

Exposure-based Chemical Priority Setting in the 21st Century

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The views expressed in this presentation are
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EPA Office of Research and Development

- The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is the scientific research arm of EPA
 - 626 peer-reviewed journal articles in 2017 and 562 so far for 2018
- Research is conducted by ORD's three national laboratories, four national centers, and two offices organized to address:
 - Hazard, exposure, risk assessment, and risk management
- 13 facilities across the United States
- Research conducted by a combination of Federal scientists (including uniformed members of the **Public Health Service**); contract researchers; and postdoctoral, graduate student, and post-baccalaureate trainees



ORD Facility in
Research Triangle Park, NC

Chemical Regulation in the United States

- Park *et al.* (2012): At least 3221 chemical signatures in pooled human blood samples, many appear to be exogenous
- A tapestry of laws covers the chemicals people are exposed to in the United States (Breyer, 2009)
- Different testing requirements exist for food additives, pharmaceuticals, and pesticide active ingredients (NRC, 2007)

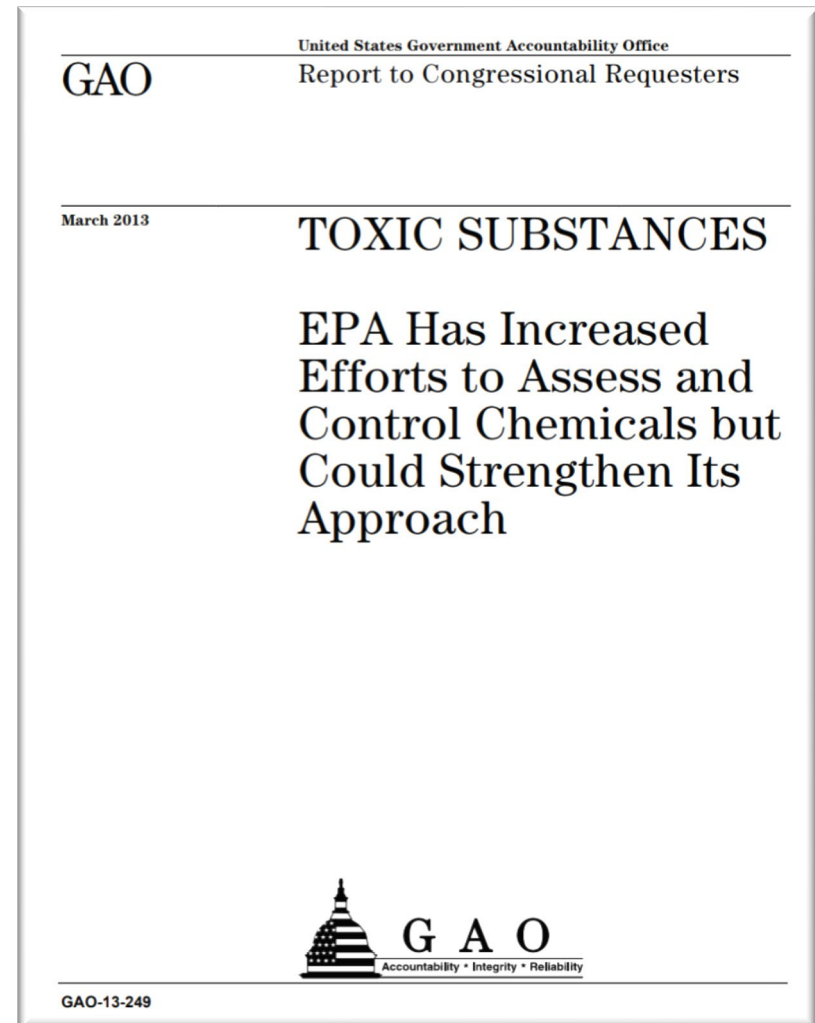


November 29, 2014

Chemical Regulation in the United States

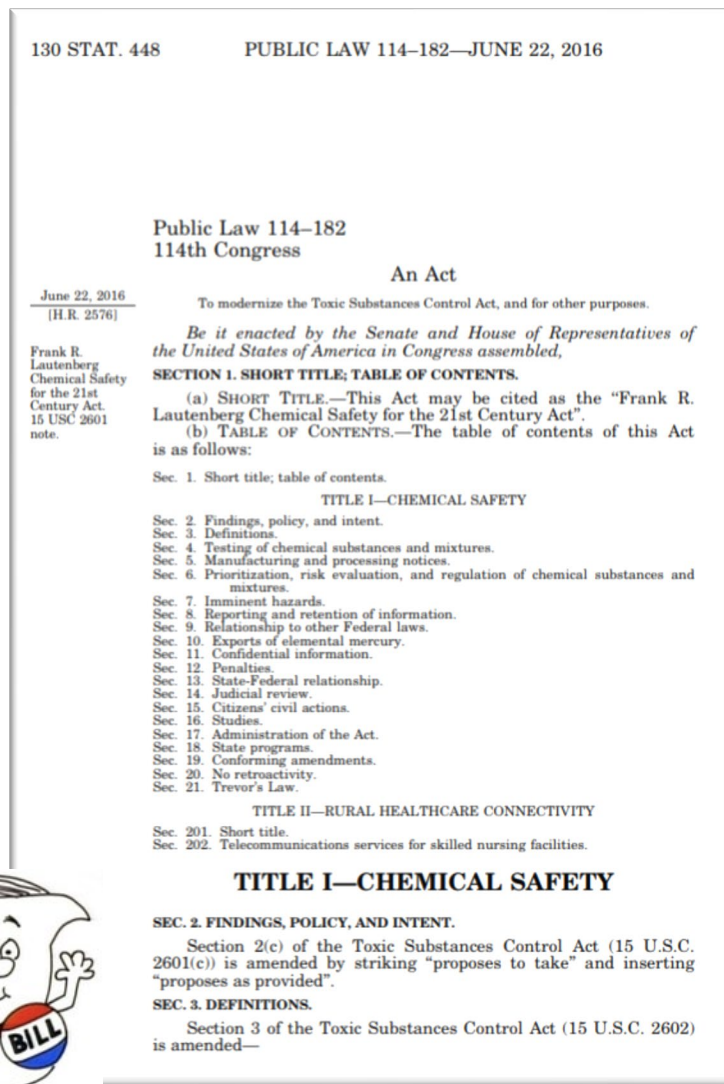
- Most other chemicals, ranging from industrial waste to dyes to packing materials, are covered by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
 - Thousands of chemicals on the market were either “grandfathered” in or were allowed without experimental assessment of hazard, toxicokinetics, or exposure (Judson et al. (2009), Egeghy et al. (2012), Wetmore et al. (2015))

“Tens of thousands of chemicals are listed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for commercial use in the United States, with an average of 600 new chemicals listed each year.”
U.S. Government Accountability Office



Chemical Regulation in the United States

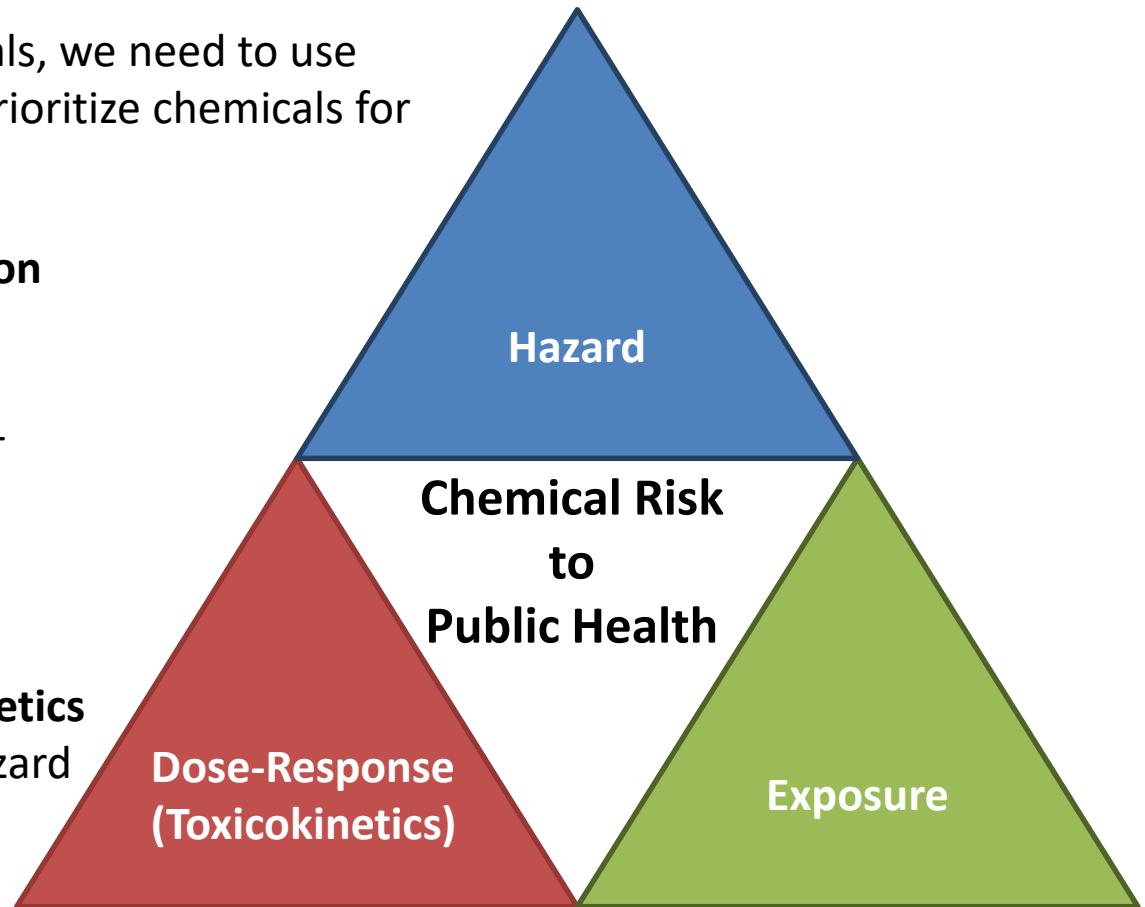
- TSCA was updated in June, 2016 to allow more rapid evaluation of chemicals (Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act)
- New approach methodologies (NAMs) are being considered to inform prioritization of chemicals for testing and evaluation
- “Strategic Plan to Promote the Development and Implementation of Alternative Test Methods Within the TSCA Program” (June 22, 2018)



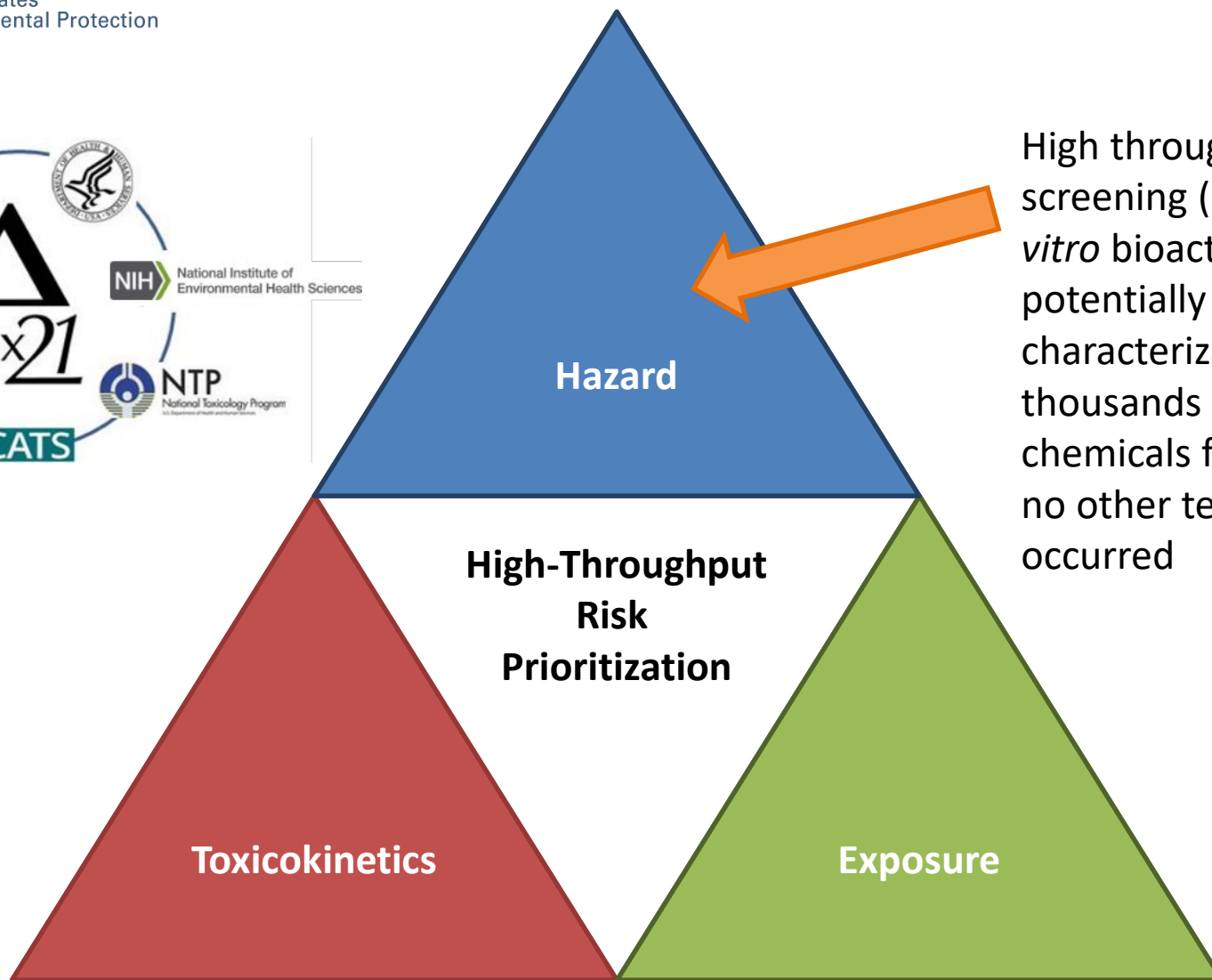
June 22, 2016

Chemical Risk = Hazard x Exposure

- National Research Council (1983) identified chemical risk as a function of both inherent hazard and exposure
- To address thousands of chemicals, we need to use “high throughput methods” to prioritize chemicals for additional study
- **High throughput risk prioritization** needs:
 1. high throughput **hazard** characterization (from HTT project)
 2. high throughput **exposure** forecasts
 3. high throughput **toxicokinetics** (*i.e.*, dosimetry) linking hazard and exposure



High-Throughput Risk Prioritization



High throughput screening (HTS) for *in vitro* bioactivity potentially allows characterization of thousands of chemicals for which no other testing has occurred

Risk Assessment in the 21st Century

*The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE*

REPORT

USING 21ST CENTURY SCIENCE TO IMPROVE RISK-RELATED EVALUATIONS

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES PRESS

Washington, DC

www.nap.edu

January 5, 2017

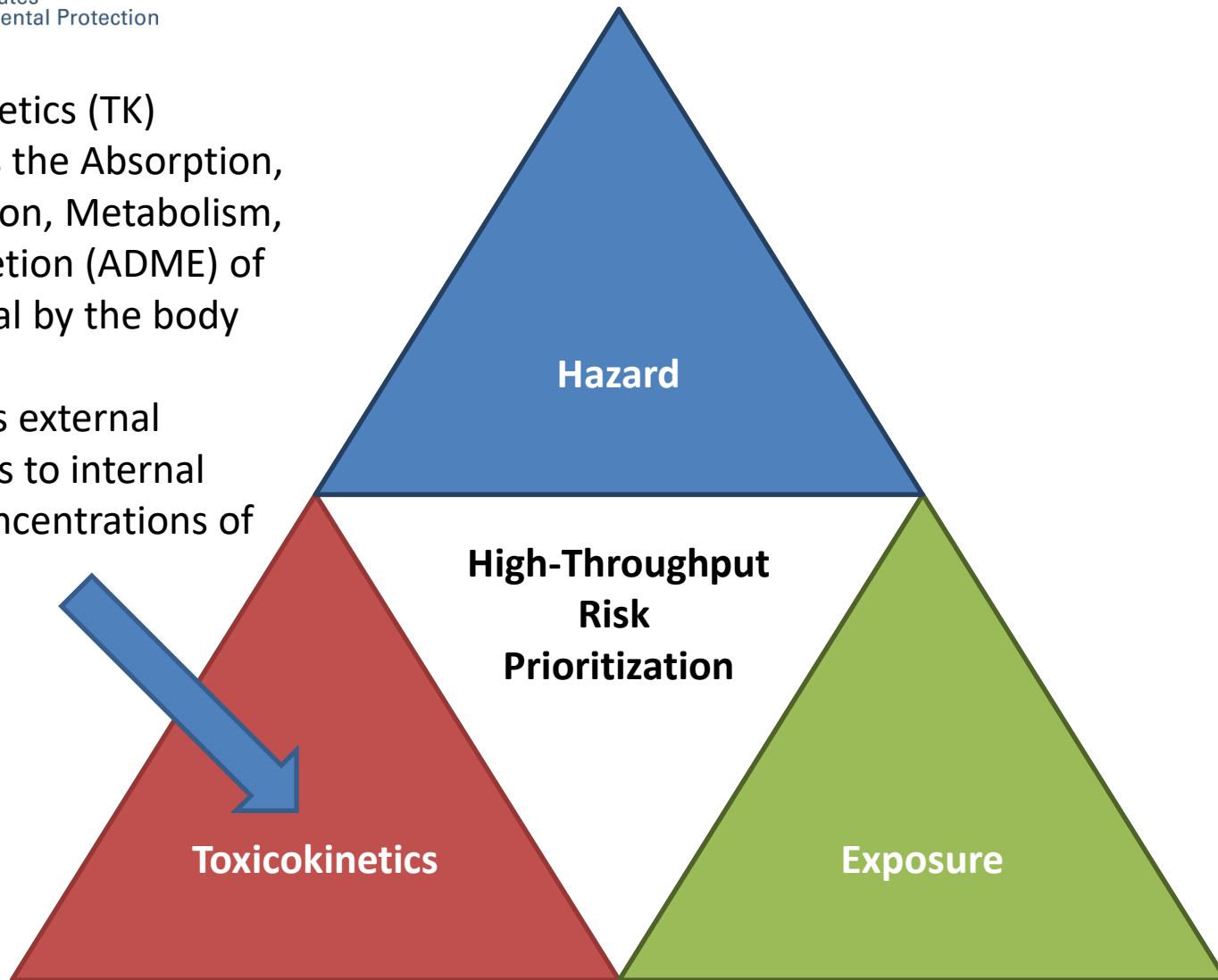
“Translation of high-throughput data into risk-based rankings is an important application of exposure data for chemical priority-setting. Recent advances in high-throughput toxicity assessment, notably the ToxCast and Tox21 programs (see Chapter 1), and in high-throughput computational exposure assessment (Wambaugh et al. 2013, 2014) have enabled first-tier risk-based rankings of chemicals on the basis of margins of exposure...”

“...The committee sees the potential for the application of **computational exposure science** to be highly valuable and credible for comparison and **priority-setting among chemicals in a risk-based context.**”

High Throughput Toxicokinetics (HTTK)

Toxicokinetics (TK)
describes the Absorption,
Distribution, Metabolism,
and Excretion (ADME) of
a chemical by the body

TK relates external
exposures to internal
tissue concentrations of
chemical



High-Throughput Toxicokinetics (HTTK)

- **Most chemicals do not have TK data** – we use *in vitro* HTTK methods adapted from pharma to fill gaps
- In drug development, HTTK methods estimate therapeutic doses for clinical studies – predicted concentrations are typically on the order of values measured in clinical trials (Wang, 2010)

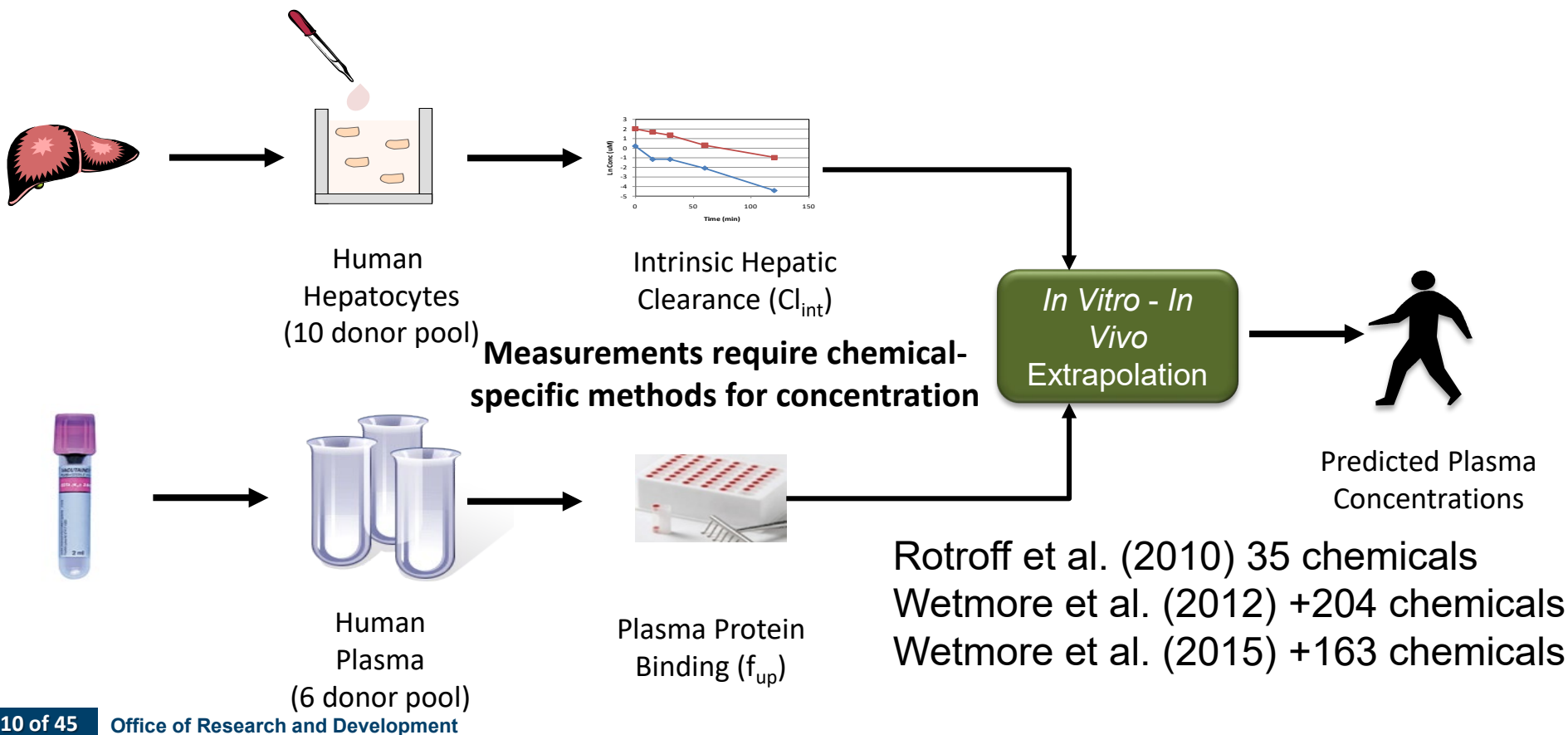
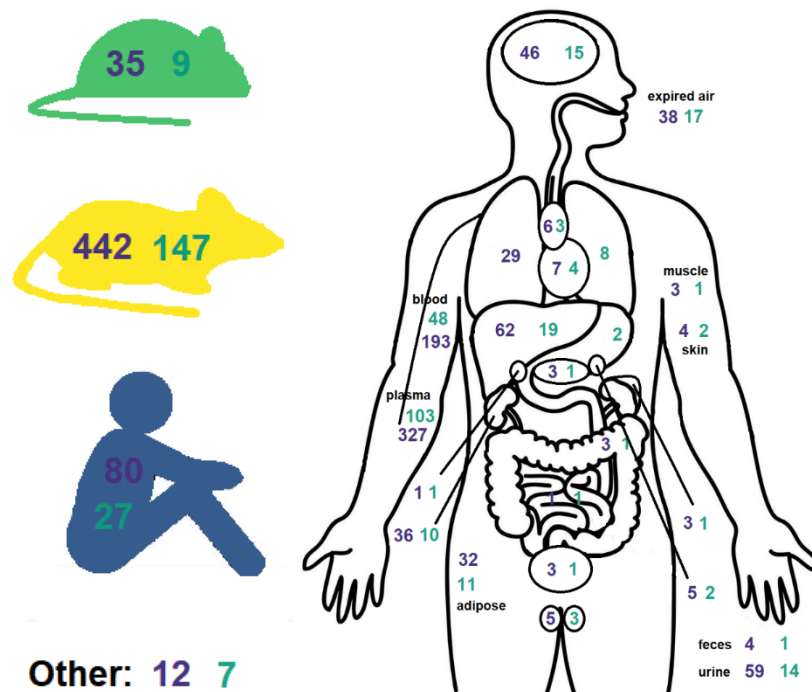


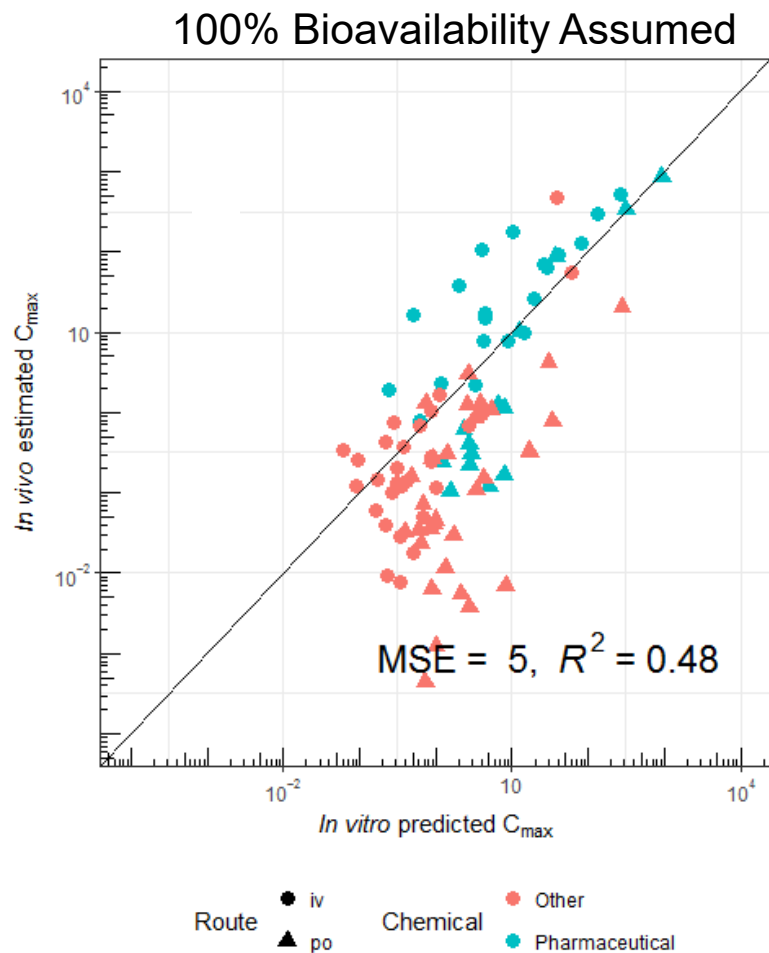
Figure from Barbara Wetmore

Building Confidence in HTKK: The Need for Data

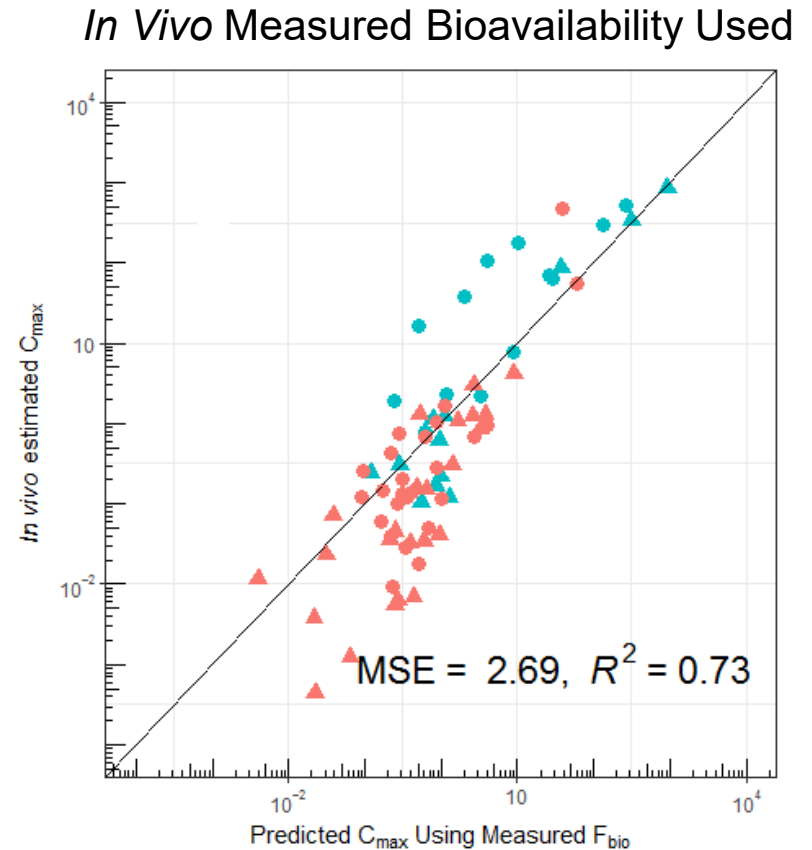
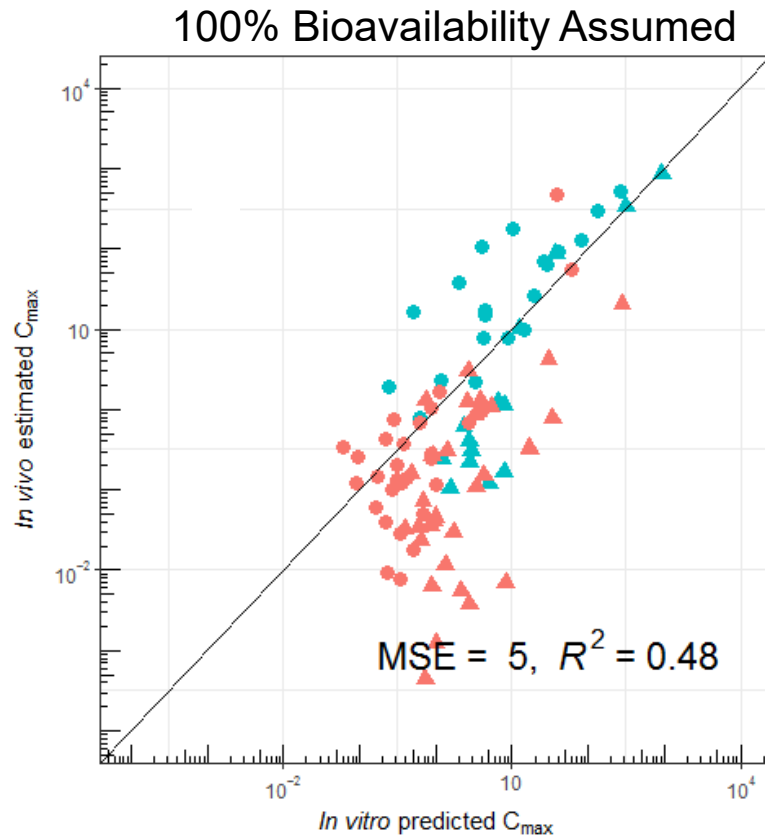
- EPA is developing a public database of concentration vs. time data for building, calibrating, and evaluating TK models
- Curation and development ongoing, but to date includes:
 - 198 analytes (EPA, National Toxicology Program, literature)
 - Routes: Intravenous, dermal, oral, subcutaneous, and inhalation exposure
- Database will be made available through web interface and through the “httk” R package
- Standardized, open source curve fitting software *invivoPKfit* used to calibrate models to all data: <https://github.com/USEPA/CompTox-ExpoCast-invivoPKfit>



Evaluating HTTK



Evaluating HTTK



Here, we find that need to predict oral absorption

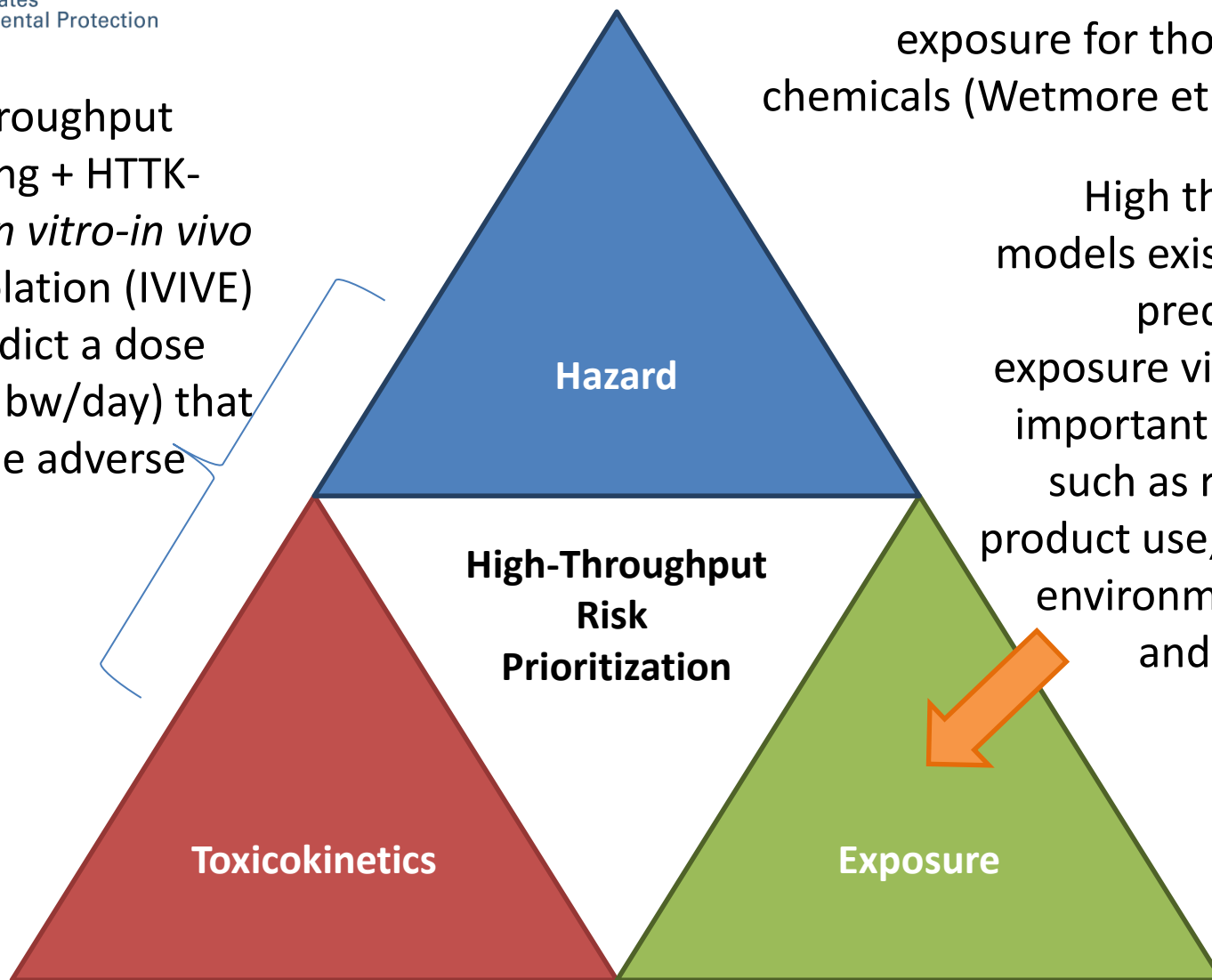
Honda et al. (in preparation)

New Exposure Data and Models

Need methods to forecast exposure for thousands of chemicals (Wetmore et al., 2015)

High throughput screening + HTTK-based *in vitro-in vivo* extrapolation (IVIVE) can predict a dose (mg/kg bw/day) that might be adverse

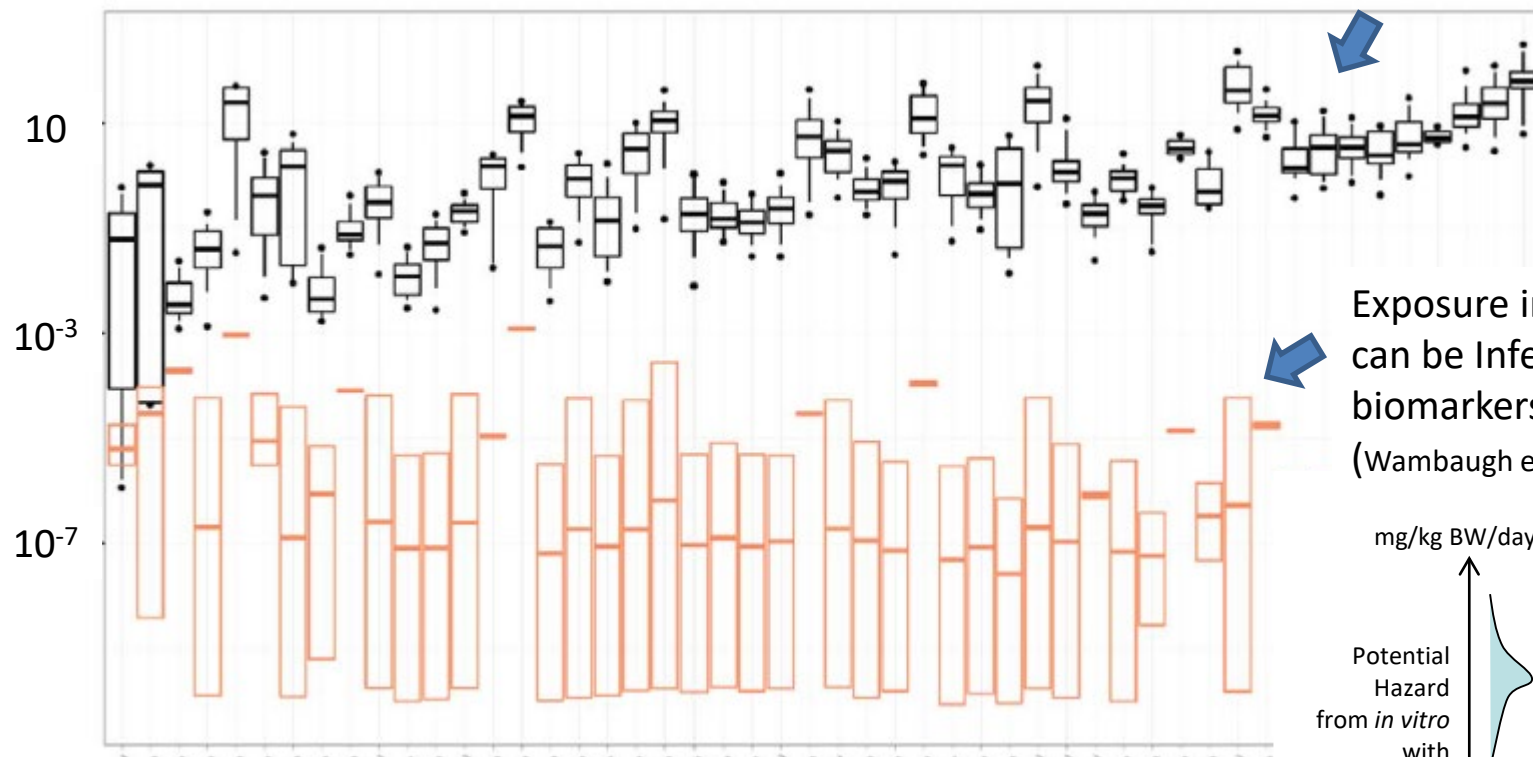
High throughput models exist to make predictions of exposure via specific, important pathways such as residential product use, diet, and environmental fate and transport



High Throughput Risk Prioritization

Estimated Equivalent Dose or Predicted Exposure (mg/kg BW/day)

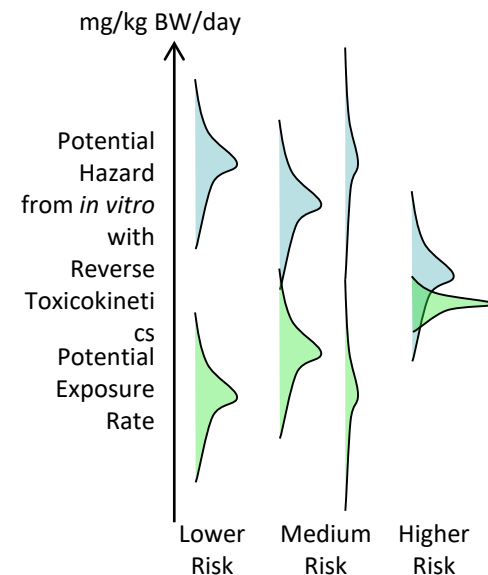
ToxCast + HTTK can estimate doses needed to cause bioactivity



Exposure intake rates can be Inferred from biomarkers
(Wambaugh et al., 2014)

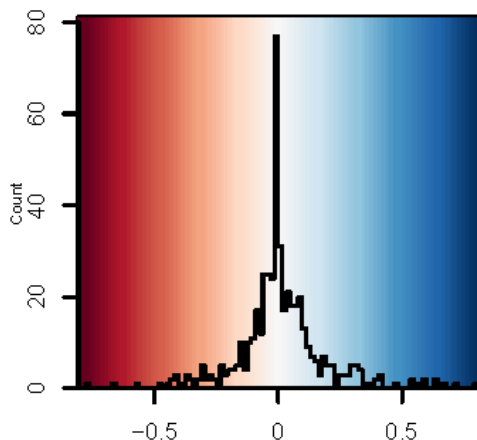
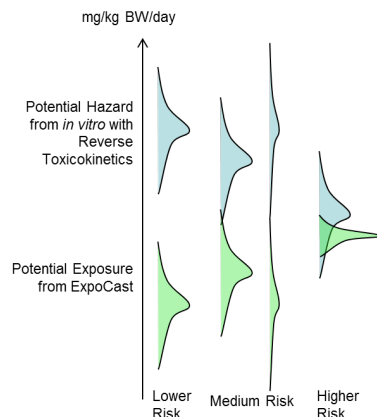
Chemicals Monitored by CDC NHANES

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is an ongoing survey that covers ~10,000 people every two years



Life-stage and Demographic Specific Predictions

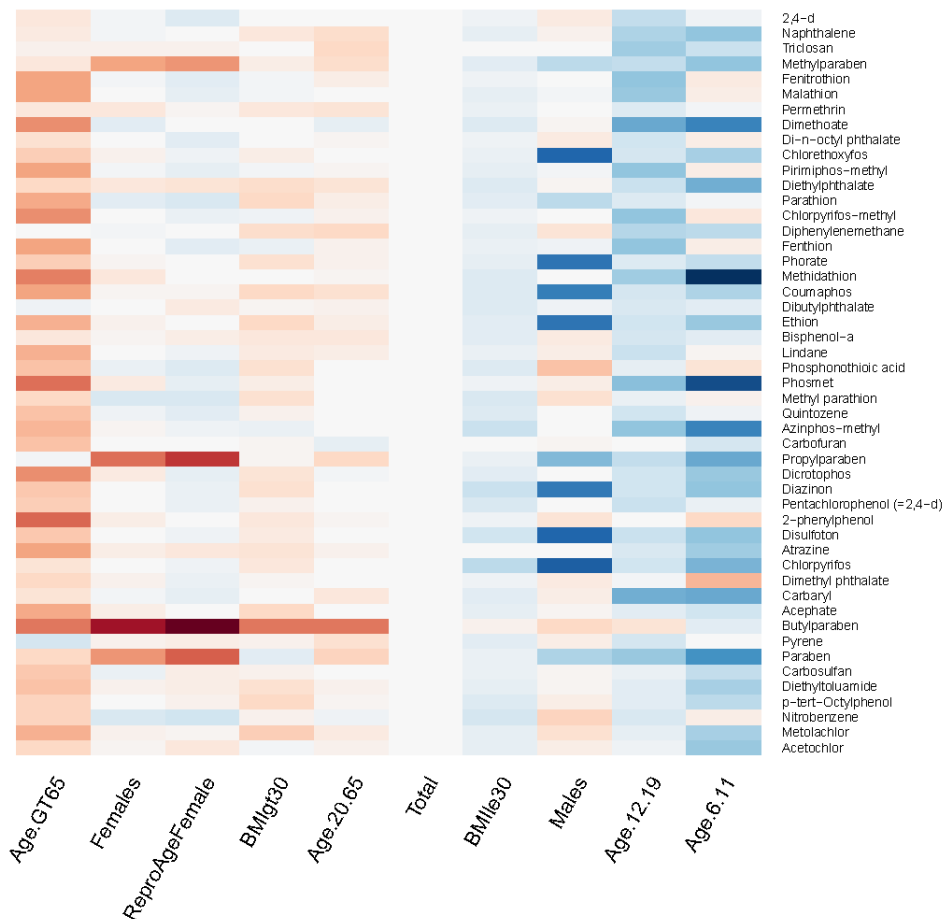
- Can calculate margin between bioactivity and exposure for specific populations



Change in Risk Relative to Total Population

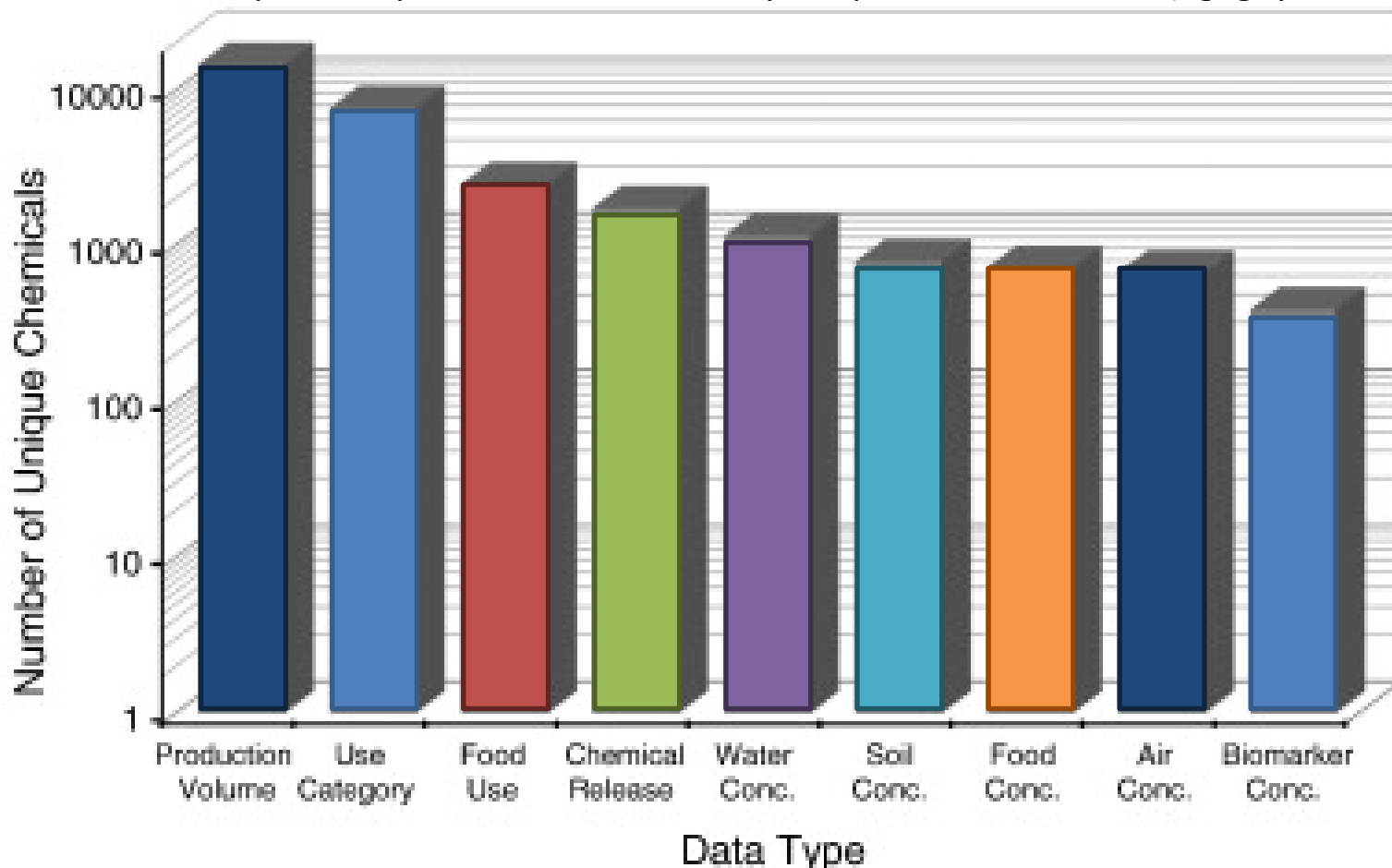
Change in Activity:Exposure Ratio

NHANES Chemicals



Limited Available Data for Exposure Estimation

Most chemicals lack public exposure-related data beyond production volume (Egeghy et al., 2012)



Data Type

**Can we use models to generate the exposure
information we need?**

What Do We Know About Exposure?

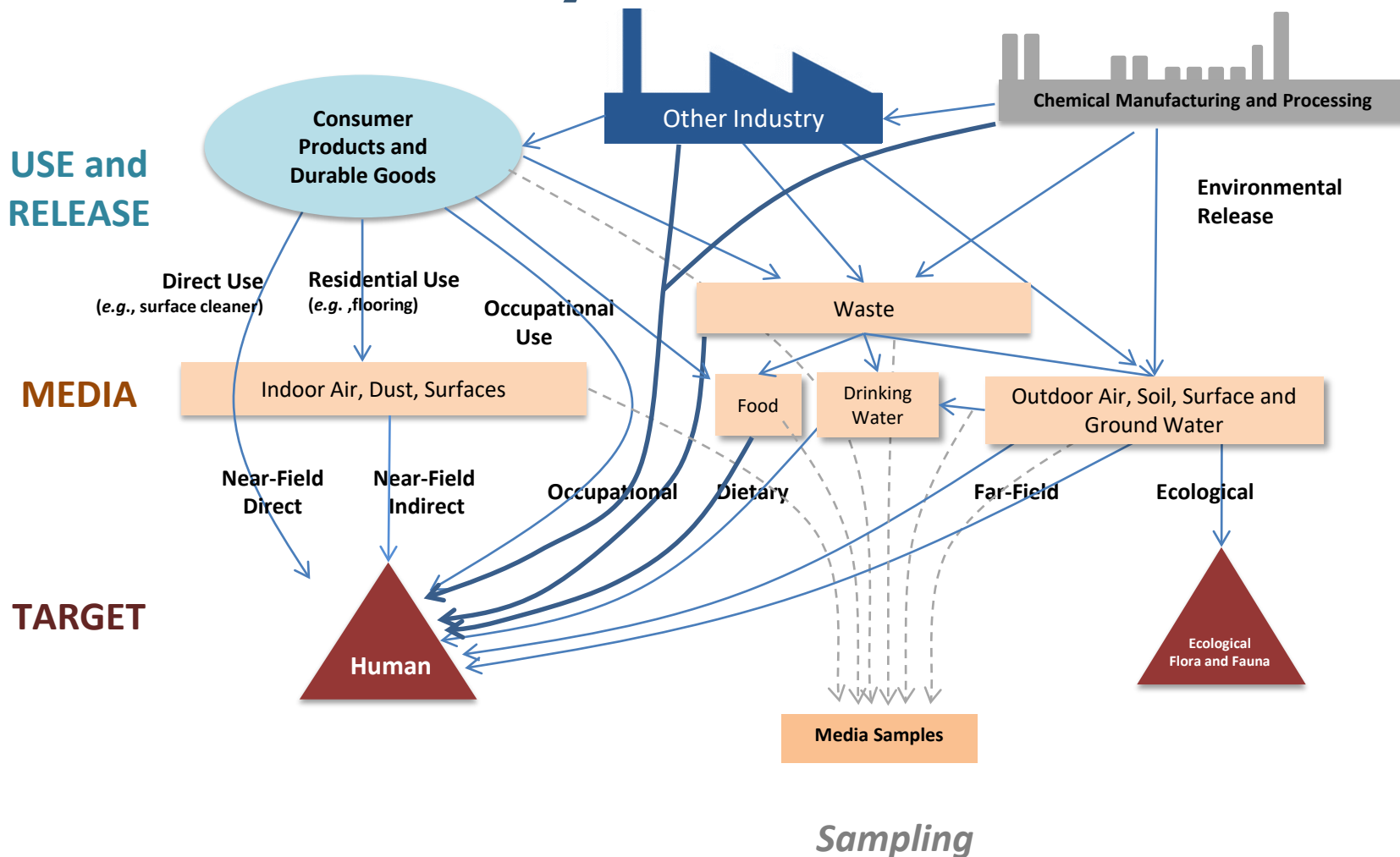
Exposure Models

- Human chemical exposures can be coarsely grouped into “**near field**” sources that are close to the exposed individual (consumer or occupational exposures) ‘**far-field**’ scenarios wherein individuals are exposed to chemicals that were released or used far away (ambient exposure) (Arnot *et al.*, 2006).
- A model captures knowledge and a hypothesis of how the world works (MacLeod *et al.*, 2010)
- EPA’s EXPOsure toolBOX (EPA ExpoBox) is a toolbox created to assist individuals from within government, industry, academia, and the general public with assessing exposure
 - Includes many, many models

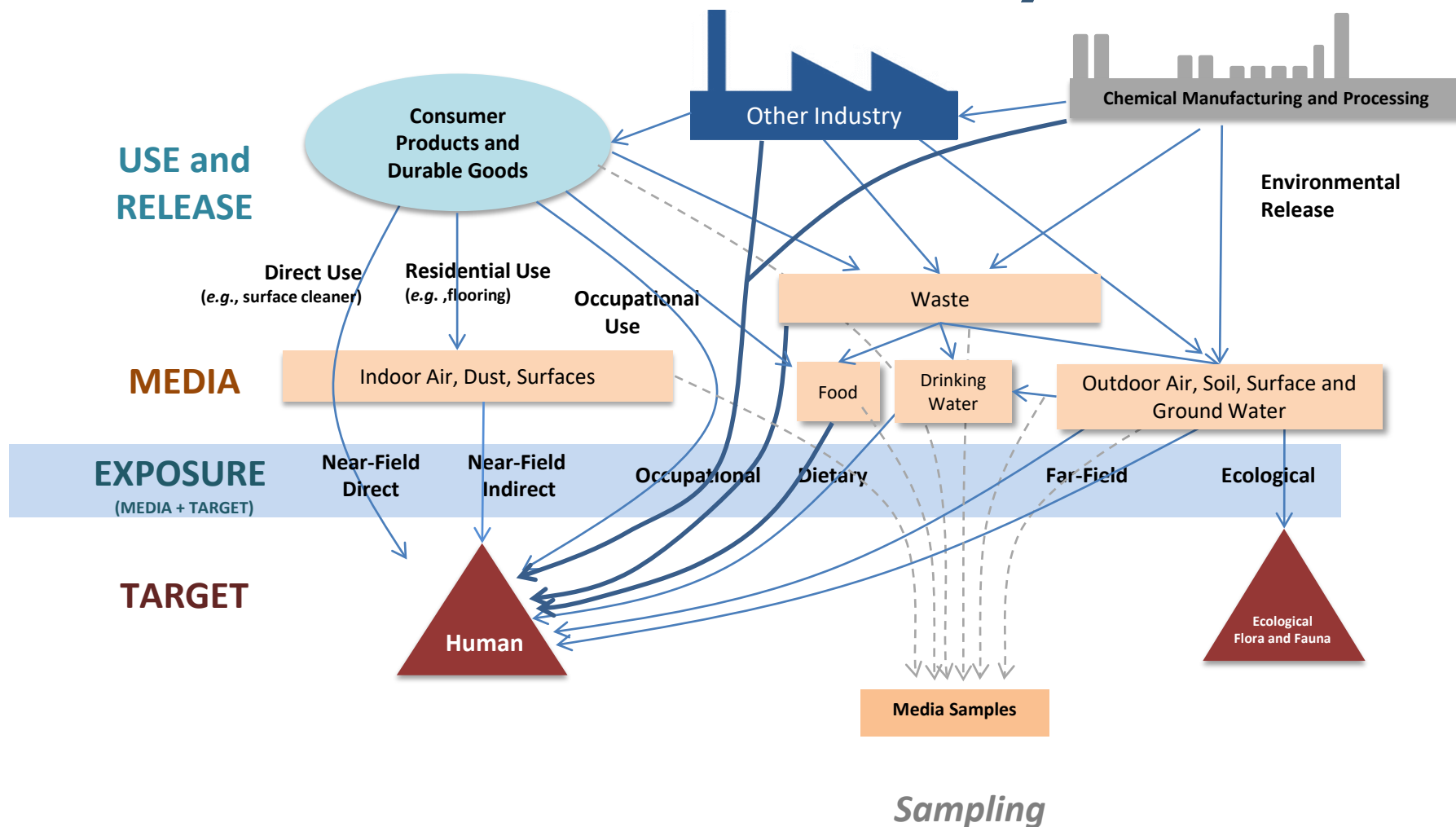
<https://www.epa.gov/expobox>

“Now it would be very remarkable if any system existing in the real world could be exactly represented by any simple model. However, cunningly chosen parsimonious models often do provide remarkably useful approximations... The only question of interest is ‘Is the model illuminating and useful?’” George Box

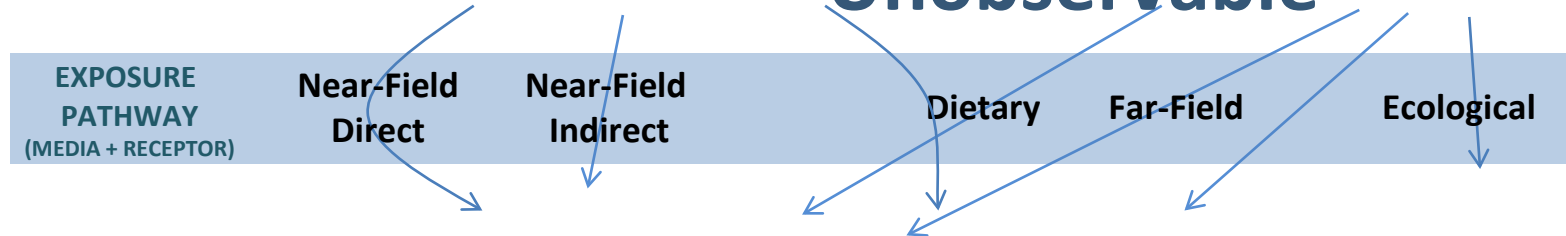
Forecasting Exposure is a Systems Problem



Source-based Exposure Pathways

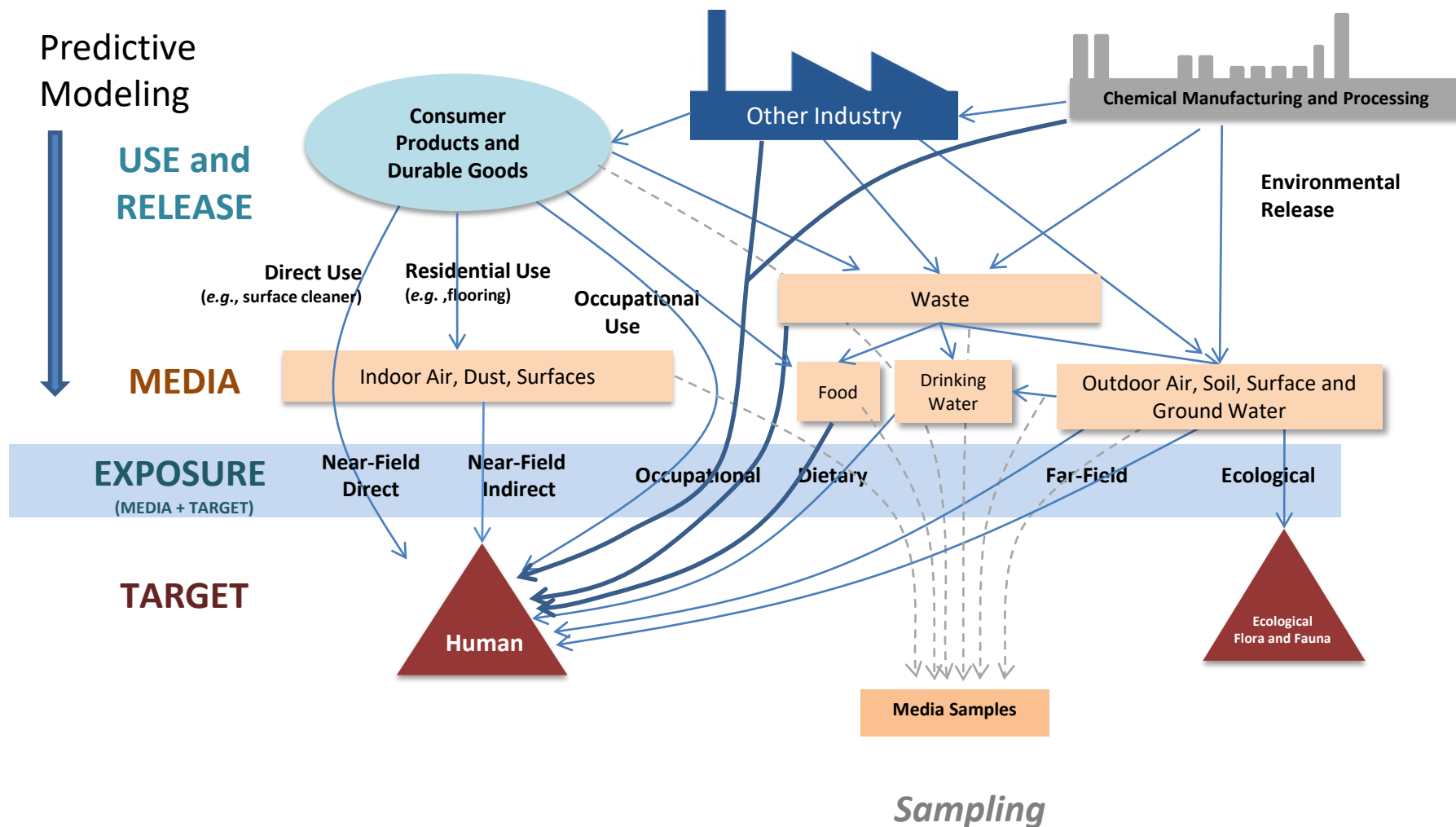


The Exposure Event is Often Unobservable



- The exposure pathway is the actual interaction of the receptor and media, e.g. consuming potato chips
- For humans in particular, these events are often unobserved and for many reasons (including ethics and privacy) may remain unobservable
 - *Did you eat the serving size or the whole bag of potato chips?*
- **Either predict** exposure using data and models up-stream of the exposure event
- **Or infer** exposure pathways from down-stream data, especially biomarkers of exposure

Models to Predict Exposure



What Do We Know About Exposure?

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) provides an important tool for monitoring public health

Large, ongoing CDC survey of US population: demographic, body measures, medical exam, biomonitoring (health and exposure), ...

Designed to be representative of US population according to census data

Data sets [publicly available](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm) (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>)

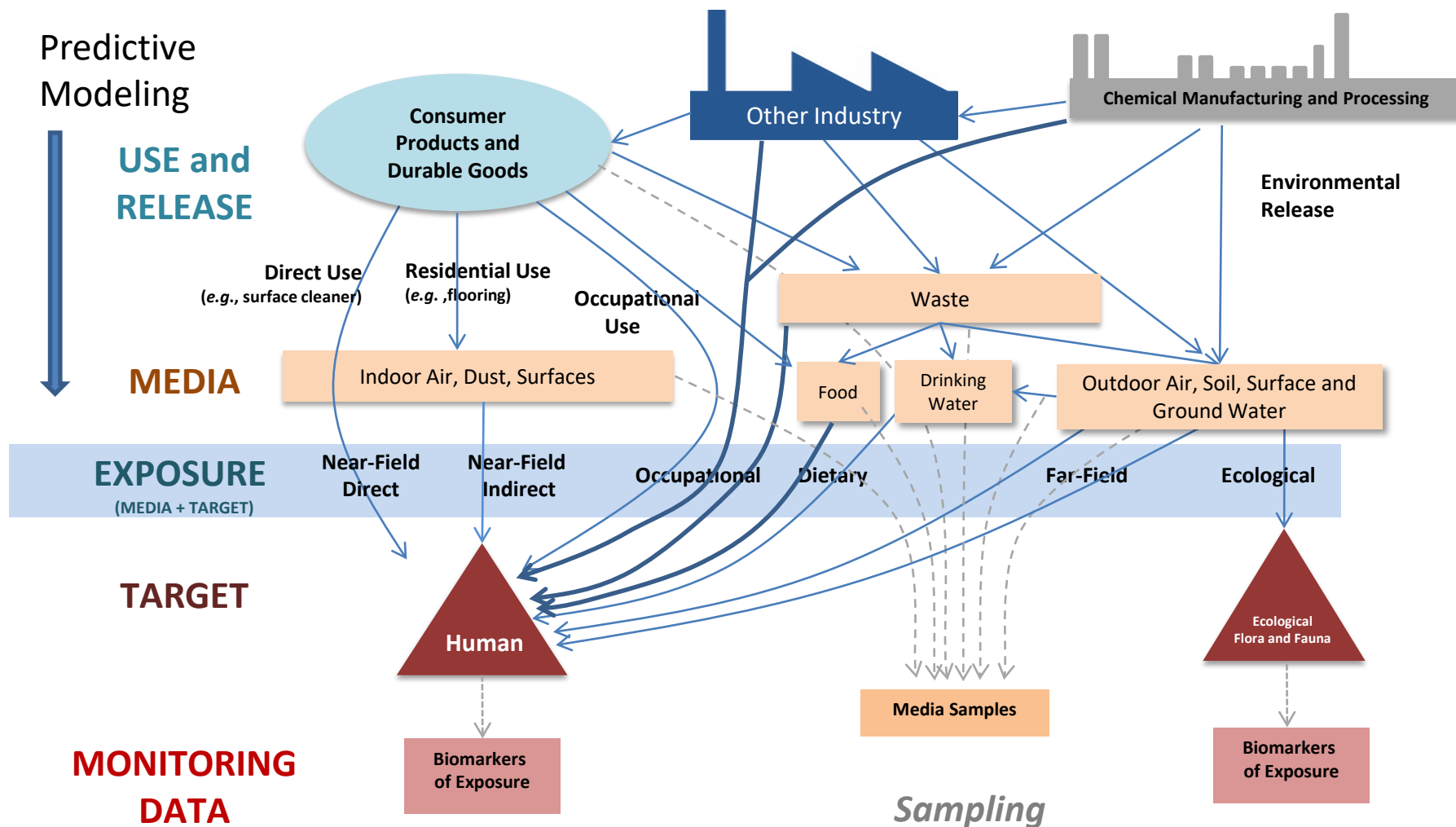
Includes measurements of:

- Body weight
- Height
- **Chemical analysis of blood and urine**



National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Monitoring Data



The Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon

On the Solvability of the Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon Game A Faster Graph Diameter and Radius Computation Method

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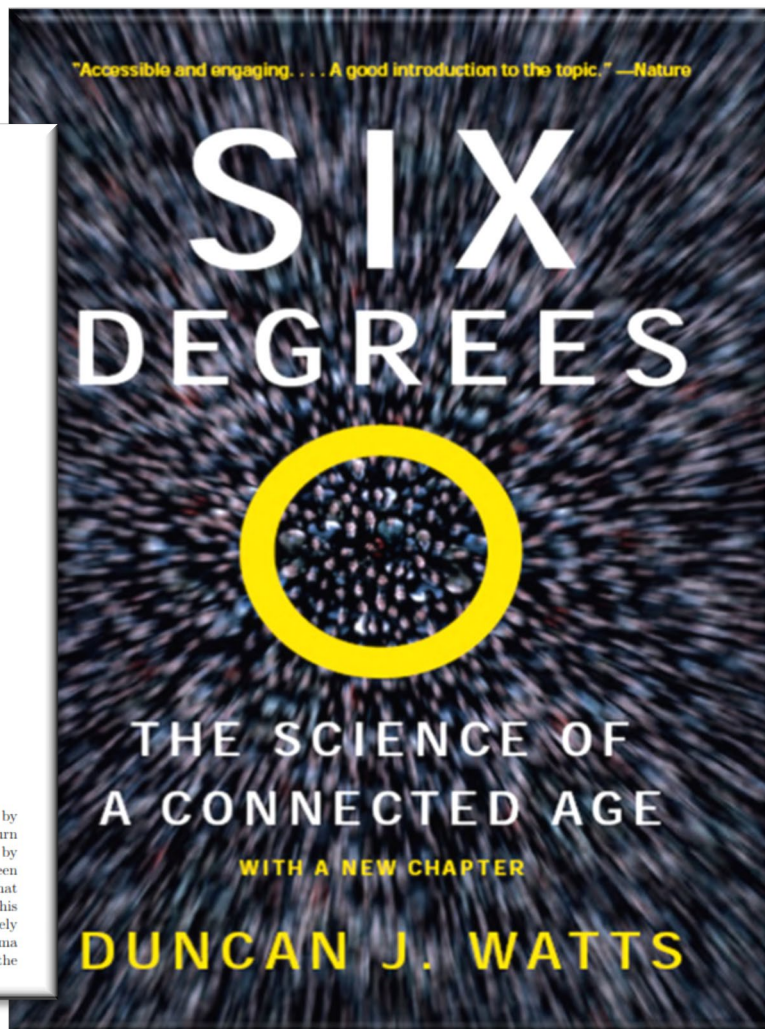
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Abstract. In this paper, we will propose a new algorithm that computes the radius and the diameter of a graph $G = (V, E)$, by finding bounds through heuristics and improving them until exact values can be guaranteed. Although the worst-case running time is $O(|V| \cdot |E|)$, we will experimentally show that, in the case of real-world networks, it performs much better, finding the correct radius and diameter value after 10–100 BFSes instead of $|V|$ BFSes (independent of the value of $|V|$), and thus having running time $O(|E|)$. Apart from efficiency, compared to other similar methods, the one proposed in this paper has three other advantages. It is more robust (even in the worst cases, the number of BFSes performed is not very high), it is able to simultaneously compute radius and diameter (halving the total running time whenever both values are needed), and it works both on directed and undirected graphs with very few modifications. As an application example, we use our new algorithm in order to determine the solvability over time of the “six degrees of Kevin Bacon” game.

1 Introduction

The six degrees of separation game is a trivia game which has been inspired by the well-known social experiment of Stanley Milgram [11], which was in turn a continuation of the empirical study of the structure of social networks by Michael Gurevich [7]. Indeed, the notion of six degrees of separation has been formulated for the first time by Frigyes Karinty in 1929, who conjectured that any two individuals can be connected through at most five acquaintances. This conjecture has somehow been experimentally verified by Milgram and extremely popularized by a theater play of John Guare, successively adapted to the cinema by Fred Schepisi. The corresponding game refers to a social network, such as the

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Hopkins

Kevin Bacon and Graph Theory

KEVIN BACON AND GRAPH THEORY

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STRACT: The interconnected world of actors and movies is a familiar, rich example for graph theory. This paper gives the history of the “Kevin Bacon Game” and makes extensive use of a Web site to analyze the underlying graph. The main content is the classroom development of the weighted average to determine the best choice of “center” for the graph. The article concludes with additional student activities and some responses to the material.

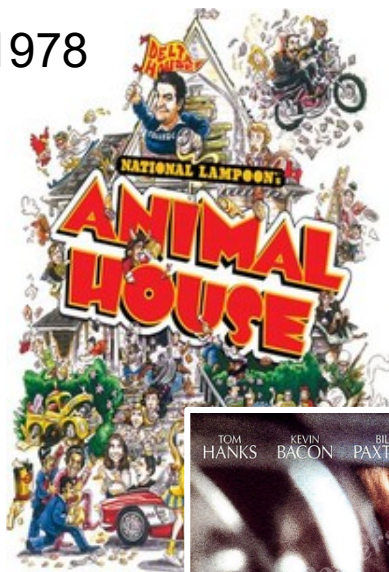
YWORDS: Cinema, finite mathematics, graph theory, popular culture, six degrees of separation, weighted averages.

1 INTRODUCTION

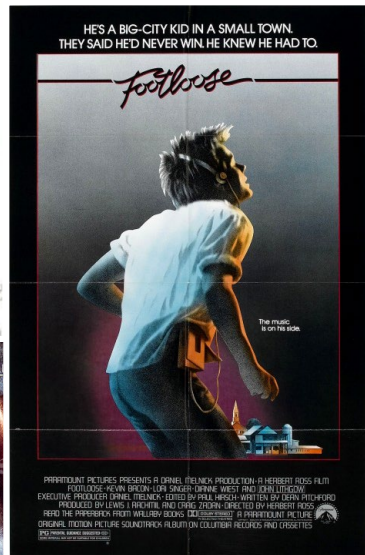
Graph theory is the mathematics of connections. It has wide applications to many interconnected systems: transportation networks, epidemiology, and the Internet, to name just a few. But we teach graph theory with pictures of handfuls of dots and lines. There is one large system that is easy to work with, thanks to a Web site run by the University of Virginia, Department of Computer Science. The Oracle of Bacon at Virginia [6] uses the Internet Movie Database [3], which documents almost all of cinematic history. This is a good tool for illustrating complete subgraphs, connected components, and distance between vertices. There is also a nice application of weighted averages. I have used this material in freshman finite mathematics classes and mathematics major courses that cover graph theory; students always respond enthusiastically.

Kevin Bacon

1978



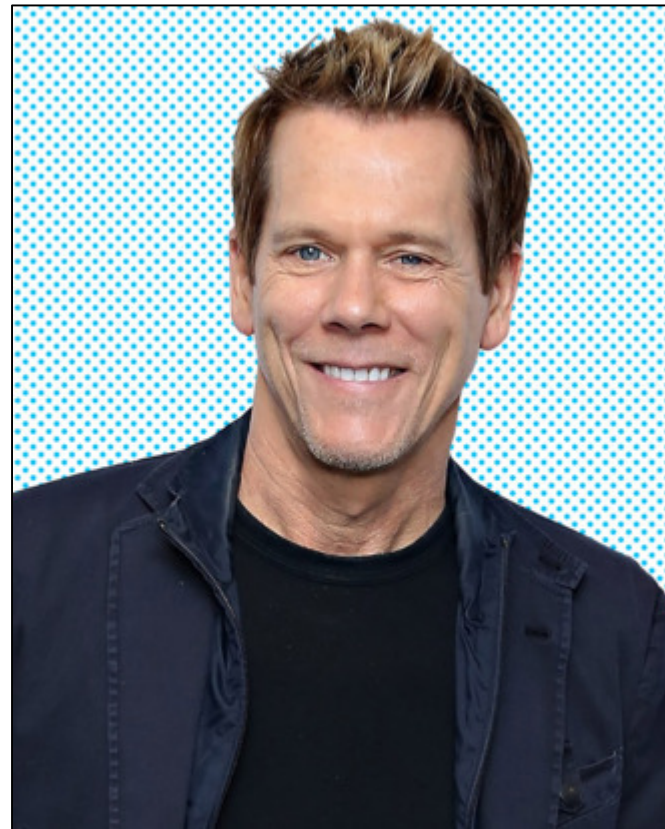
1984



1992

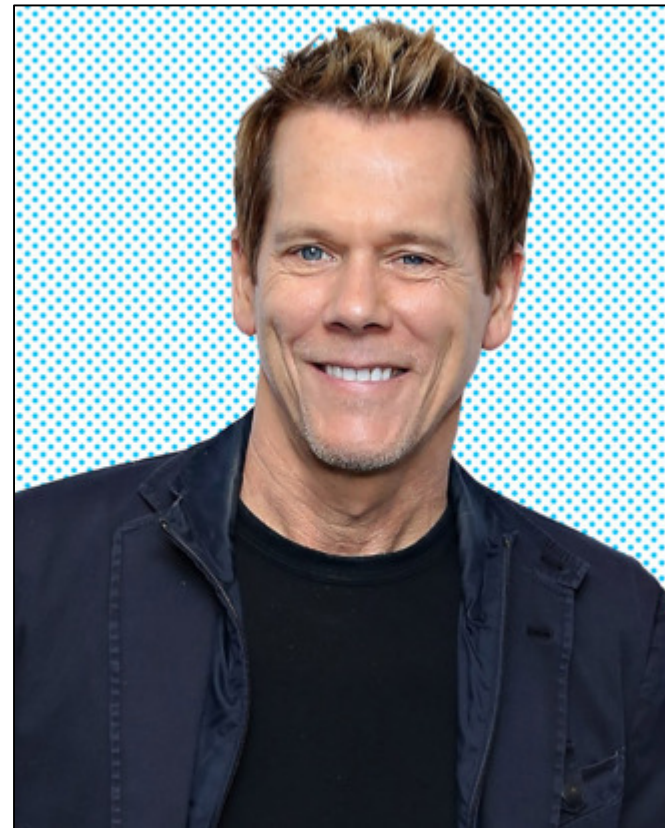
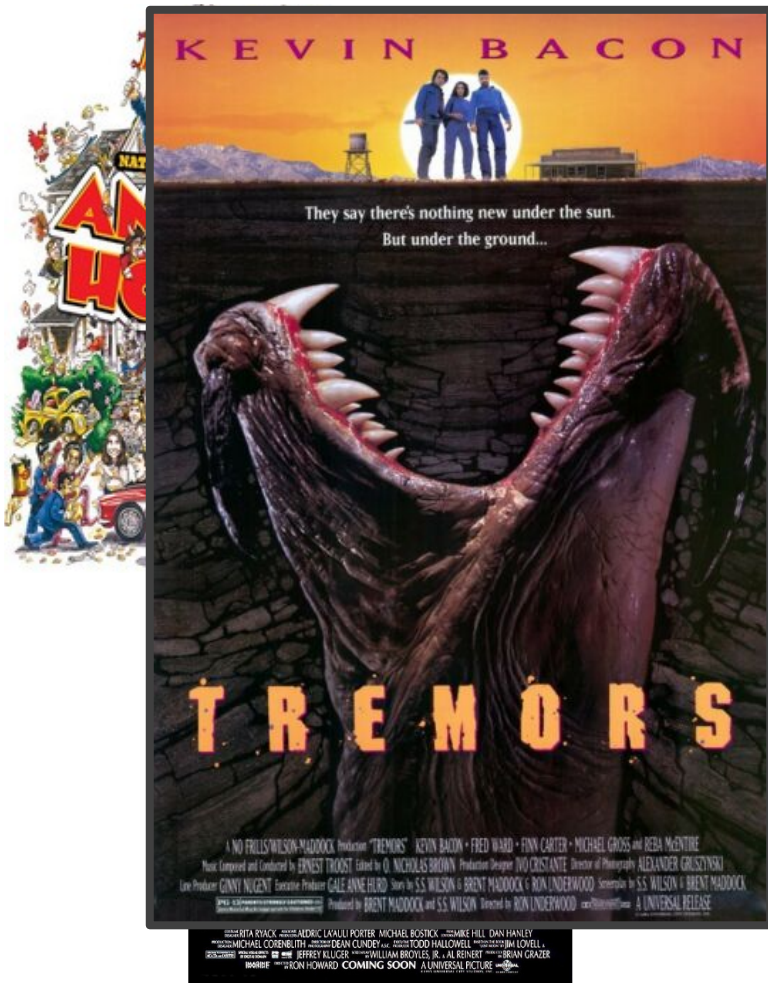


1995



Kevin Bacon

1990



Michael B. Jordan



Connectedness to Michael B. Jordan

Hail Caesar
McDormand &
Channing Tatum



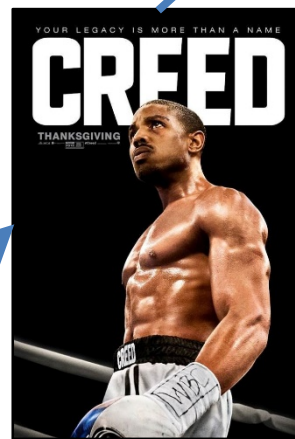
Frances McDormand
Best Actress Winner 2018



GI Joe: Retaliation
Tatum & Bruce Willis

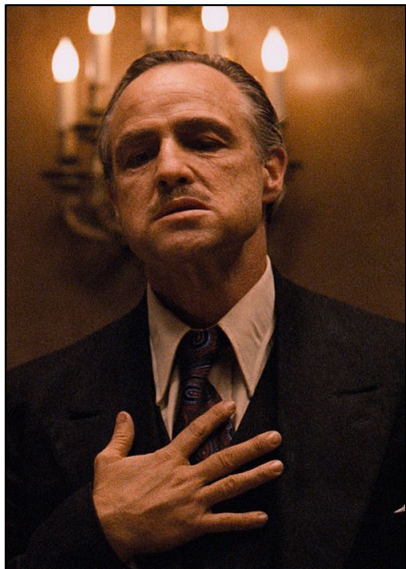


Expendables
Willis &
Sylvester Stallone



Creed
Stallone & Jordan

Connectedness to Michael B. Jordan

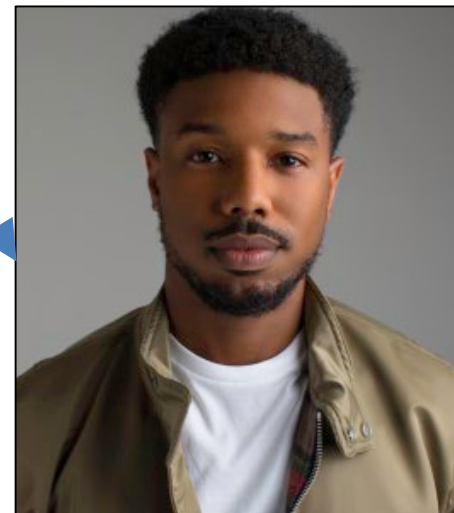


Marlon Brando
Best Actor 1954 and 1972
Died 2004

**Avengers:
Infinity War**
Paltrow &
Chadwick
Boseman



Black Panther
Boseman & Jordan



Superman
with Gene Hackman



The Royal Tenenbaums
Hackman & Gwyneth Paltrow

Small World Networks

Travers and
Milgram (1977):

Collins and Chow (1998)

Watts and Strogatz (1998)

news and views

letters to nature

typical slower than $\sim 1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) might differ significantly from what is assumed by current modelling efforts². The expected equation-of-state differences among small bodies (ice versus rock, for instance) presents another dimension of study; having recently adapted our code for massively parallel architectures (K. M. Olson and E.A. manuscript in preparation), we are now ready to perform a more comprehensive analysis.

The exploratory simulations presented here suggest that when a young, non-porous asteroid (if such exist) suffers extensive impact damage, the resulting fracture pattern largely defines the asteroid's response to future impacts. The stochastic nature of collisions implies that small asteroid interiors may be as diverse as their shapes and spin states. Detailed numerical simulations of impacts, using accurate shape models and rheologies, could shed light on how asteroid collisional response depends on internal configuration and shape, and hence on how planetesimals evolve. Detailed simulations are also required before one can predict the quantitative effects of nuclear explosions on Earth-crossing comets and asteroids, either for hazard mitigation³ through disruption and deflection, or for resource exploitation⁴. Such predictions would require detailed reconnaissance concerning the composition and internal structure of the targeted object. □

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440

Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks

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Networks of coupled dynamical systems have been used to model biological oscillators¹, Josephson junction arrays², excitable media³, neural networks^{4–7}, spatial games⁸, genetic control networks⁹ and many other self-organizing systems. Ordinarily, the connection topology is assumed to be either completely regular or completely random. But many biological, technological and social networks lie somewhere between these two extremes. Here we explore simple models of networks that can be tuned through this middle ground: regular networks 'rewired' to introduce increasing amounts of disorder. We find that these systems can be highly clustered, like regular lattices, yet have small characteristic path lengths, like random graphs. We call them 'small-world' networks, by analogy with the small-world phenomenon^{10,11} (popularly known as six degrees of separation¹²). The small-world network of the worm *Caenorhabditis elegans*, the power grid of the western United States, and the collaboration graph of film actors are shown to be small-world networks. Models of dynamical systems with small-world coupling display enhanced signal-propagation speed, computational power, and synchronizability. In particular, infectious diseases spread more easily in small-world networks than in regular lattices.

To interpolate between regular and random networks, we consider the following random rewiring procedure (Fig. 1). Starting from a ring lattice with n vertices and k edges per vertex, we rewire each edge at random with probability p . This construction allows us to 'tune' the graph between regularity ($p = 0$) and disorder ($p = 1$), and thereby to probe the intermediate region $0 < p < 1$, to which little is known.

We quantify the structural properties of these graphs by their characteristic path length $L(p)$ and clustering coefficient $C(p)$, as defined in Fig. 2 legend. Here $L(p)$ measures the typical separation between two vertices in the graph (a global property), whereas $C(p)$ measures the cliquishness of a typical neighbourhood (a local property). The networks of interest to us have many vertices with sparse connections, but not so sparse that the graph is in danger of becoming disconnected. Specifically, we require $n \gg k \gg \ln(n) \gg 1$, where $k \gg \ln(n)$ guarantees that a random graph will be connected¹³. In this regime, we find that $L \sim n/2k \gg 1$ and $C \sim 3/4$ as $p \rightarrow 0$, while $L \sim \ln(n)/\ln(k)$ and $C \sim C_{\text{random}} = 4/k$ as $p \rightarrow 1$. Thus the regular lattice at $p = 0$ is a highly clustered, large world where L grows linearly with n , whereas the random network at $p = 1$ is a poorly clustered, small world where L grows only logarithmically with n . These limiting cases might lead one to suspect that large C is always associated with large L , and small C with small L .

On the contrary, Fig. 2 reveals that there is a broad interval of p over which $L(p)$ is almost as small as L_{random} yet $C(p) \gg C_{\text{random}}$. These small-world networks result from the immediate drop in $L(p)$ caused by the introduction of a few long-range edges. Such 'short cuts' connect vertices that would otherwise be much farther apart than L_{random} . For small p , each short cut has a highly nonlinear effect on L , contracting the distance not just between the pair of vertices that it connects, but between their immediate neighbourhoods, neighbourhoods of neighbourhoods and so on. By contrast, an edge

296 arbitrary individuals in Nebraska and Boston were asked to give a letter to an acquaintance most likely to help it reach a target person in Massachusetts. 64 reached the target person, average number of intermediaries was 5.2

It's a small world

James J. Collins and Carson C. Chow

The concept of Six Degrees of Separation has been formalized in so-called 'small-world networks'. The principles involved could be of use in settings as diverse as rewiring networks of cellular phones and understanding the spread of infections.

A few years ago, on American campuses, it was popular to play Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon. In this game, participants attempt to link the actor Kevin Bacon to any other actor through as few common films and co-stars as possible. Links are formed directly between Bacon and another actor if they appeared in the same film or indirectly through a chain of co-stars in different films (Fig. 1).

In the world of mathematics, a similar amusement involves assessing one's Erdős number, which measures the number of links needed to connect one to the prolific mathematician Paul Erdős through jointly authored papers. For example, individuals have an Erdős number of 1 if they co-authored a paper with Erdős. If one of their co-authors wrote a paper with Erdős, then they have an Erdős number of 2, and so forth. It has been pointed out¹ that Dan Kleiman has a combined Erdős/Bacon number of 3 because he wrote a paper with Erdős and appeared in *Good Will Hunting* with Minnie Driver, who appeared with Bacon in *Sleepers*.

These games are related to the popular concept of Six Degrees of Separation², which is based on the notion that everyone in the world is connected to everyone else through a chain of at most six mutual acquaintances.

If two people have one mutual acquaintance, then they have one degree of separation. The estimate of six degrees of separation, which is related to the small-world phenomenon³, arises from pioneering empirical work by Milgram⁴ and can be understood heuristically from a somewhat unrealistic assumption of random connectivity. That is, if each person knows about one hundred individuals, and given that there are about a billion people on the Earth, then seven connections or six degrees of separation are enough to link everyone together.

On page 440 of this issue⁵, Watts and Strogatz formalize this idea in what they call small-world networks. They demonstrate through numerical simulations that a network need not be very random to get this small-world effect. They consider a connected network with nodes and links. In the friendship analogy, each node represents a person and each link represents a single connection to an acquaintance. They then define



Figure 1 Three degrees. Because Kevin Bacon has appeared in many films, most actors have low Bacon numbers and the game Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon has declined in popularity. It is possible to centre that in this case there are at most three degrees of separation between DiCaprio and Helena Bonham-Carter, through Kate Winslet (*Titanic*, Columbia TriStar; *Sense and Sensibility*, Columbia TriStar), Emma Thompson (*Sense and Sensibility*, Much Ado About Nothing, Entertainment Films) and Kenneth Branagh (*Much Ado About Nothing*, *Frankenstein*, Columbia TriStar). Short cuts between cliques could be created in this game through some of DiCaprio's well-connected co-stars such as Sharon Stone (*The Quick and the Dead*, TriStar; not shown).

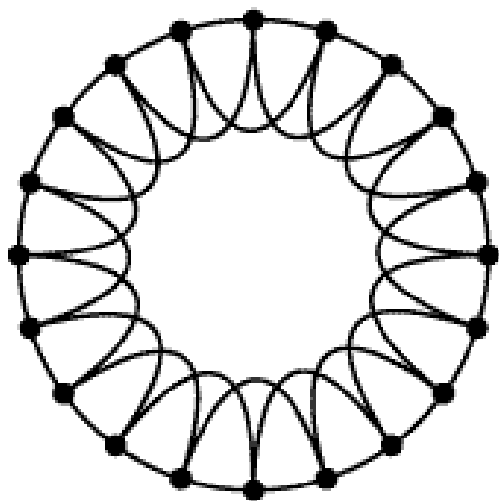
NATURE VOL 393 | JUNE 1998

Nature © Macmillan Publishers Ltd 1998

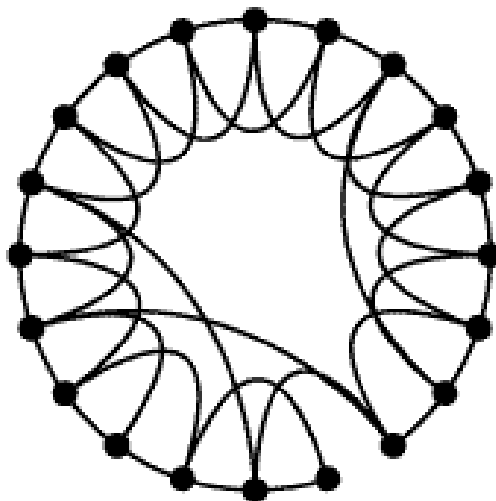
409

Complex is Not the Same as Random

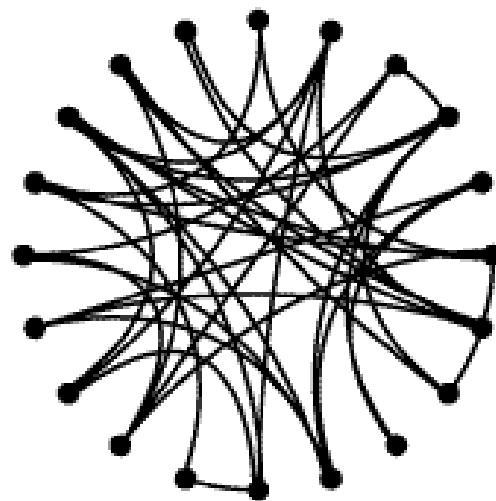
Regular



Small-world



Random

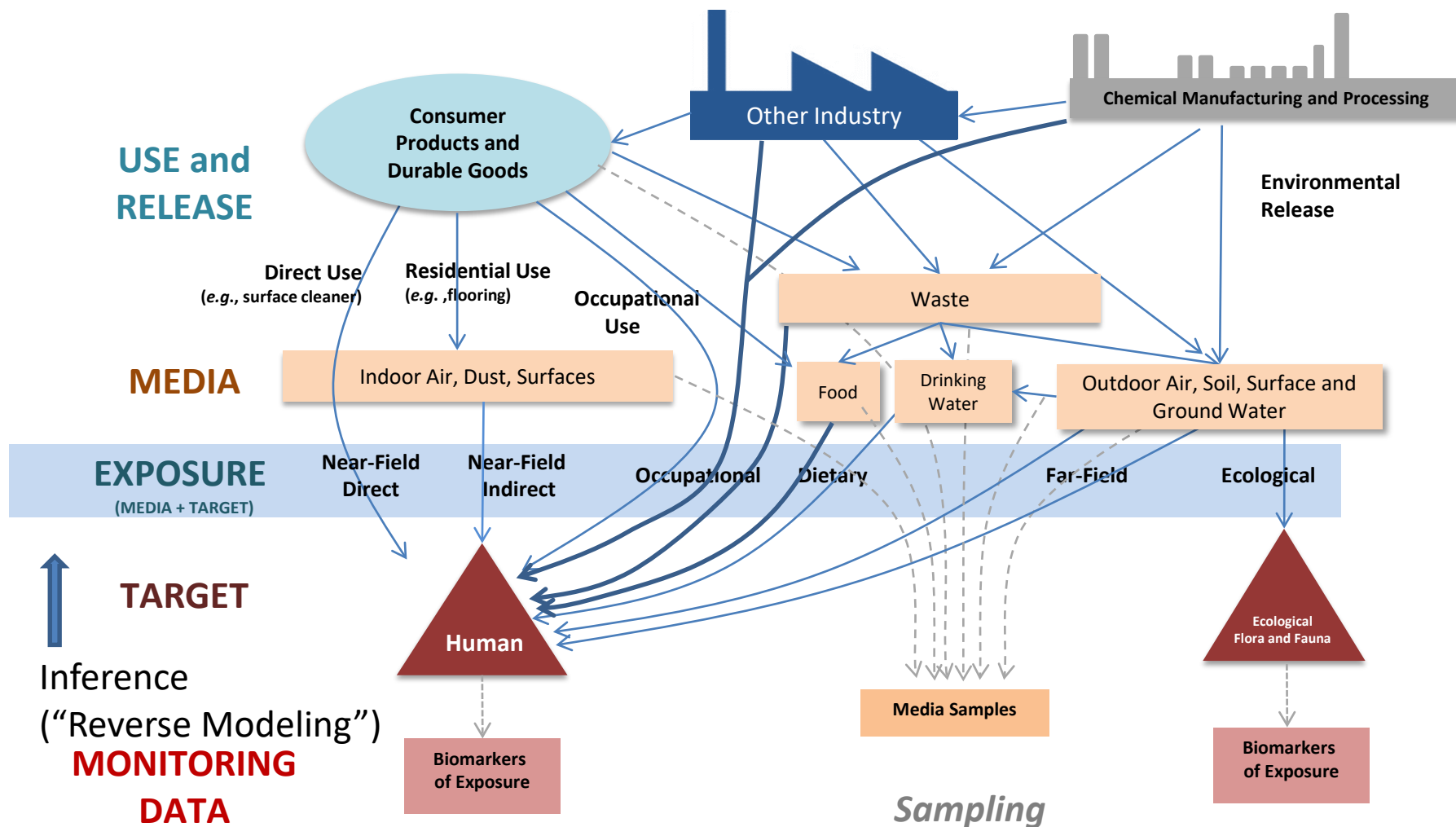


$p = 0$

Increasing randomness

$p = 1$

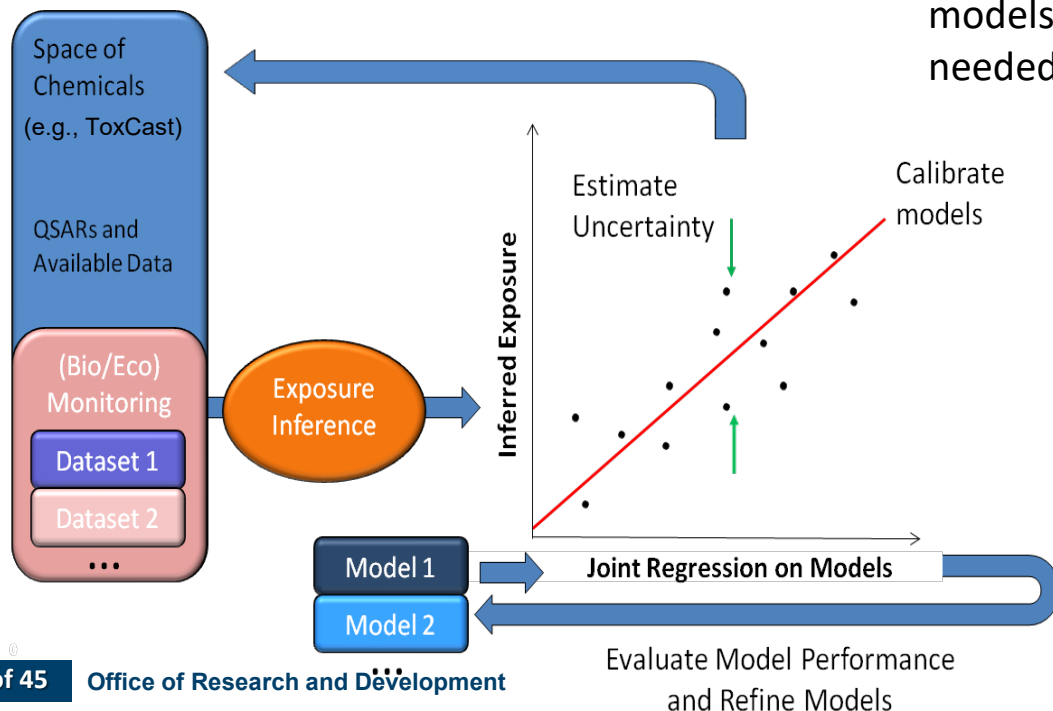
Models to Infer Exposure



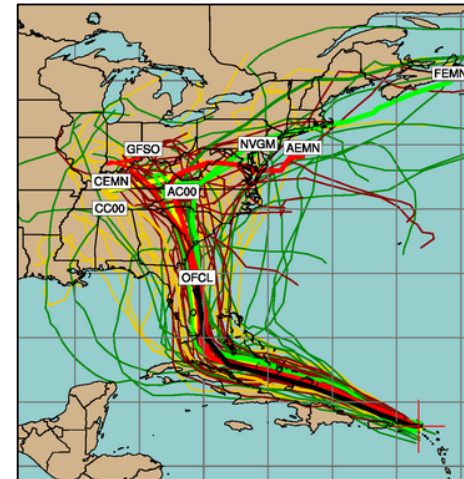
Consensus Exposure Predictions with the SEEM Framework

- Different exposure models incorporate **knowledge, assumptions, and data** (MacLeod et al., 2010)
- We incorporate multiple models into consensus predictions for 1000s of chemicals within the **Systematic Empirical Evaluation of Models (SEEM)** (Wambaugh et al., 2013, 2014)

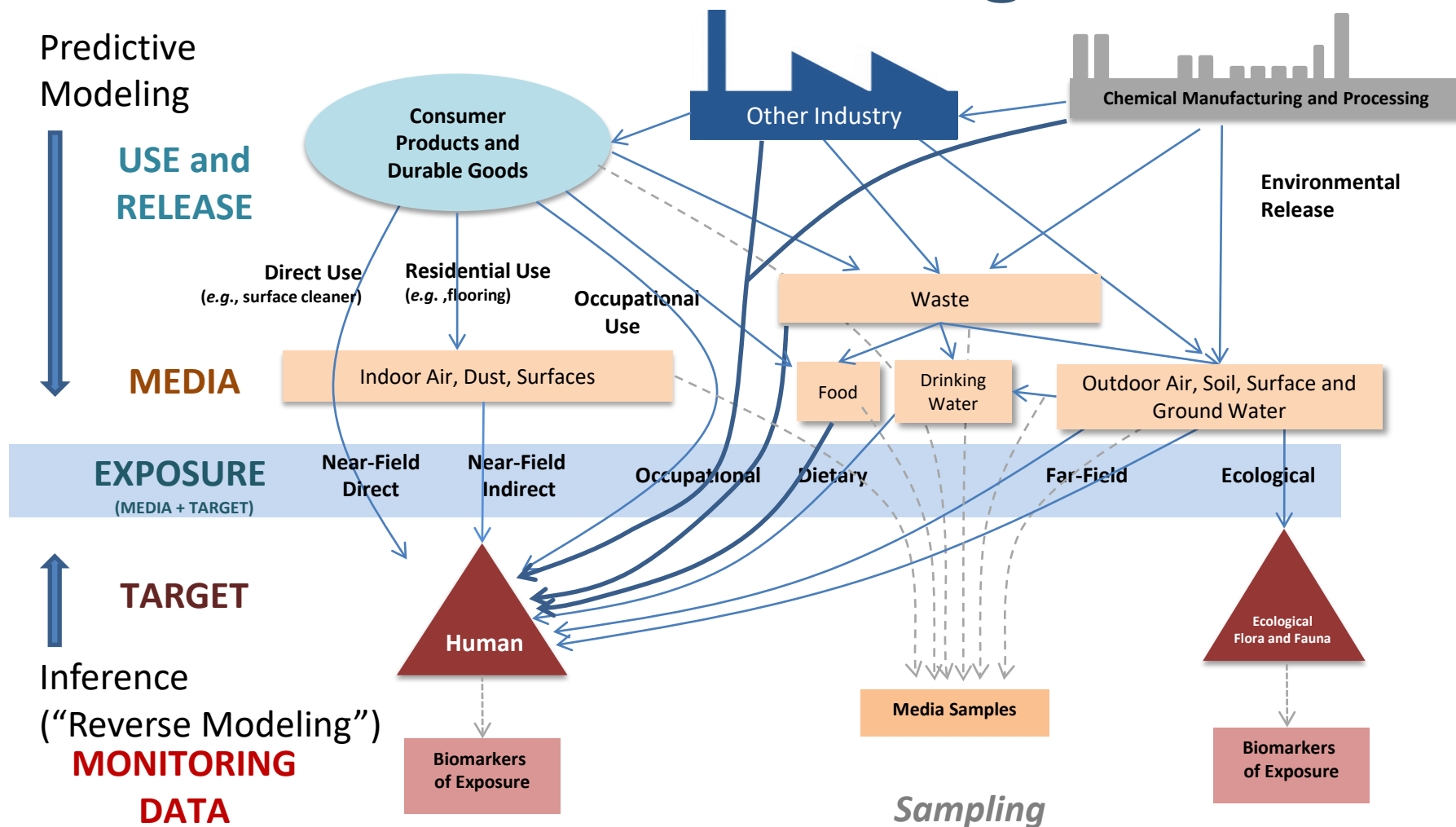
- Evaluation is similar to a sensitivity analysis: What models are working? What data are most needed?



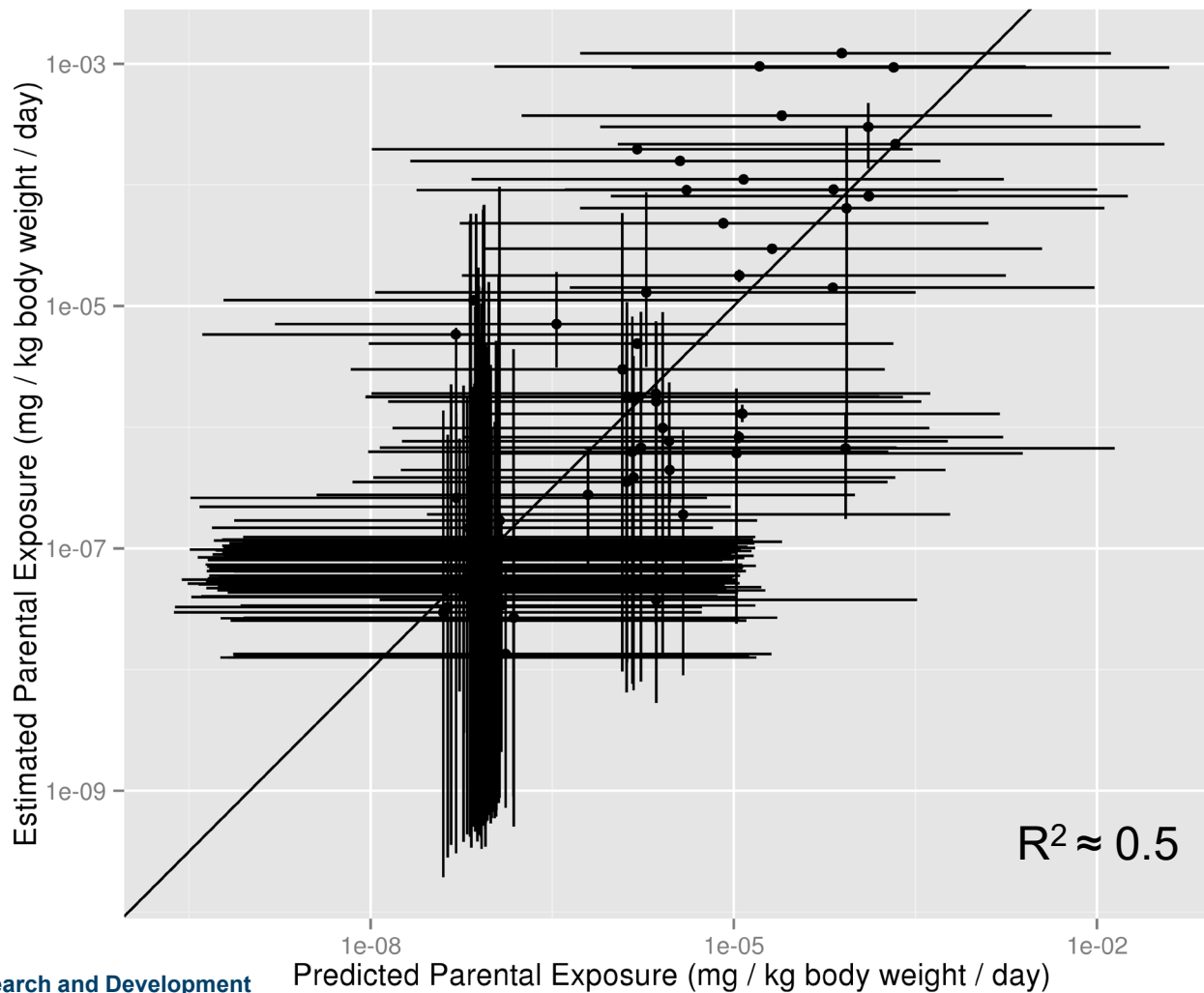
Hurricane
Path
Prediction is
an Example of
Integrating
Multiple
Models



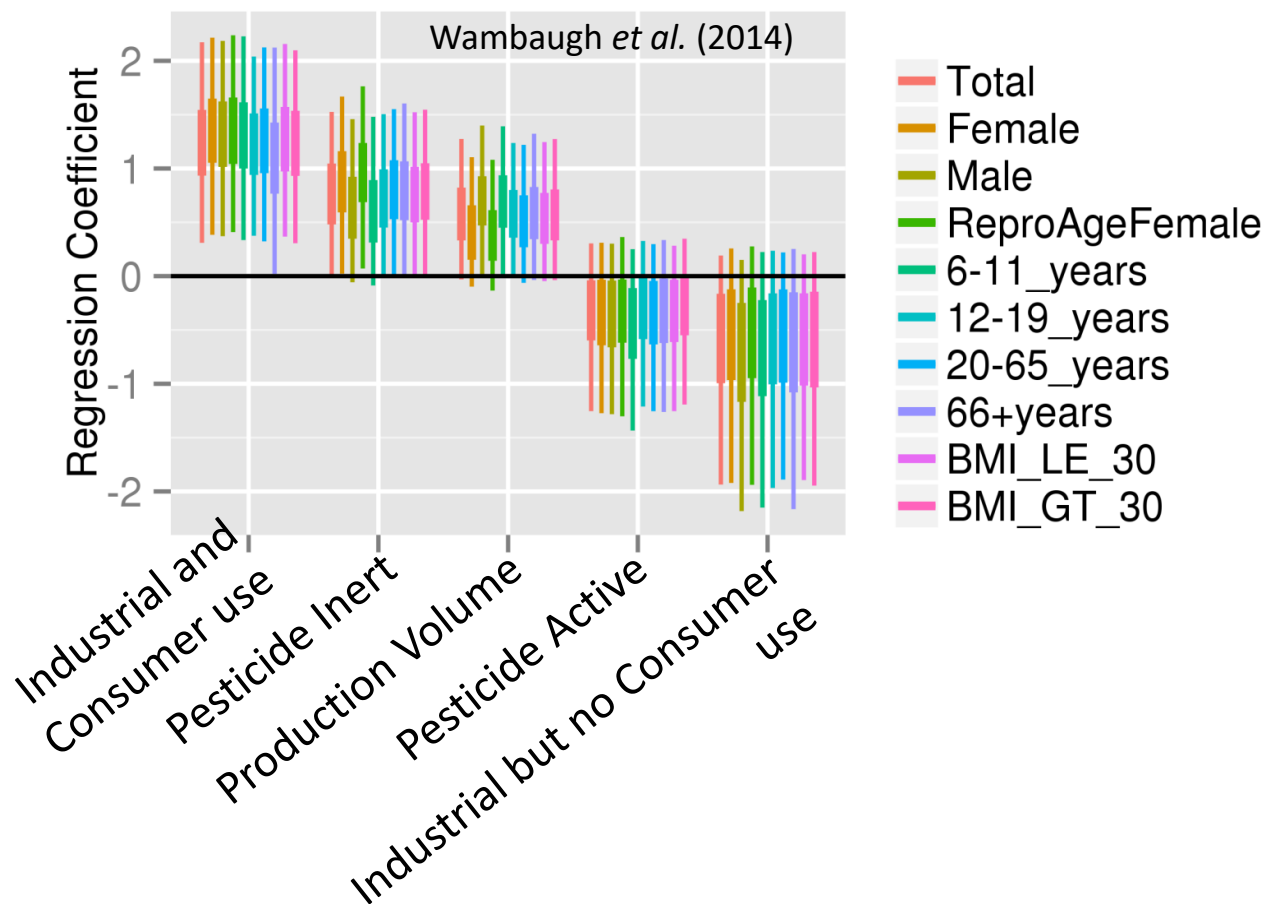
Evaluating Models with Monitoring Data



SEEM Analysis (circa 2014)



Heuristics of Exposure



- Five descriptors explain roughly 50% of the chemical-to-chemical variability in median NHANES exposure rates
- Same five predictors work for all NHANES demographic groups analyzed – stratified by age, sex, and body-mass index
- Chemical use identifies relevant pathways
- Some pathways have much higher average exposures (Wallace et al., 1987)

CPCPdb: Material Safety Data Sheets

Goldsmith et al. (2014):

- ~20,000 product-specific Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) curated
- ~2,400 chemicals

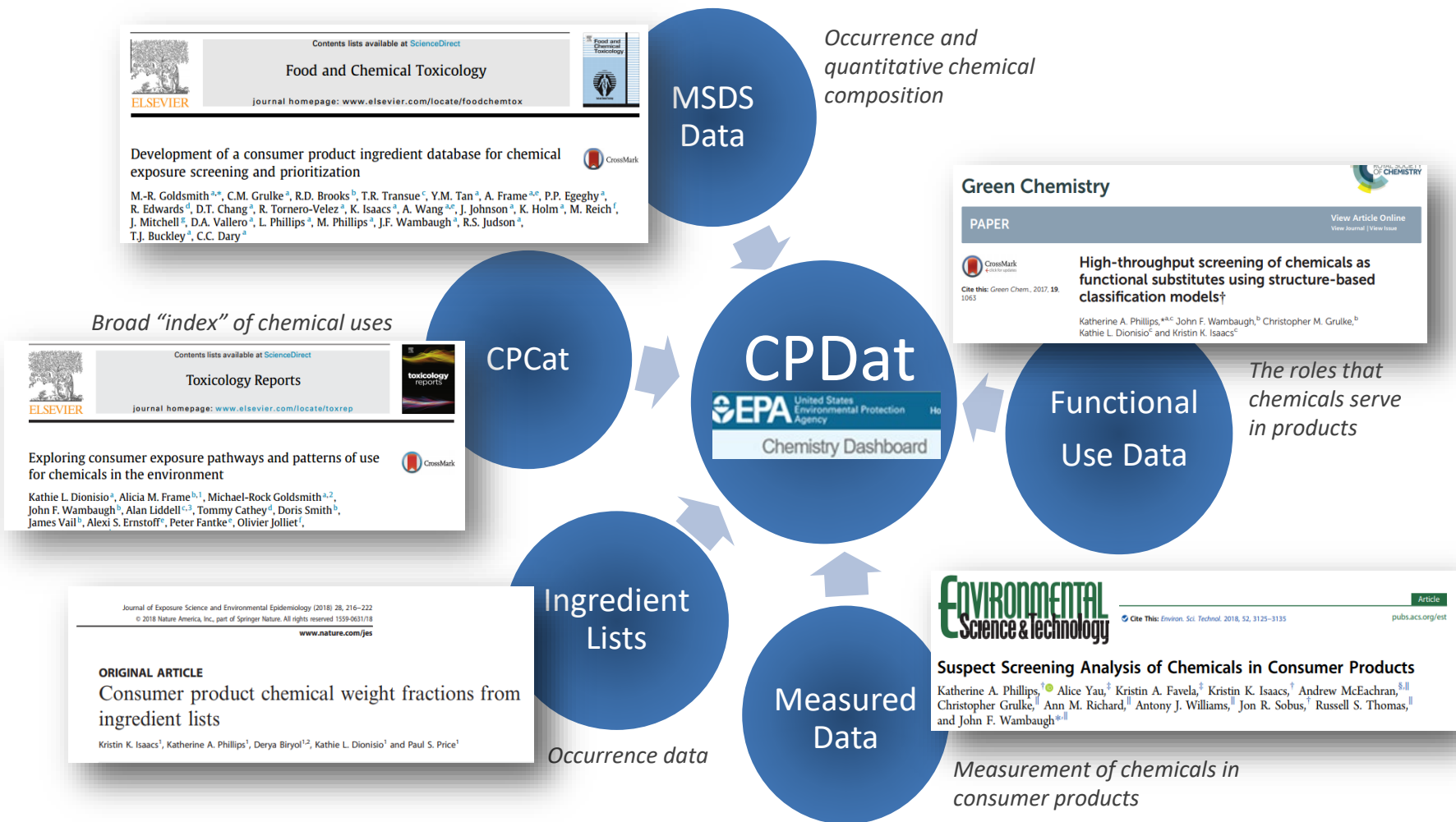
Product-specific uses determined using web spider to click through categories (e.g., home goods, bath soaps, baby) to find each product

Material Safety Data Sheet

COM-35604

I Product: XXXX SOAP SCUM REMOVER & DISINFECTANT 35604																	
Description: PALE BLUE TO BLUE/GREEN LIQUID WITH HERBAL PINE ODOR																	
Other Designations	Manufacturer	Emergency Telephone No.															
XXXX SOAP SCUM REMOVER	XXXXXX	For Medical Emergencies, call Rocky Mountain Poison Center: 1-800-446-1014 For Transportation Emergencies, call: Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300															
II Health Hazard Data		III Hazardous Ingredients															
<p>Eye irritant. Prolonged inhalation of vapors or mist may cause respiratory irritation. There are no known medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.</p> <p>FIRST AID: <u>EYE CONTACT:</u> Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call a physician. <u>INHALATION:</u> If breathing is affected, breathe fresh air. <u>SKIN CONTACT:</u> Remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician. <u>IF SWALLOWED:</u> Drink a glassful of water and immediately call a physician.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ingredient</th> <th>Concentration</th> <th>Worker Exposure Limit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetra acetate (EDTA) CAS #64-02-8</td> <td>< 10%</td> <td>none established</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glycol ether solvent</td> <td>< 8%</td> <td>none established</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cationic/nonionic surfactants</td> <td>< 5%</td> <td>none established</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trisodium nitrilotriacetate CAS #5064-31-3</td> <td>0.14%</td> <td>none established</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This product contains trisodium nitrilotriacetate. IARC and NTP list nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) and its sodium salts as potential carcinogens.</p>	Ingredient	Concentration	Worker Exposure Limit	Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetra acetate (EDTA) CAS #64-02-8	< 10%	none established	Glycol ether solvent	< 8%	none established	Cationic/nonionic surfactants	< 5%	none established	Trisodium nitrilotriacetate CAS #5064-31-3	0.14%	none established
Ingredient	Concentration	Worker Exposure Limit															
Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetra acetate (EDTA) CAS #64-02-8	< 10%	none established															
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Trisodium nitrilotriacetate CAS #5064-31-3	0.14%	none established															
IV Special Protection and Precautions		V Transportation and Regulatory Data															
<p>Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.</p> <p>Avoid contact with food.</p>		<p><u>U.S. DOT Hazard Class:</u> Not restricted</p> <p><u>U.S. DOT Proper Shipping Name:</u> Compound, cleaning, liquid</p> <p><u>EPA CERCLA/SARA TITLE III:</u></p>															

What Do We Know About Chemical Use? Chemicals and Products Database

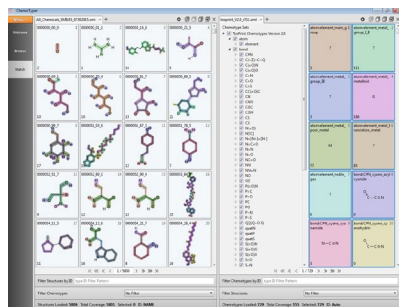
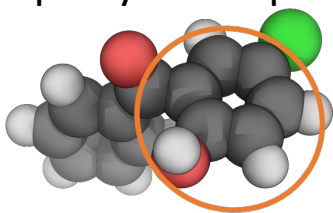


Predicting Function Based on Structure

Machine Learning Based Classification Models

(Random Forest, Breiman, 2001)

Chemical Structure and
Property Descriptors



Use Database (FUSE)



Prediction of
Of Potential
Alternatives from
Chemical Libraries

Collaboration on High Throughput Exposure Predictions

Jon Arnot, Deborah H. Bennett, Peter P. Egeghy, Peter Fantke, Lei Huang, Kristin K. Isaacs, Olivier Jolliet, Hyeong-Moo Shin, Katherine A. Phillips, Caroline Ring, R. Woodrow Setzer, John F. Wambaugh, Johnny Westgate



Predictor	Reference(s)	Chemicals Predicted	Pathways
EPA Inventory Update Reporting and Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) (2015)	US EPA (2018)	7856	All
Stockholm Convention of Banned Persistent Organic Pollutants (2017)	Lallas (2001)	248	Far-Field Industrial and Pesticide
EPA Pesticide Reregistration Eligibility Documents (REDs) Exposure Assessments (Through 2015)	Wetmore et al. (2012, 2015)	239	Far-Field Pesticide
United Nations Environment Program and Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry toxicity model (USEtox) Industrial Scenario (2.0)	Rosenbaum et al. (2008)	8167	Far-Field Industrial
USEtox Pesticide Scenario (2.0)	Fantke et al. (2011, 2012, 2016)	940	Far-Field Pesticide
Risk Assessment IDentification And Ranking (RAIDAR) Far-Field (2.02)	Arnot et al. (2008)	8167	Far-Field Pesticide
EPA Stochastic Human Exposure Dose Simulator High Throughput (SHEDS-HT) Near-Field Direct (2017)	Isaacs (2017)	7511	Far-Field Industrial and Pesticide
SHEDS-HT Near-field Indirect (2017)	Isaacs (2017)	1119	Residential
Fugacity-based INdoor Exposure (FINE) (2017)	Bennett et al. (2004), Shin et al. (2012)	645	Residential
RAIDAR-ICE Near-Field (0.803)	Arnot et al., (2014), Zhang et al. (2014)	1221	Residential
USEtox Residential Scenario (2.0)	Jolliet et al. (2015), Huang et al. (2016,2017)	615	Residential
USEtox Dietary Scenario (2.0)	Jolliet et al. (2015), Huang et al. (2016), Ernststoff et al. (2017)	8167	Dietary

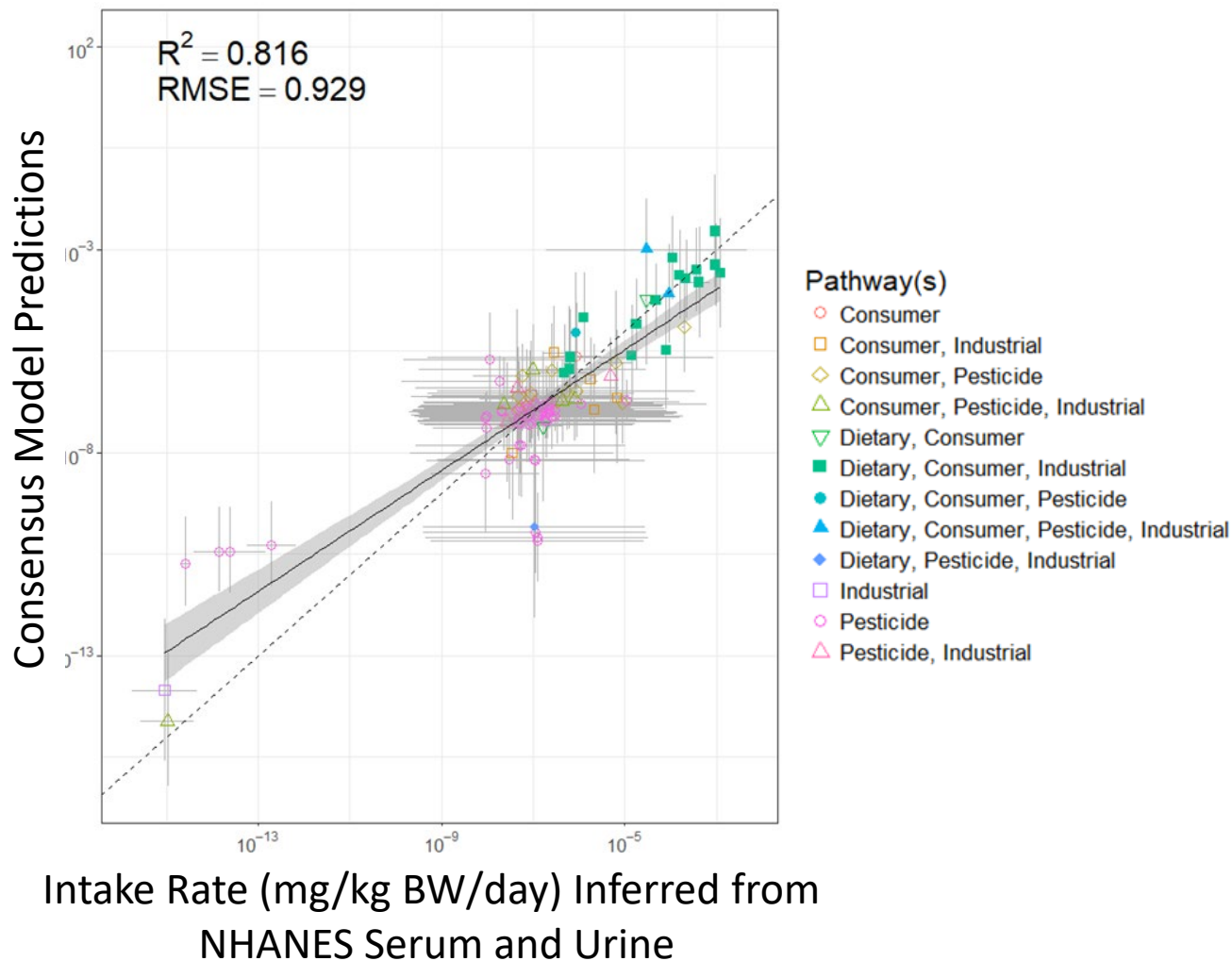
Predicting Exposure Pathways

We use the method of Random Forests to relate chemical structure and properties to exposure pathway

	NHANES Chemicals	Positives	Negatives	OOB Error Rate	Positives Error Rate	Balanced Accuracy	Sources of Positives	Sources of Negatives
Dietary	24	2523	8865	27	32	73	FDA CEDI, ExpoCast, CPDat (Food, Food Additive, Food Contact), NHANES Curation	Pharmapendium, CPDat (non-food), NHANES Curation
Near-Field	49	1622	567	26	24	74	CPDat (consumer_use, building_material), ExpoCast, NHANES Curation	CPDat (Agricultural, Industrial), FDA CEDI, NHANES Curation
Far-Field Pesticide	94	1480	6522	21	36	80	REDs, Swiss Pesticides, Stockholm Convention, CPDat (Pesticide), NHANES Curation	Pharmapendium, Industrial Positives, NHANES Curation
Far Field Industrial	42	5089	2913	19	16	81	CDR HPV, USGS Water Occurrence, NORMAN PFAS, Stockholm Convention, CPDat (Industrial, Industrial_Fluid), NHANES Curation	Pharmapendium, Pesticide Positives, NHANES Curation

Pathway-Based Consensus Modeling of NHANES

- Machine learning models were built for each of four exposure pathways
- Pathway predictions can be used for large chemical libraries
- Use prediction (and accuracy of prediction) as a prior for Bayesian analysis
- Each chemical may have exposure by multiple pathways

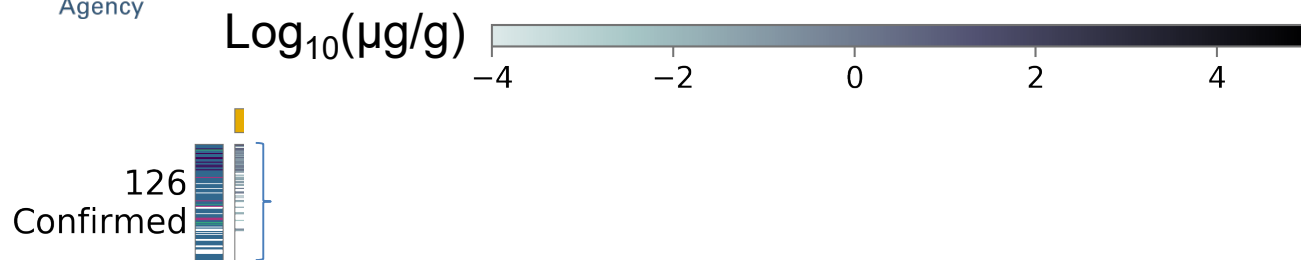


Obtaining New Data with Non-Targeted and Suspect-Screening Analysis

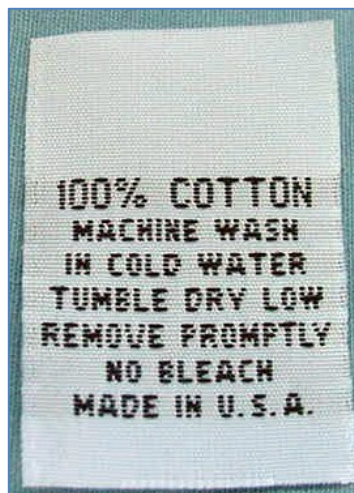
- Not everything is required to have MSDS sheets
- Models present one way forward, but data is always preferable
- New analytic techniques may also allow insight in to the chemical composition of diverse environmental media including household products
- 100 household products from a major U.S. retailer were analyzed, tentatively identifying 1,632 chemicals, 1,445 which were not in EPA's database of consumer product chemicals (Phillips *et al.*, *ES&T just accepted*)



Measuring Chemicals in Household Items



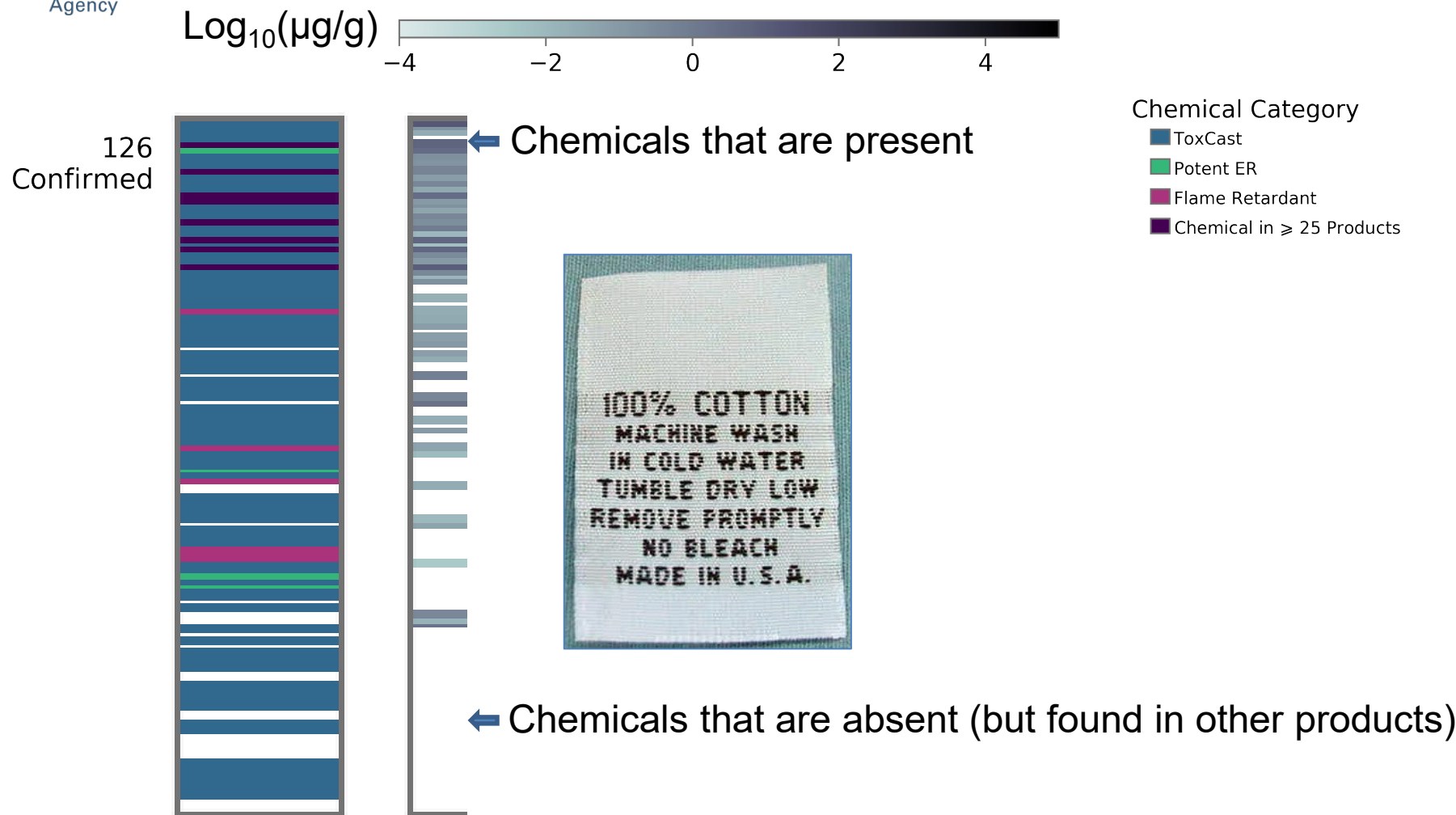
The chemicals
found in a
cotton shirt



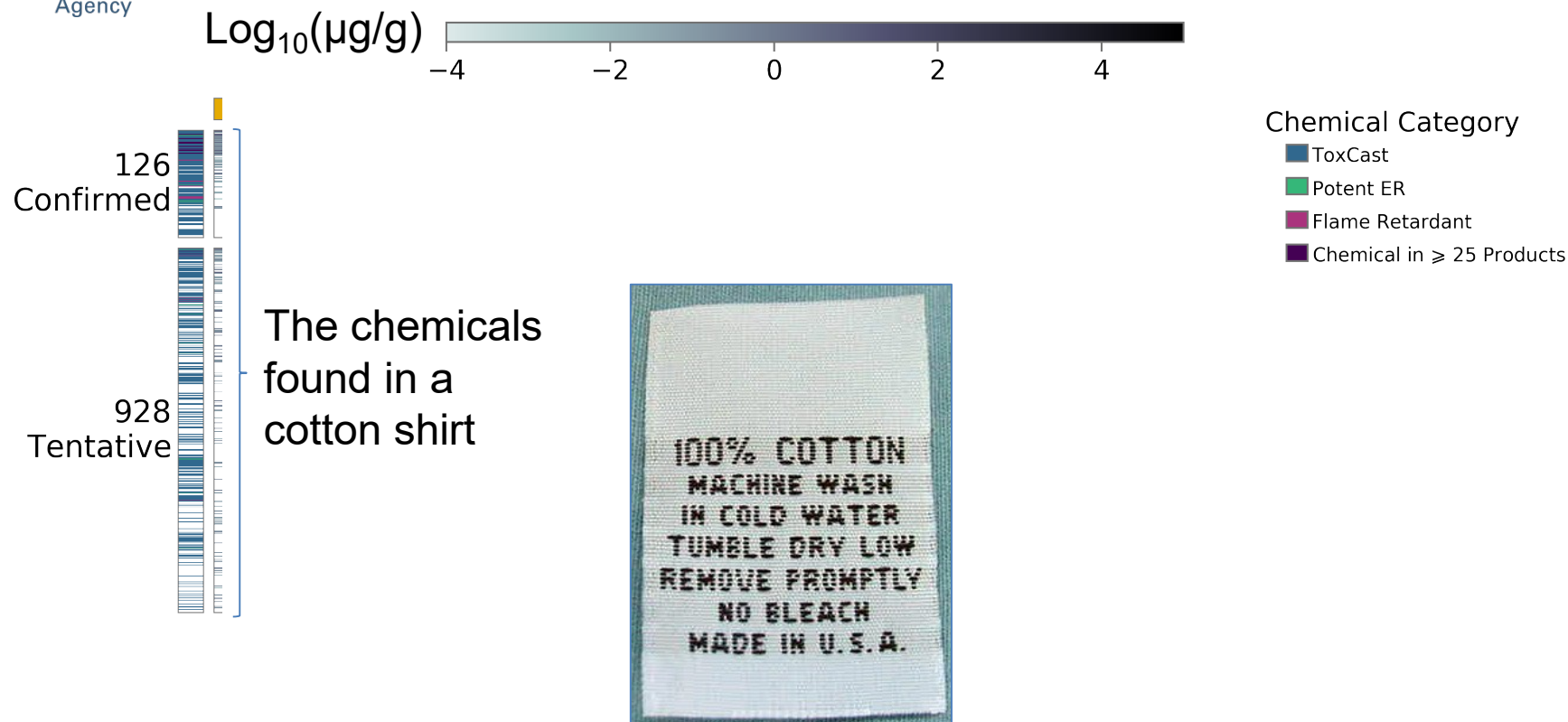
Chemical Category

- ToxCast
- Potent ER
- Flame Retardant
- Chemical in ≥ 25 Products

Measuring Chemicals in Household Items

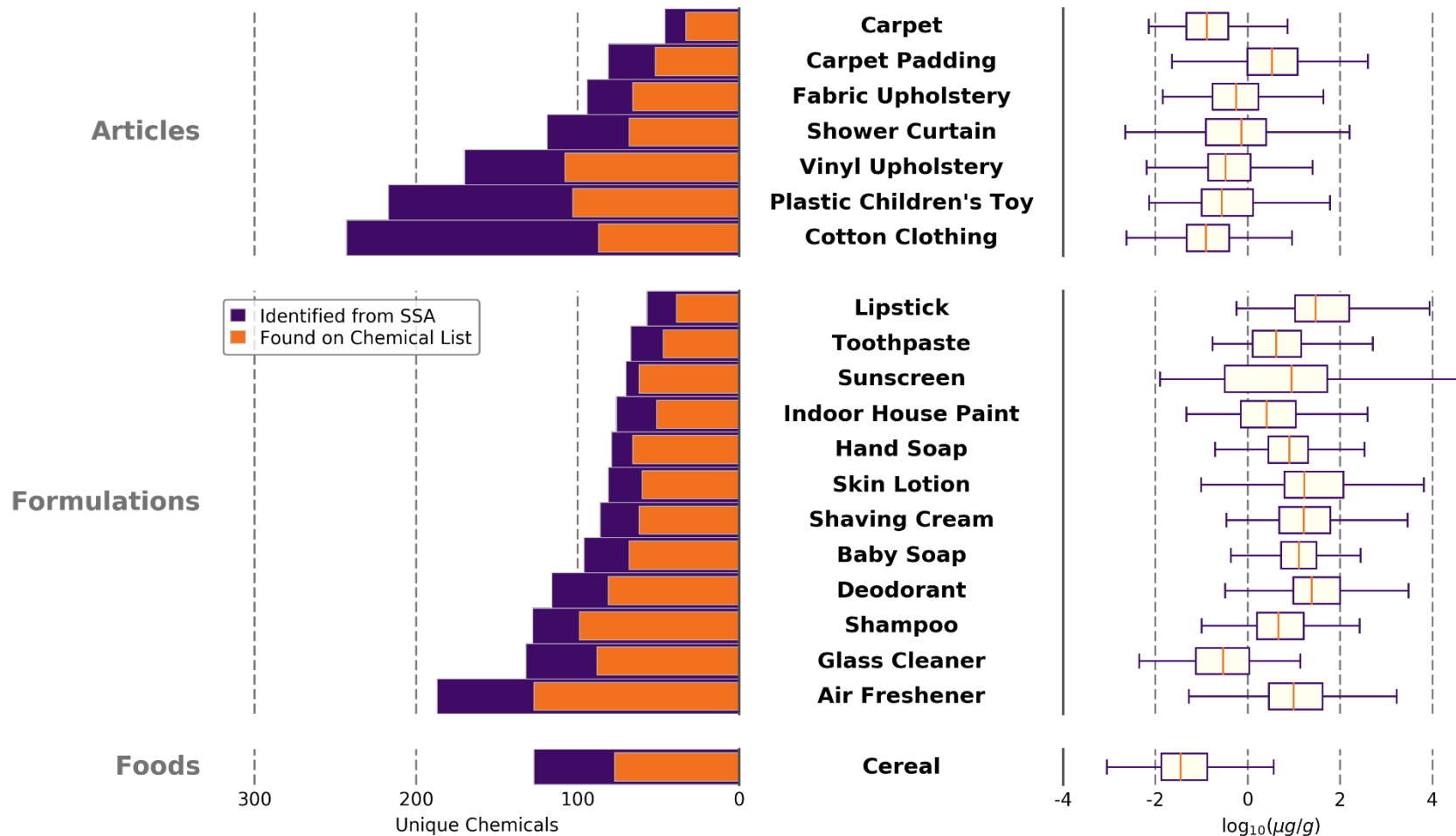


Measuring Chemicals in Household Items



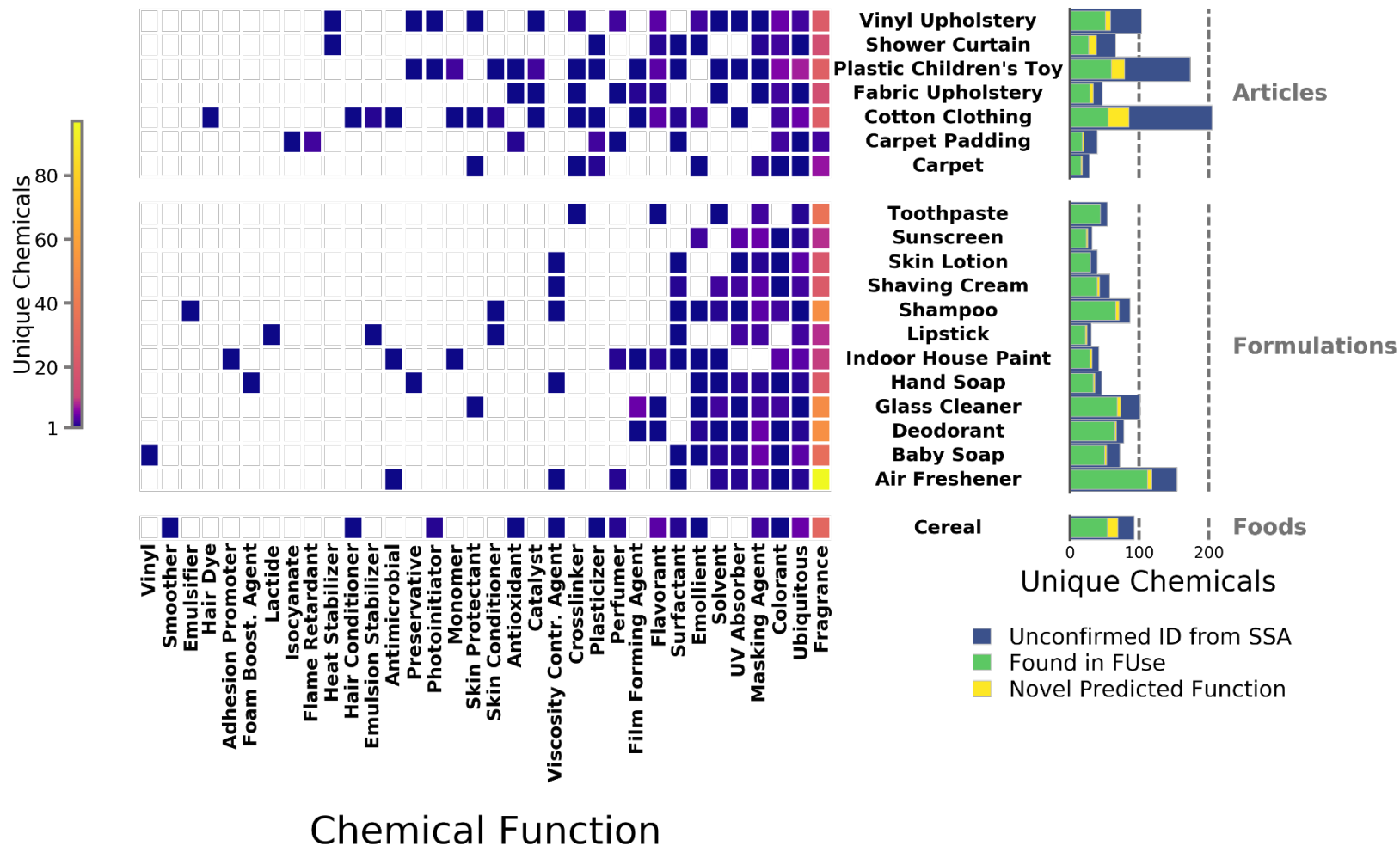
Product Scan Summary

Of 1,632 chemicals confirmed or tentatively identified, 1,445 were not present in CPCPdb (Goldsmith, et al., 2015)

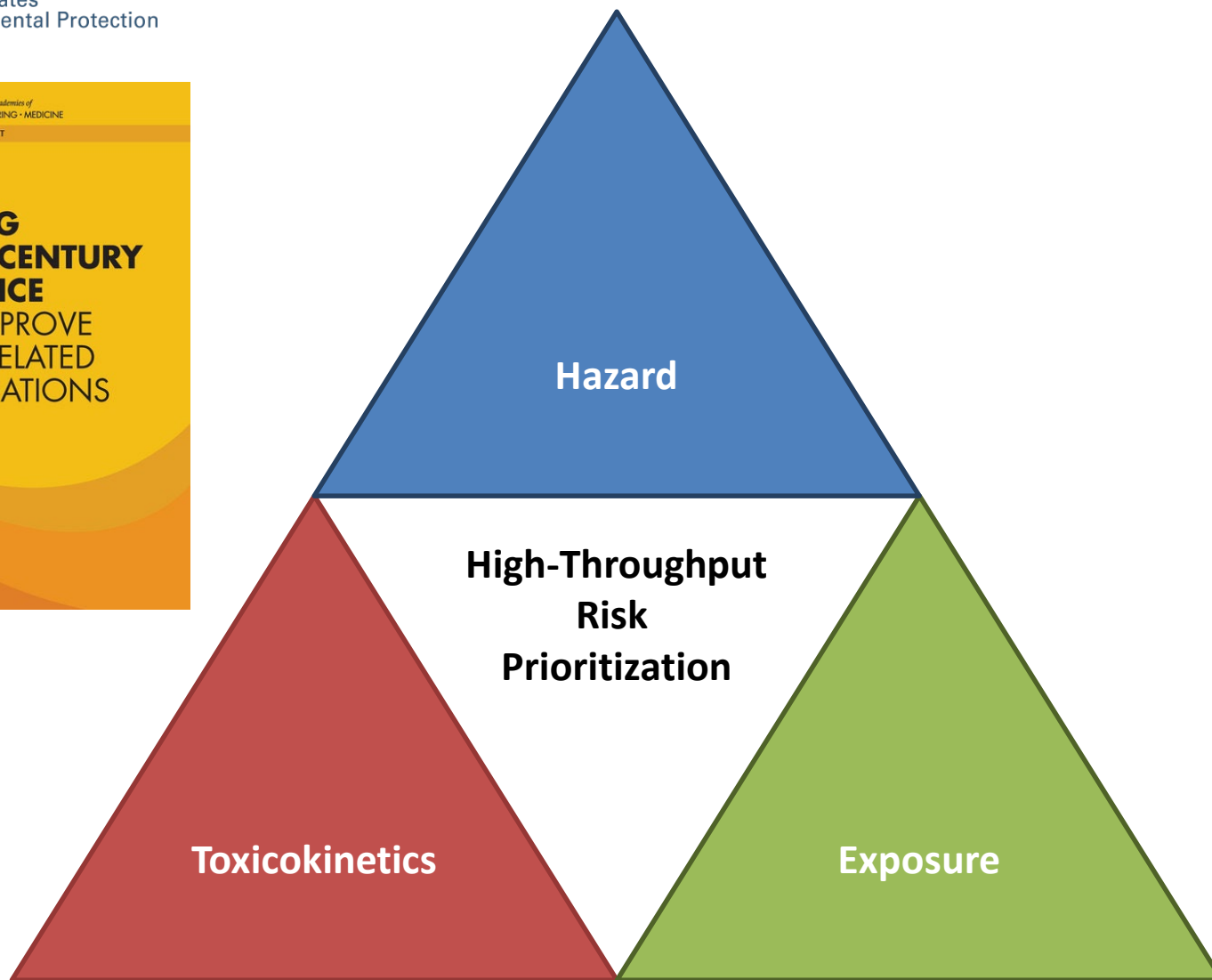
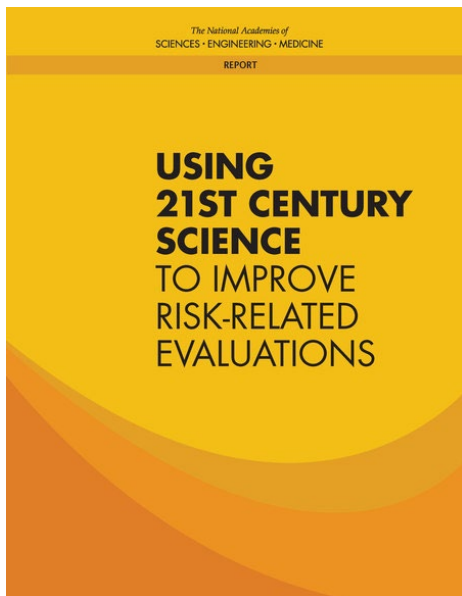


Predicting Chemical Function

Using the methods of Phillips *et al.*, (2017):



Exposure-Based Priority Setting



Conclusions

- We would like to know more about the risk posed by thousands of chemicals in the environment – which ones should we start with?
 - High throughput screening (HTS) provides one path forward for identifying potential hazard, but the real world is complicated by toxicokinetics, mixtures, variability (and more)
- Using *in vitro* methods developed for pharmaceuticals, we can make useful predictions of TK for large numbers of chemicals
- Exposure predictions and data are key to risk-based prioritization
 - Consensus modeling provides one path forward, but only as good as available data (at best)
 - New analytical chemistry tools (i.e., non-targeted analysis or NTA) may provide the data needed to understand what and how we are exposed to
- Exposure-based priority setting allows identification of the most relevant mixtures

ExpoCast Project (Exposure Forecasting)

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