral or inhalation exposure to a chemical. Usually expressed in units of proportion (of a population) affected per mg/kg-day (oral) or $\mu g/m^3$ (inhalation)

Okay Houston, we've "got" a problem

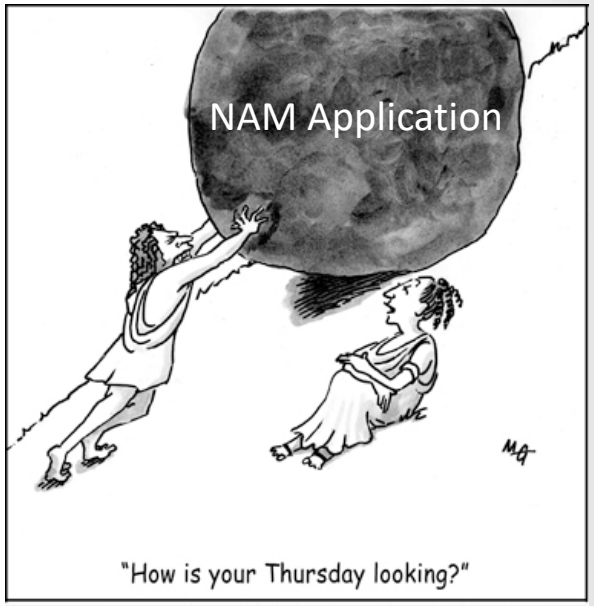
- Assessment timeline: Integrated Risk Information System (years), Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values (months up to 2 years), ATSDR MRLs (years)
- Depending on who you talk to, there are anywhere from 20K to >80K chemicals currently in the environment/commerce
- Collectively, across our global community of toxicology and risk assessment practice, only a small fraction of those chemicals have been assessed for toxicity

*For problem formulations associated with protection of human health, in particular emergency response, higher throughput of qualitative and quantitative information for contaminants is paramount!

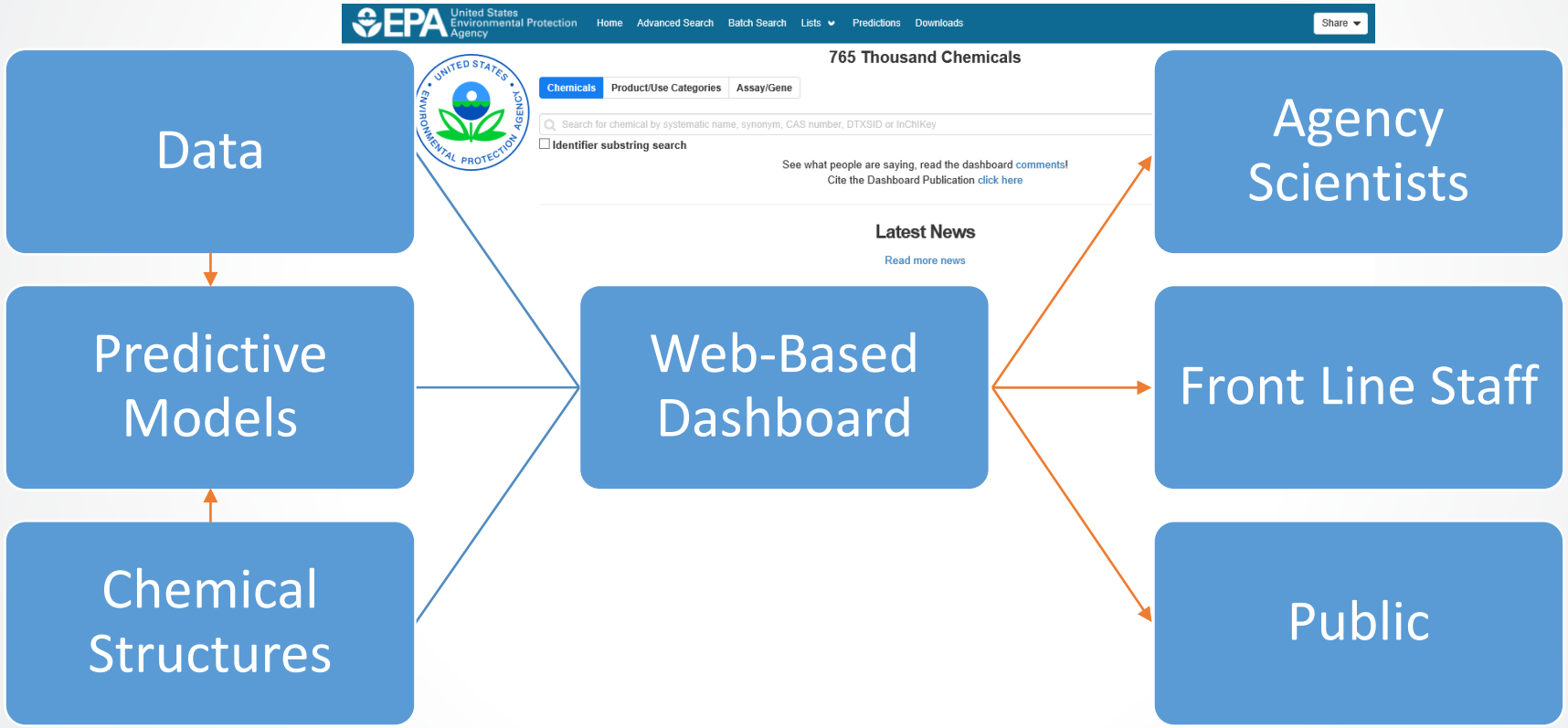
- Over the past decade, several reports, books, resource documents, etc. have been published regarding the use of New Approach Methods (NAM) across the human health risk assessment paradigm (i.e., shifting the paradigm)
- Numerous labs, centers, workgroups, and initiatives across federal, private, and academic institutions have been formed to advance NAM and Computational Toxicology platforms

NAM/CompTox Toolbox to Date

- **Data-mining**: comprehensive collection and collation of extant hazard and exposure data –(Martin et al. 2009. Environ Health Perspect 117: 392-399)
- **Chemoinformatics**: structure-activity/read-across; QSAR –(Wang et al. 2012. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol 63: 10-19; Helman et al. 2019. ALTEX Feb 4, epub ahead of print: https://www.altex.org/index.php/altex/article/view/1202)
- **High-Throughput (HT) Exposure modeling**: ExpoCast –(Egeghy et al. 2016. Environ Health Perspect. 124(6):697-702)
- **High-Throughput Toxicokinetics**: *in vitro-to-in vivo* (IVIVE) modeled dosimetry –(Wambaugh et al. 2015. Toxicol Sci 147: 55-67)
- **Bioactivity** (in vitro): cell-free and/or cell-based HT assay data –(Judson et al. 2011. Chem Res Toxicol 24: 451-462)
- **Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP)**: expert-driven identification of signal transduction pathways along the exposure to outcome continuum. –(Edwards et al. 2015. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. epub ahead of print: http://jpet.aspetjournals.org/content/early/2015/11/04/jpet.115.228239.long)



EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard



For more detailed info see: A.J. Williams et al. (2017). The CompTox Chemistry Dashboard: a community data resource for environmental chemistry. *J Cheminform* 9(1):61

CompTox Chemicals Dashboard Overview

Data Availability

- Chemical Properties
- Environmental Fate and Transport
- Hazard (*in vivo*, *in vitro*, *in silico*)
- ADME
- Exposure
- Bioactivity
- Similar Compounds
- Literature

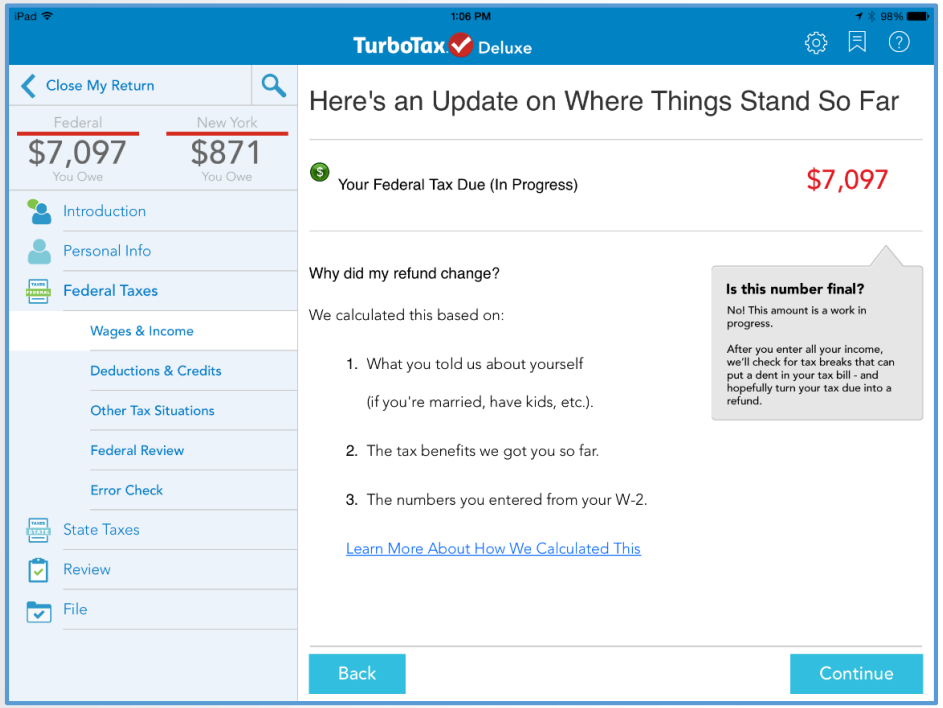
Data Interpretability/Application

- Key components:
  - Collects known health/tox/exposure values into one place
  - Readily surface hazard/D-R information (e.g., PODs)
  - Facilitates identification of analogue(s)
  - Can inform uncertainty(ies)
  - Fill information gaps
  - Linkable data streams

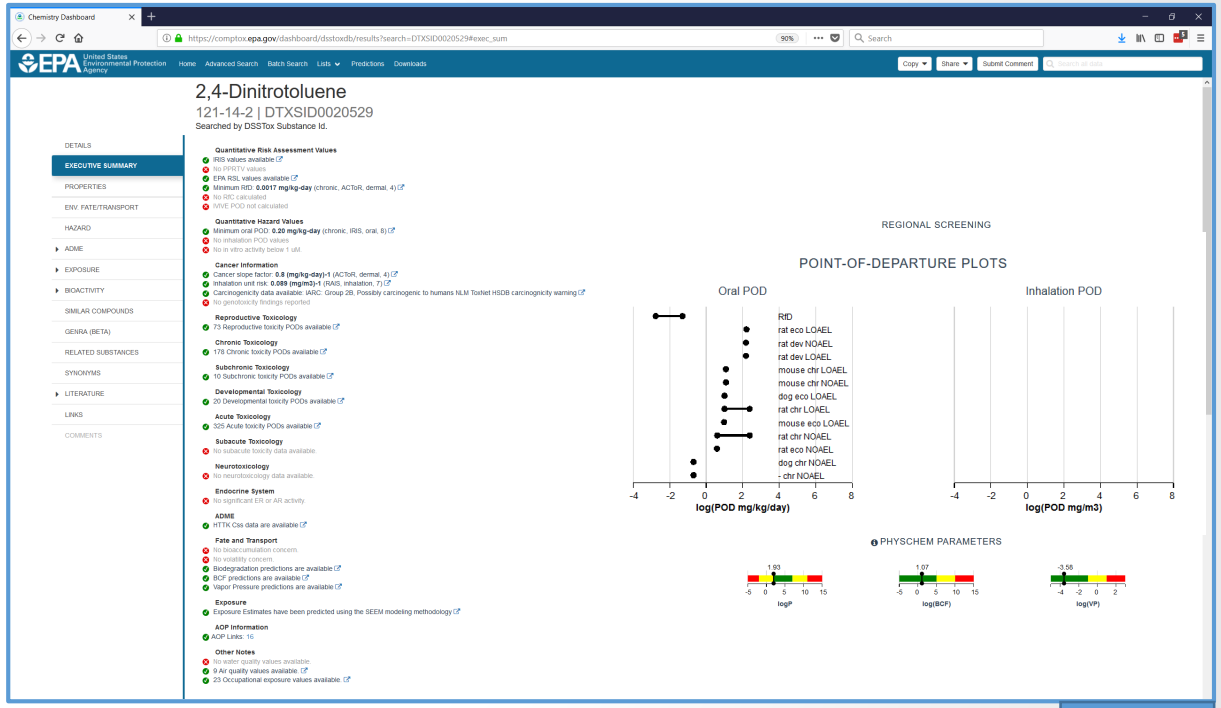
Current Public Dashboard: https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard

What is RapidTox? An Analogy…

Workflow to Calculate Your Taxes



Workflows to Integrate Data for Regulatory Decisions



- RapidTox is a suite of workflows that facilitate the application of data surfaced in the CompTox dashboard in diverse assessment decision context

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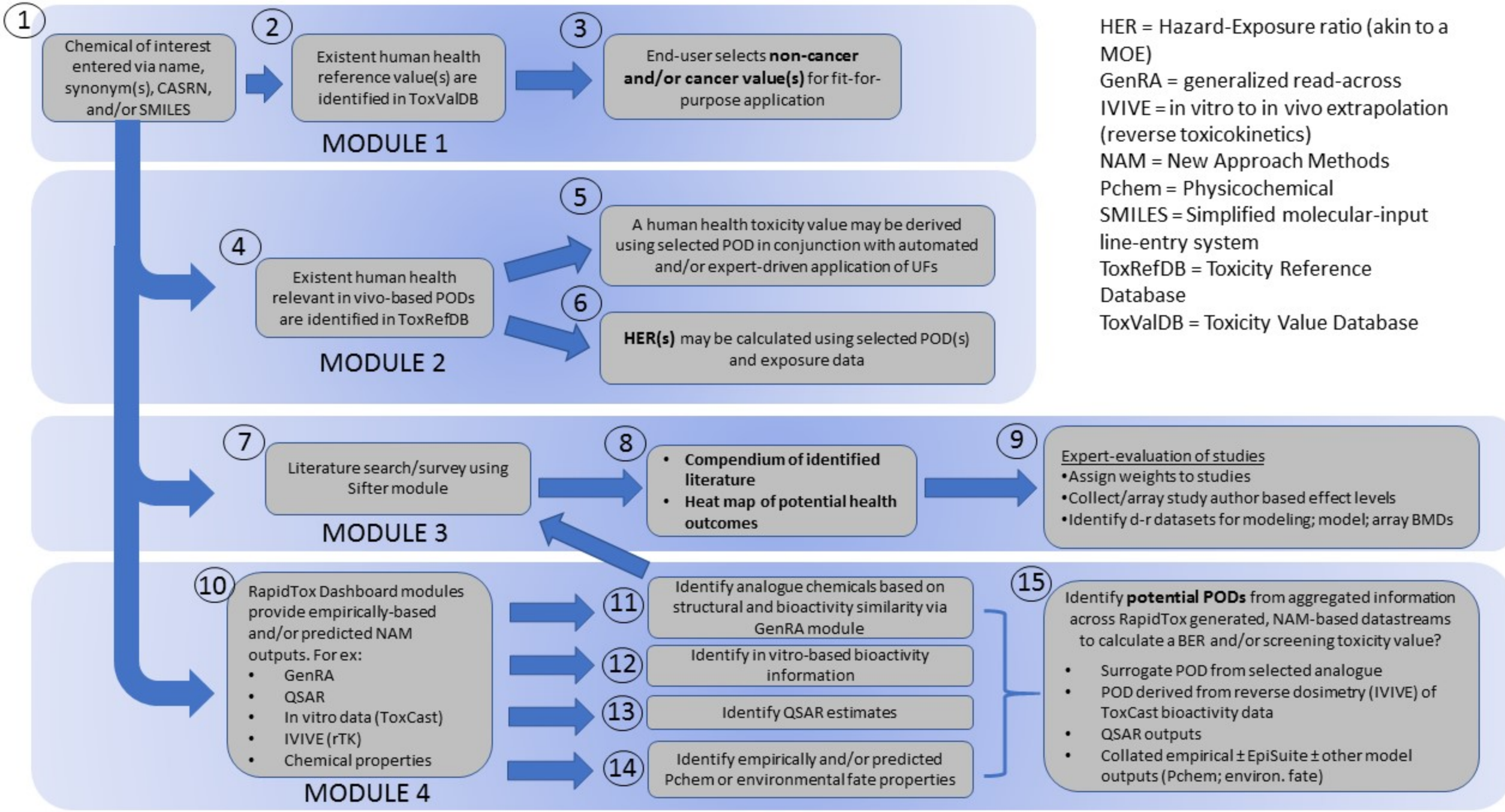


HER = Hazard-Exposure ratio (akin to a MOE)
GenRA = generalized read-across
IVIVE = in vitro to in vivo extrapolation (reverse toxicokinetics)
NAM = New Approach Methods
Pchem = Physicochemical
SMILES = Simplified molecular-input line-entry system
ToxRefDB = Toxicity Reference Database
ToxValDB = Toxicity Value Database

Hypothetical Emergency Response Scenario

- Multiple rail cars transporting semi-volatile organic materials involved in accident near major source waterway for local utility
- Seven compromised cars spill over 200,000 gallons of Hexadecanoic acid (CASRN 57-10-3), also known as palmitic acid, down an embankment into the waterway
- No RSL values; no IRIS, PPRTV, CalEPA, ATSDR or other known human health assessment/toxicity value
- Municipal and State governments issue call for support in dealing with the emergency; water utility intake shut down; information on hexadecanoic acid needed within 12 hrs

Single Chemical Workflows

Emergency Response

Site-Specific Screening and Prioritization

Human Health Assessment

Multi-Chemical Workflows

Data Gathering

Prioritization

"click"

Chemicals | Product/Use Categories | Assay/Gene

Step One Step Two Step Three Step Four Step Five Step Six

Step One: Select Input

Hexadecanoic acid

Hexadecanoic acid
DTXSID202...

click

HEXADECANOIC ACID DER (FR. LAVANDULA) A
DTXSID50321651

HEXADECANOIC ACID NONYL ESTER
DTXSID30437345

Hexadecanoic acid--1-aminopropan-2-ol (1/1)
DTXSID30981959

Hexadecanoic acid--1,1'-azanediyldi(propan-2-ol) (1/1)
DTXSID401004744

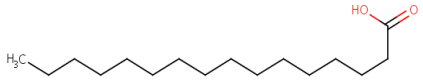
Hexadecanoic acid--1,1',1"-nitrilotri(propan-2-ol) (1/1)
DTXSID101004745

Hexadecanoic acid--2-(diethylamino)ethan-1-ol (1/1)
DTXSID80918098

Hexadecanoic acid--2,4a,8,9b-tetramethyl-2,3,4,4a,5,9b-hexahydro-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole (1/1)
DTXSID10914821

762 Thousand Chemicals

Hexadecanoic acid
57-10-3 | DTXSID2021602
Searched by DSSTox Substance Id.



Step One | Confirm Outputs | Step Three | Step Four | Step Five | Step Six

Emergency Response: Pre-populated Outputs and Additional User-defined Options

Emergency Response-Phase 1 Outputs

(Pre-selected)

- Acute or Short-term Human Health values
- Acute or Short-term Ecotoxicology values
- Subchronic or Chronic Human Health values
- Subchronic or Chronic Ecotoxicology values
- Existent Points-of-Departure (all species)
- Physicochemical Properties
- Fate and Transport

(e.g., PAL, EL, MEG, TLV)

hover

click

click

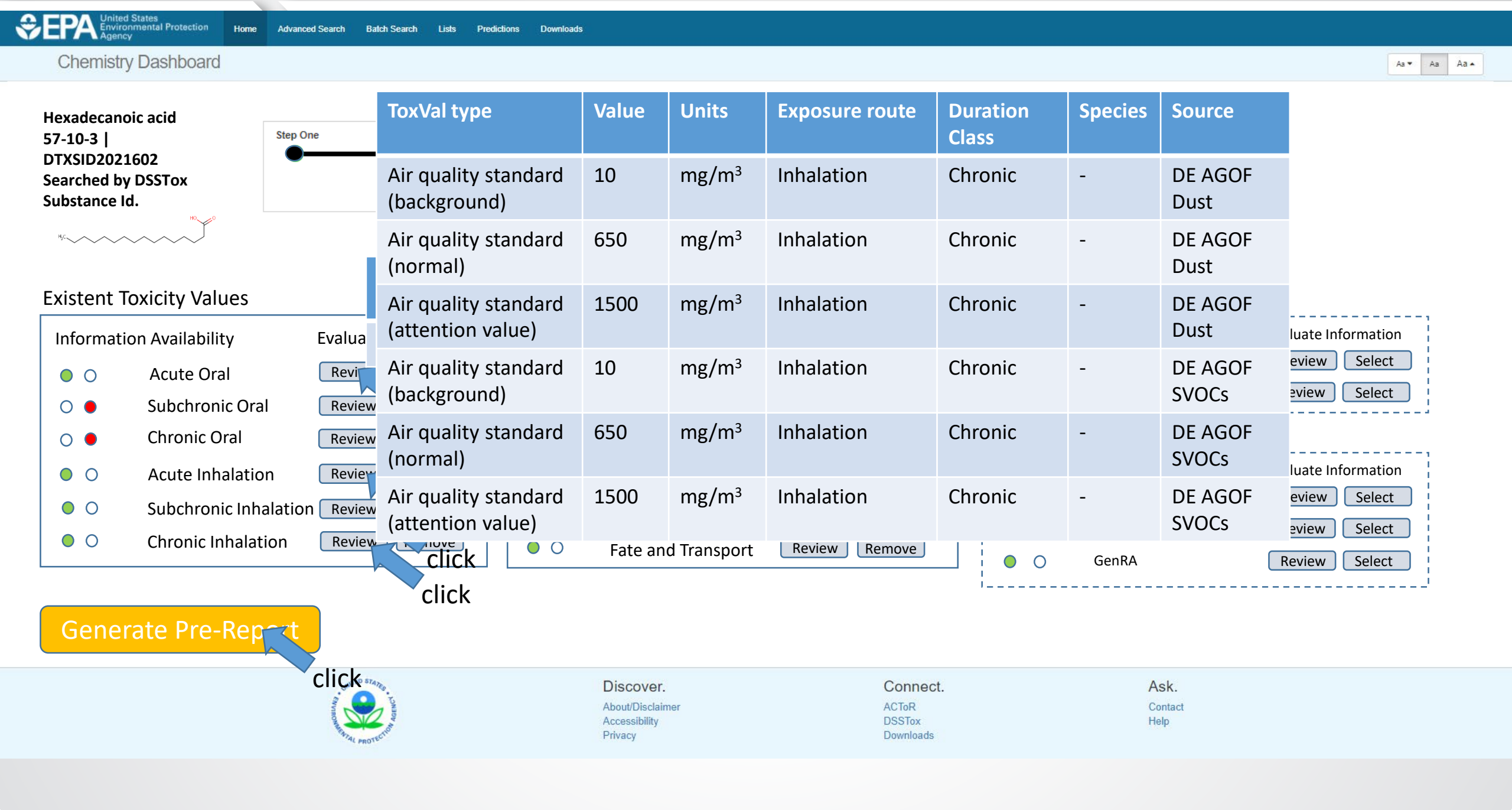
RUN

click

Additional Options Available

Pre-selected)

- Literature Survey Heat Map
- ToxCast/ToxPi profile
- GenRA predictions
- QSAR predictions



ToxVal type	Value	Units	Exposure route	Duration Class	Species	Source
Air quality standard (background)	10	mg/m^3	Inhalation	Chronic	-	DE AGOF Dust
Air quality standard (normal)	650	mg/m^3	Inhalation	Chronic	-	DE AGOF Dust
Air quality standard (attention value)	1500	mg/m^3	Inhalation	Chronic	-	DE AGOF Dust
Air quality standard (background)	10	mg/m^3	Inhalation	Chronic	-	DE AGOF SVOCs
Air quality standard (normal)	650	mg/m^3	Inhalation	Chronic	-	DE AGOF SVOCs
Air quality standard (attention value)	1500	mg/m^3	Inhalation	Chronic	-	DE AGOF SVOCs

Pre-Report Review (Emergency Response)

- Acute or Short-term human health values (**6**)
- Subchronic or Chronic Human Health values (**7**)
- Existent Points-of-Departure (in vivo all species)
- Physicochemical Properties
- Fate and Transport

Data Acquisitio

Generate Repor

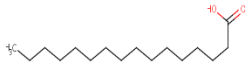
click

click

click

Acute or Short-term Human Health Values

Hexadecanoic acid
57-10-3 | DTXSID2021602
Searched by DSSTox
Substance Id.



Dossier: End-user session R8.11.20.18

Oral

Acute Oral Value(s):
Rat LD50 = 10,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

Acute Inhalation Value(s):
Protective Action Criteria-1 = 2 mg/m³
Protective Action Criteria-2 = 12 mg/m³

Existent Point-of-departure:

Fate and Transport:

Physicochemical Properties:

Appendix A – Human Health Values

Oral-Acute/Short-term

ToxVal type	Value	Units	Exposure route	Duration Class	Species	Source
LD50	10000	mg/kg	Oral	Acute	Rat	Acute Tox

Oral-Subchronic

- There are no existent oral subchronic human health values for hexadecanoic acid (57-10-3)

Oral-Chronic

- There are no existent oral chronic human health values for hexadecanoic acid (57-10-3)

Inhalation-Acute/Short-term

ToxVal type	Value	Units	Exposure route	Duration Class	Species	Source
PAC-1	2	mg/m³	Inhalation	Acute	-	DOE
PAC-2	12	mg/m³	Inhalation	Acute	-	DOE
PAC-3	12	mg/m³	Inhalation	Acute	-	DOE
Air quality standard	0.15	mg/m³	Inhalation	Acute (30 mins)	-	Canada Ontario JSL
Air quality standard	0.15	mg/m³	Inhalation	Acute (24 hrs)	-	Canada Ontario JSL

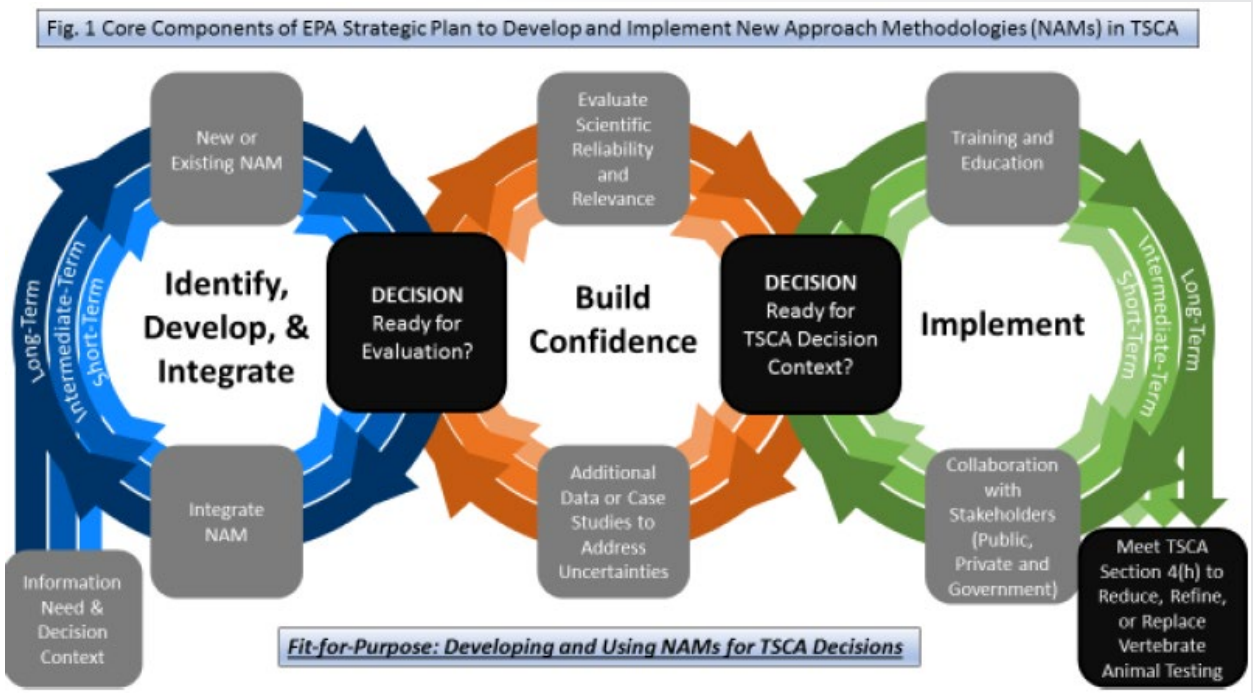
Inhalation-Subchronic

ToxVal type	Value	Units	Exposure route	Duration Class	Species	Source
MEG	50	mg/m³	Inhalation	Subchronic	-	DOD Air-MEGs Short-Term

Air quality	0.15	mg/m³	Inhalation	Acute (30	-	Canada

A Path Forward: Emergency Response and Beyond

- Early engagement with the end user community: define decision contexts from the beginning
- Iterative re-scoping of content and output structure based on end-user feedback
- Data producers, translators, and users work together
- Endgame: optimize workflow(s) and dashboard outputs



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