

Application of Systematic Review (SR) Principles to Ecotoxicity Studies: ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no actual or potential conflicts of interest.

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Mention of software packages is not an endorsement by the authors or the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Abbreviations

- **AQUIRE:** Aquatic toxicity Information Retrieval Database
- **CASRN:** Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
- **DTXSID:** US EPA's Distributed Structure-Searchable Toxicity database (DSSTox) substance identifier
- **ECOTOX:** ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase (www.epa.gov/ecotox)
- **GUI:** Graphical User Interface
- **ITIS:** Integrated Taxonomic Information System
- **LC50:** Lethal concentration to 50% of test organisms
- **LOEC:** Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
- **LOEL:** Lowest Observed Effect Level
- **NCBI:** National Center for Biotechnology Information
- **NOEC:** No Observed Effect Concentration
- **NOEL:** No Observed Effect Level
- **NR:** Not Reported
- **OECD:** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- **PECO:** Population, Exposure, Comparator/Control, Outcome
- **SR:** Systematic Review
- **STN:** Scientific and Technical information Network
- **TSN:** Taxonomic Serial Number
- **US EPA:** United State Environmental Protection Agency

Objective and Outline

- Systematic and transparent methods used for identification and review of ecotoxicity data
- Background and History
- Current Status and Applications
- ECOTOX Pipeline
- Ecotoxicology-specific considerations
- Examples with recently completed chemicals

Background and History

- Ecological risk assessors needed cost-effective methods to locate high quality ecological toxicity data for use in:
 - Prioritizing chemical cleanup at hazardous waste sites
 - Assessment of potential hazards of pollutants through the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act.
- US EPA developed ecological toxicity databases:
 - 1) Authoritative source of toxicological data
 - 2) Efficient documentation of literature searches and data acquisition
 - 3) Data available for development and validation of in vitro and modeling methods
 - 4) Avoid duplicative efforts for data gathering across programs and agencies

Background and History

Early 1980s:

- AQUatic toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) database for acute laboratory toxicity tests on aquatic life
 - Expanded to field and chronic exposures in early 1990s
- PHYTOTOX database for toxicity tests with terrestrial plants
- TERRETOX database for toxicity studies with terrestrial wildlife

Late 1990s:

- ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase (ECOTOX): AQUIRE, PHYTOTOX, TERRETOX combined into unified database and available on web

What is the ECOTOX Knowledgebase?

- Systematic and transparent protocols developed over 30 years:
 - Conduct comprehensive literature searches for toxicity data in the peer-reviewed and grey literature
 - Review applicability of studies following established criteria
 - Extract relevant study and toxicity results into a structured database
- Accessible, structured empirical data from *in vivo* toxicity tests
- Toxicity data provided to US EPA Programs, Regions, and researchers
- Updated quarterly to public website (www.epa.gov/ecotox)

What is the ECOTOX Knowledgebase?

ECOTOX Knowledgebase

[Home](#)[Search](#)[Explore](#)[Help](#)[Contact Us](#)

Data last updated

Dec 15, 2022

See update totals

Recent chemicals with full searches completed and data extracted

6PPD

Cyanotoxins

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Thallium

Total in database

12,714

Chemicals

13,803

Species

53,763

References

1,134,537

Results

About ECOTOX

ECOTOX is a comprehensive Knowledgebase providing single chemical environmental toxicity data on aquatic and terrestrial species.

Read more in: [Olker et al. 2022](#)



[Learn More](#)

Getting Started

- Use [Search](#) if you know exact parameters or search terms (chemical, species, etc.)
- Use [Explore](#) to see what data may be available in ECOTOX (including data plots)
- [ECOTOX Quick User Guide](#) (2 pp, 141 K)
- [ECOTOX User Guide](#) (95 pp, 672 K)
- [ECOTOX Terms Appendix](#)

Other Links

ECOTOX-related documentation and resources.

- [Frequent Questions](#)
- [Limitations](#)
- [Other Tools/Databases](#)
- [Recent Additions](#)
- [Literature Search Dates](#)

Applications of ECOTOX

*Chemical environmental
toxicity data for aquatic and
terrestrial organisms*



Provides data to

EPA Program Offices and Regions, States, Tribes, Other Federal Agencies and International Entities

Ecological Risk Assessments
Ambient Water Quality Criteria
Ecological Screening Values
Chemical Prioritization
Emergency Response

Data used for

Tools and Applications

Species Sensitivity Distributions
Predicted No-Effect Concentrations and
Eco-Thresholds for Toxicological Concern
Quantitative Structure–Activity Relationships
Bioaccumulation Factor Modeling and Validation
Adverse Outcome Pathway Development

Data linked to

Databases/Resources

General SR Process Overview

1. Planning
2. Framing the question
3. Developing and publishing of the protocol
4. Searching for evidence
5. Selecting the evidence
6. Extracting data
7. Assessing the evidence (evaluation)
8. Analyzing data
9. Interpreting the results
10. Report

General SR Process Overview

- 1. Planning**
- 2. Framing the question**
- 3. Developing and publishing of the protocol**
- 4. Searching for evidence**
- 5. Selecting the evidence**
- 6. Extracting data**
- 7. Assessing the evidence (evaluation)**

ECOTOX Systematic Protocols

Parallel general SR Steps

Inform study evaluation

- 8. Analyzing data*
- 9. Interpreting the results*
- 10. Report*

General SR Process Overview

1. Planning
2. Framing the question
3. Developing and publishing of the protocol
4. Searching for evidence
5. Selecting the evidence
6. Extracting data

ECOTOX Systematic Protocols

Parallel general SR Steps

Inform study evaluation

7. **Assessing the evidence (evaluation)**

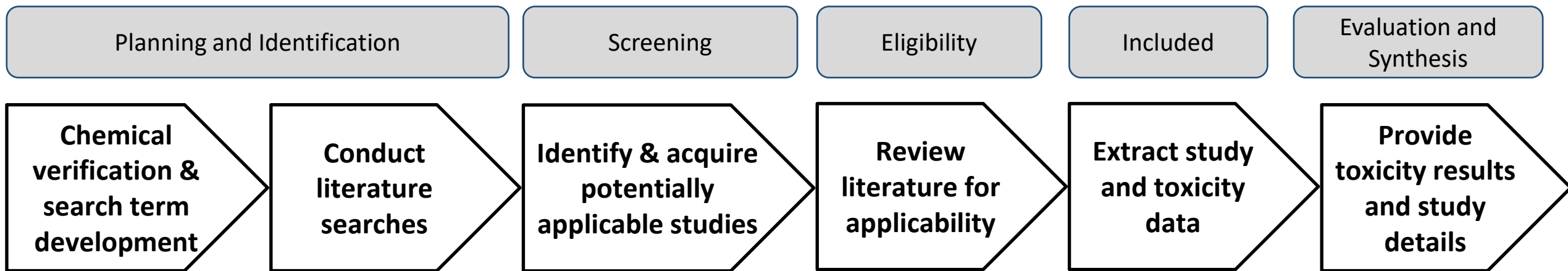
Application Specific

8. *Analyzing data*

9. *Interpreting the results*

10. *Report*

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



Chemical-based Search Terms

- Chemical name and CASRN
- Synonyms, tradenames
- Other relevant forms

Literature Search

Use chemical-specific search terms to query multiple literature search engines.

Title/Abstract Screening

- Established applicability (inclusion) criteria
- Documentation of exclusion reason

Full Text Review

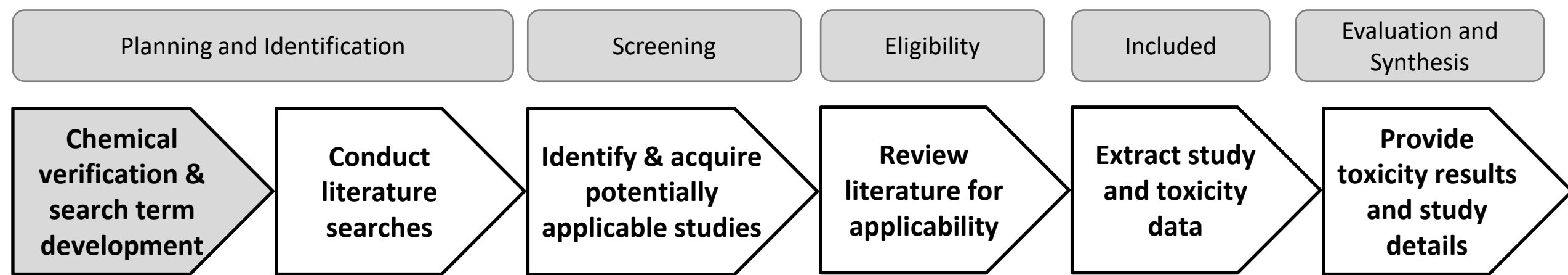
Data Extraction

- ECOTOX-specific Controlled Vocabularies
 - Test chemical
 - Test organism
 - Study methods and test conditions
 - Toxicity results
- Updated to public website, with downloadable outputs

Considerations for Ecotoxicology

- Sources used in literature searches
 - Population of interest includes many species
 - Diversity in types of effects measured
 - Diversity of study design
-
- Data to support multiple applications

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



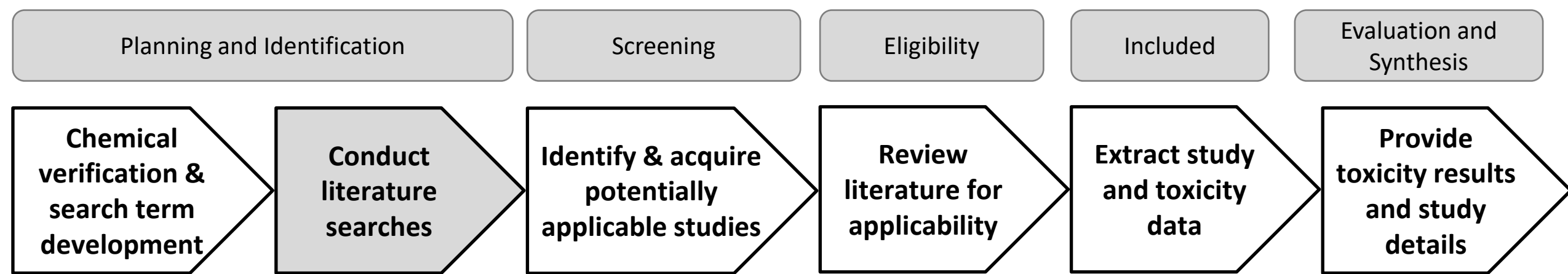
Chemical-based Search Terms*

- Verify CASRN
- Search various sources for chemical terms
 - STN
 - Pesticide Action Network
 - EPA's Pesticide Fate Database
 - EPA's Chemicals Dashboard
- Synonyms
- Eliminate poor search terms
- Develop search string

Tak(Acicid OR Albrass OR Bexton OR "CP 31393"
OR "Kartex A" OR Muharicid OR Niticid OR
Propachlor OR Propachlore OR Ramrod OR
Satecid OR "US EPA PC Code 019101")

***No ecotoxicology-specific considerations**

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



Chemical-based Literature Searches

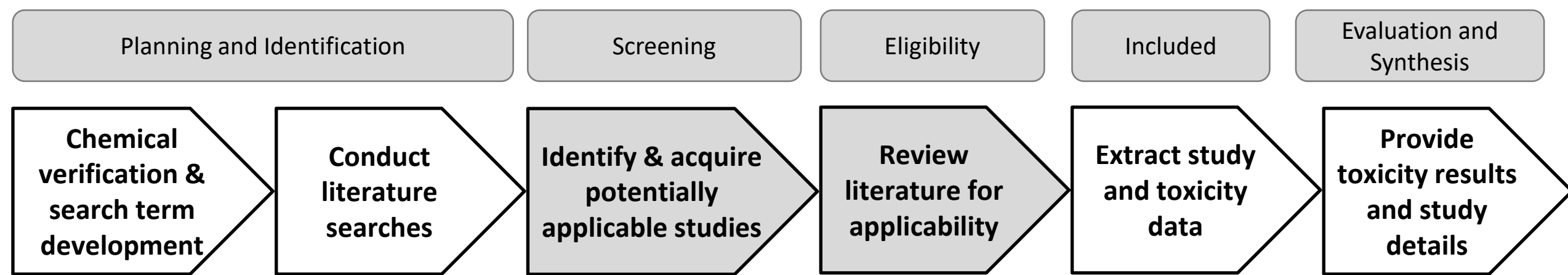
Search Engines

1. Scopus/Science Direct
2. ProQuest
3. Web of Science
4. PubAg/AGRICOLA
5. PubMed Toxline/TOXNET
6. Dissertation Abstracts

*Considerations for ecotoxicology

- Variety of sources needed to find published studies on aquatic and terrestrial organisms
- Journals with highest applicability rate are often not found through PubMed

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



Title/Abstract Screening

Full Text Review

- Established applicability (inclusion) criteria which can be expressed as PECO statement
- Documentation of exclusion reason

***Considerations for ecotoxicology**

- Population of interest includes many species
- Diversity in types of effects

Inclusion Criteria (PECO)

Identify & acquire
potentially
applicable studies

Review
literature for
applicability

| | Key Area | Data Requirement |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| P (Population) | Species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxonomically verifiable, ecologically-relevant organisms (including cells, organs, gametes, embryos, plant cuttings) [NOT bacteria, humans, monkeys, viruses, or yeast] |
| E (Exposure) | Chemical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single, verifiable chemical toxicants, administered through an acceptable route. |
| | Exposure Amount (Concentration) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure amount is quantified, either as a concentration in the environment when administered via soil or water, or as a dosage when introduced directly into or on the organism, via injection, orally, or topically. |
| | Exposure Duration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known duration from the time of initial exposure to the time of measurement. |
| C (Comparator/ Control) | Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must have a control treatment |
| O (Outcome) | Effect | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological effect measured Effect concurrent with associated chemical exposure |
| | Publication Type | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary source of the data [NOT a Review] Study must be a full article in English |

Examples of Species and Effects in Ecological Toxicity Studies

| Species Group | Habitat(s) | Num. Species in ECOTOX | Standard Test Species |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Fish | Aquatic | 1,006 | 42 species <i>Examples: Rainbow Trout, Zebrafish, Fathead Minnow, Common Carp</i> |
| Amphibians | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 229 | 7 species <i>Examples: African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis), Northern leopard frog, Bullfrog, Wood frog</i> |
| Reptiles | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 75 | none |
| Birds | Terrestrial | 283 | 11 species <i>Examples: Mallard duck, Japanese quail, Zebra finch</i> |
| Mammals | Terrestrial, Aquatic* | 205 | 9 species <i>Examples: Norway rat, House mouse, European rabbit</i> |

*currently only *in vitro* studies for aquatic mammals

Examples of Species and Effects in Ecological Toxicity Studies

| Species Group | Habitat(s) | Num. Species in ECOTOX | Standard Test Species | Effects and Endpoints (examples) | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|
| Fish | Aquatic | 1,006 | 42 species <i>Examples: Rainbow Trout, Zebrafish, Fathead Minnow, Common Carp</i> | Mortality (i.e., LC50) Time to death Hatch Fecundity Progeny counts Spawning frequency Weight, Length | Condition index Limb/body part regeneration Sexual development Vitellogenin 17-beta Estradiol |
| Amphibians | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 229 | 7 species <i>Examples: African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis), Northern leopard frog, Bullfrog, Wood frog</i> | Mortality Time to death Hatch Viability Ovulation rate Weight, Length Condition index | Snout-vent length Metamorphosis Limb/body part regeneration Acetylcholinesterase Testosterone Thyroxine |
| Reptiles | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 75 | none | Mortality Time to death Hatch Courtship behavior | Weight, Length Snout-vent length Testosterone 17-beta Estradiol |

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| Birds | Terrestrial | 283 | 11 species <i>Examples: Mallard duck, Japanese quail, Zebra finch</i> | Mortality Time to death Hatch Viability Progeny counts Eggs per nest Pipped Weight, Length | Condition index Growth rate Fledged/female Food conversion efficiency Cholinesterase Cholesterol |
| Mammals | Terrestrial, Aquatic | 205 | 9 species <i>Examples: Norway rat, House mouse, European rabbit</i> | Mortality Time to death Viability Progeny counts Resorbed embryos Gestation time | Weight, Length Weight gain Acetylcholinesterase Hemoglobin Testosterone |

Examples of Species and Effects in Ecological Toxicity Studies

| Species Group | Habitat(s) | Num. Species in ECOTOX | Standard Test Species |
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| Worms | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 75 | 14 species <i>Examples: Earthworm (Eisenia fetida), Nematode (Caenorhabditis elegans), Oligochaete (Lumbriculus variegatus)</i> |
| Crustaceans | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 936 | 46 species <i>Examples: Daphnia magna, Daphnia pulex, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Hyalella azteca, Opossum shrimp</i> |
| Molluscs | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 678 | 12 species <i>Examples: Common bay mussel, Virginia oyster, Great pond snail</i> |
| Insects/ Spiders | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 3,590 | 18 species <i>Examples: Honeybee, Yellow fever mosquito, Midge (Chironomus riparius, Chironomus tentans, Chironomus dilutus)</i> |
| Other Invertebrates | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 648 | 15 species <i>Examples: Purple-spined sea Urchin, Brown shrimp, Rotifer (Brachionus calyciflorus), Springtail (Folsomia candida)</i> |

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| Crustaceans | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 936 | 46 species <i>Examples: Daphnia magna, Daphnia pulex, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Hyalella azteca, Opossum shrimp</i> | |
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Examples of Species and Effects in Ecological Toxicity Studies

| Species Group | Habitat(s) | Num. Species in ECOTOX | Standard Test Species (examples) |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Algae | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 1,265 | 23 species <i>Examples: Green algae (Chlorella vulgaris, Chlamydomonas reinhardtii), Diatoms (Skeletonema costatus, Phaeodactylum tricornutum), Blue-green algae (Microcystis aeruginosa, Anabaena flosaquae)</i> |
| Vascular Plants | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 3,232 | 30 species <i>Examples: Corn, Soybean, Duckweed, Common onion, Mouse-ear cress</i> |
| Fungi | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 862 | none |
| Moss, Hornworts | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 65 | none |

Examples of Species and Effects in Ecological Toxicity Studies

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| Vascular Plants | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 3,232 | 30 species <i>Examples: Corn, Soybean, Duckweed, Common onion, Mouse-ear cress</i> | Mortality Germination Seed number Fruit, fruiting Viability Fertility Weight, Height | Length Biomass # of leaves, # of roots Chlorophyll Photosynthesis Respiration Nitrogen content |
| Fungi | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 862 | none | Mortality Germination Seed or spore production Viability Weight, Length | Biomass Time to harvest Respiration Aflatoxin B1 Hydrogen peroxide |
| Moss, Hornworts | Aquatic, Terrestrial | 65 | none | Mortality Germination Length, Diameter | Chlorophyll Photosynthesis |

Inclusion Criteria (PECO)

Identify & acquire
potentially
applicable studies

Review
literature for
applicability

| | Key Area | Data Requirement |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| P (Population) | Species | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Taxonomically verifiable, ecologically-relevant organisms (including cells, organs, gametes, embryos, plant cuttings) [NOT bacteria, humans, monkeys, viruses, or yeast] |
| E (Exposure) | Chemical | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Single, verifiable chemical toxicants, administered through an acceptable route. |
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| C (Comparator/Control) | Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Must have a control treatment |
| O (Outcome) | Effect | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Biological effect measuredEffect concurrent with associated chemical exposure |
| | Publication Type | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Primary source of the data [NOT a Review]Study must be a full article in English |

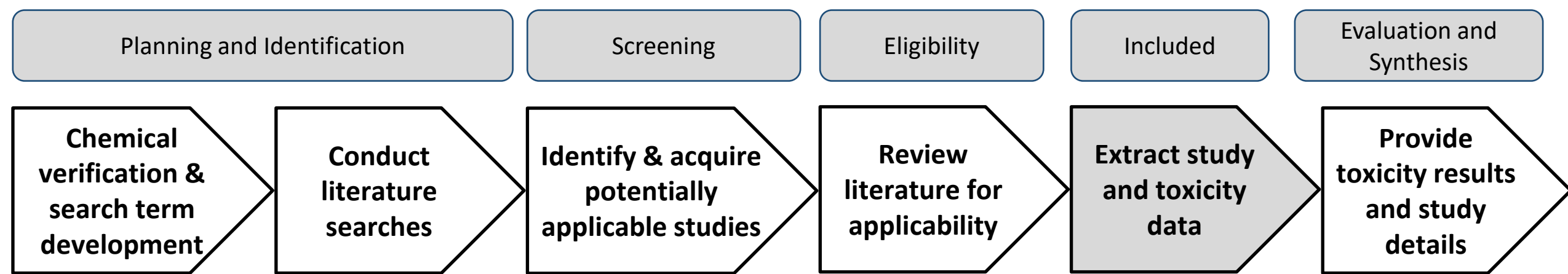
Documentation of Exclusion Reasons

All Excluded and Non-Applicable studies are Tagged with the reason for rejection

- Abstract – published as an abstract
- Bacteria – only test organism is a bacteria
- CAS # Unavailable – could not verify/locate chemical CAS Registry number
- Chemical method – description of chemical analysis procedures
- Fate – only report chemical distribution in media
- Human Health – data on human subjects of surrogate animal subjects for human health risk assessment
- Incident – reports death of animal by poison, but does not provide concentration/duration of exposure
- Method – paper only reports methods for conducting a toxicity test or other aspect of an experiment
- Mixture – paper reports results from mixture of chemicals; no single chemical exposure results
- Modeling – results of the development of a model; no primary data available
- No Conc – the authors report a response in an organism but do not provide conc/dose/app rate
- No Duration – duration of exposure is not presented
- No Effect – paper does not report observed responses adverse of otherwise
- No Toxicant (ozone, CO₂)
- Non-English
- Nutrient – in situ chemical tested as nutrient
- PUBL AS – duplicate data published elsewhere
- Retracted – paper retracted by Journal
- Review – primary data published elsewhere
- Sediment – only sediment concentration presented
- Survey – chemical measured in organism, but lack quantification of exposure (dose/duration)
- Virus – virus is only test organism
- Yeast – yeast is only test organism

***Allows for re-use of literature search and screening results**

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



*Considerations for ecotoxicology

- Diversity of study methods and types
- Pertinent study details and test conditions vary greatly, requiring many data fields

Data Extraction

- **ECOTOX Data Fields** consist of ~90 entities
- **ECOTOX-specific Controlled Vocabularies**
- Developed from 30+ years reviewing the ecotoxicological literature
- **Custom GUI designed for ECOTOX data extraction**
 - Computationally-assisted forms constrained to controlled vocabularies

Fields Included in ECOTOX Data Extraction

Extract study
and toxicity
data

| Category | ECOTOX data fields (examples) |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Chemical | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical identifier (CASRN, DTXSID)• Chemical Analysis• Chemical Formulation & Grade• Concentration(s)/Dose(s) tested |
| Species | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Species identifiers (ITIS TSN, NCBI TaxID, Taxonomy)• Life stage, Age, Sex• Organism Source |
| Study Methods & Test Conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experimental design• Control(s)• Test location and method• Exposure type, route, and media• Study and exposure duration• Physical and Chemical Soil and Water Parameters (e.g., pH, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen) |
| Test Results | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specific Effect Measured (with higher-level groups)• Calculated Endpoint• Concentration associated with effect and endpoint• Response site (e.g., whole organism, specific organ or body part)• Statistical significance and level of response |

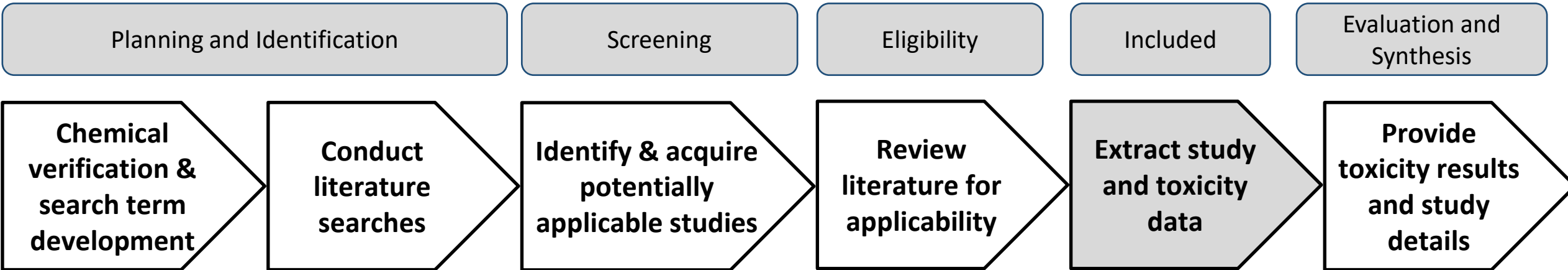
* ECOTOX Data Fields

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/help.cfm?sub=wi-definitions>

* ECOTOX Vocabularies:

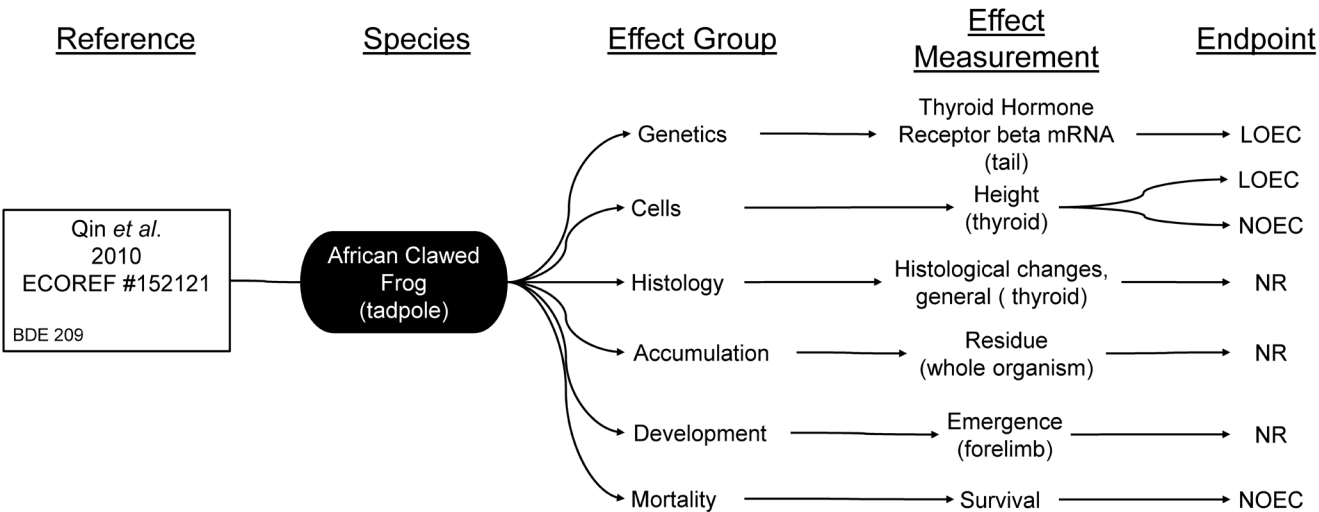
<https://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/help.cfm?sub=term-appendix>

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



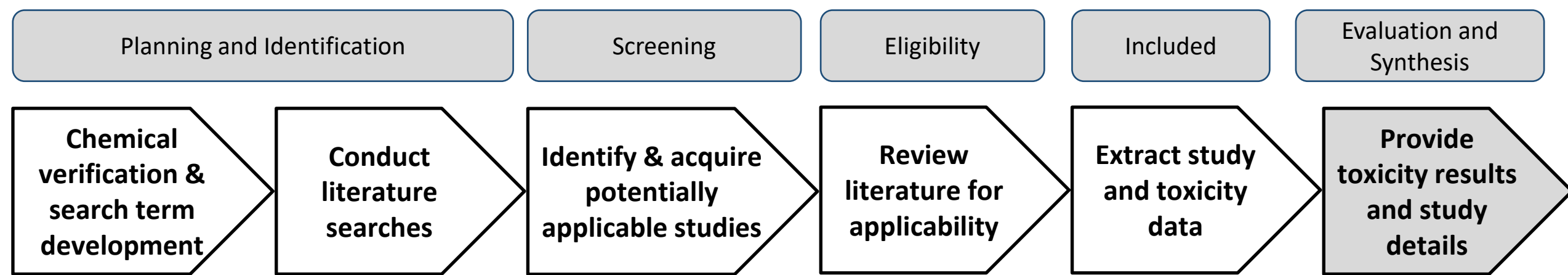
Data Extraction

Example of multiple ECOTOX records from a single study:



NOEC = No Observed Effect Level LOEC = Lowest Observed Effect Level NR = Not Reported

ECOTOX Pipeline: Literature Search, Review, and Data Curation



***Considerations for ecotoxicology**

- Toxicity data from ECOTOX are used for multiple applications with potentially differing criteria for relevance and reliability
- Methodology varies across diversity of taxa

Supporting Study Evaluation and Data Synthesis

- **ECOTOX inclusion criteria** overlaps with standard study evaluation questions
- **ECOTOX data fields for study design, test conditions, and results** inform detailed study evaluation
- **Multiple output options** for further analysis and synthesis

Informing Study Evaluation

Provide
toxicity results
and study
details

| Category | Select study evaluation questions* with relevant ECOTOX field(s) |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Chemical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the test substance identified? Required for inclusion in ECOTOX Is the purity of the test substance reported? <u>Chemical Purity</u> Were chemical concentrations verified? <u>Chemical Analysis</u> (e.g., nominal versus measured concentrations) |
| Species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the species given? Verifiable species (<u>Scientific Name</u>, etc.) required for inclusion in ECOTOX Are the organisms well described? <u>Organism Source</u>, <u>Lifestage</u>, <u>Age</u>, <u>Gender</u>, <u>Initial</u> and <u>Final Weight</u> |
| Study Methods & Test Conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are appropriate controls performed? Control required for inclusion in ECOTOX, type described in <u>Control</u> Is a guideline method (e.g., OECD) used? <u>Test Method</u> Are the experimental conditions appropriate and acceptable for the test substance and organism? <u>Test Method</u>, <u>Media Type</u>, <u>Test Location</u>, <u>Experimental Design</u>, Physical and Chemical Soil and Water Parameters (e.g., <u>pH</u>, <u>Temperature</u>, <u>Dissolved Oxygen</u>) |
| Test Results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the reported effects and endpoints appropriate for the purpose, test substance and organism? <u>Effect Measurement</u>, <u>Endpoint</u> Is the response/effect statistically significant? <u>Statistical Significance</u>, <u>Significance Level</u> |

Example: Thallium

Problem Statement: Updated toxicity data are needed to develop an ecological screening value for Thallium, a naturally occurring elemental metal which also has industrial sources.

Chemical
verification &
search term
development

Conduct
literature
searches

Identify & acquire
potentially
applicable studies

Review
literature for
applicability

Extract study
and toxicity
data

Provide
toxicity results
and study
details

Thallium Search Results

| Data Base | References Downloaded |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| ProQuest | 7,029 |
| PubAg | 2,338 |
| PubMed/Toxline | 51 |
| Scopus | 5,182 |
| Theses | 5 |
| Web of Science | 24,259 |
| UNIFY | 295 |
| Total Downloaded | 39,159 |

Thallium Search – Nov 2021

One (N=1) requested chemical.

Thallium - 7440-28-0 – Parent (PAN)

Thirty-one (N=31) additional
related chemicals

Thallium Search String

Search Terms:

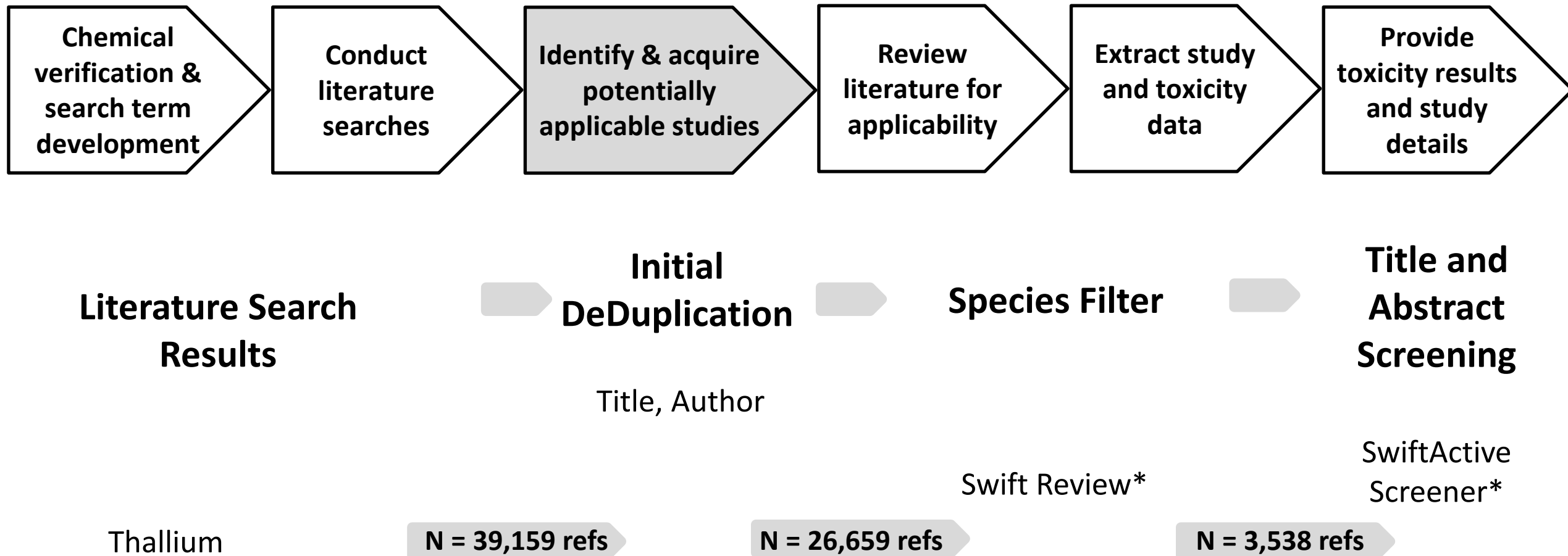
(eta5-2,4-Cyclopentadien-1-yl)thallium
(eta5-Cyclopentadienyl)thallium
21H,23H-Porphine, 2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octaethyl-, thallium complex
Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt
Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt
Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt (1:1)
Acetic acid, thallium(3+) salt
Acetic acid, thallium(3+) salt (3:1)
Acetic acid, thallium(I) salt
Acetic acidThallium1+salt
Aluminum thallium sulfate
Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+) salt
Carbonic acid, thallium(1+) salt (1:2)
Caswell No. 849
Chromic acid (H2CrO4), dithallium(1+) salt
Chromium thallium oxide (CrTi2O4)
Cyclopentadienylthallium
Dithallium carbonate
Dithallium chromate
Dithallium malonate
Dithallium monosulfide
Dithallium oxide
Dithallium sulfate
Dithallium sulfide
Dithallium trioxide
Dithallium(1+) carbonate
Dithallium(1+) propanedioate
Dithallium(1+) selenite
Dithallium(1+) sulfate
Dithallium(1+) sulfide
Dithallium(1+) tetraoxidochromate(2-)
Dithallium(I) sulfate
Dithalliumtrioxide
Dithaloxane-1,3-dione

Thallic acetate
Thallic chloride
Thallic fluoride
Thallic nitrate
Thallic oxide
Thallic triacetate
Thallium
Thallium (I) sulfate
Thallium (III) acetate
Thallium (III) chloride
Thallium acetate
Thallium acetate (Ti(OAc)3)
Thallium acetate (TiOAc)
Thallium bromide
Thallium bromide (Ti2Br2)
Thallium bromide (TiBr)
Thallium bromide (TiBr), dimer
Thallium carbonate
Thallium carbonate (6Cl, 7Cl)
Thallium carbonate (Ti2CO3)
Thallium chloride
Thallium chloride (TiCl)
Thallium chloride (TiCl3)
Thallium chromate (Ti2CrO4)
Thallium chromate(VI) (Ti2CrO4)
Thallium cyclopentadienide
Thallium element
Thallium ethoxide
Thallium fluoride
Thallium fluoride (Ti4F4)
Thallium fluoride (TiF)
Thallium fluoride (TiF3)
Thallium formate
Thallium hydroxide (Ti(OH)). monohydrate

... (continues for 5 pages)

Example: Thallium

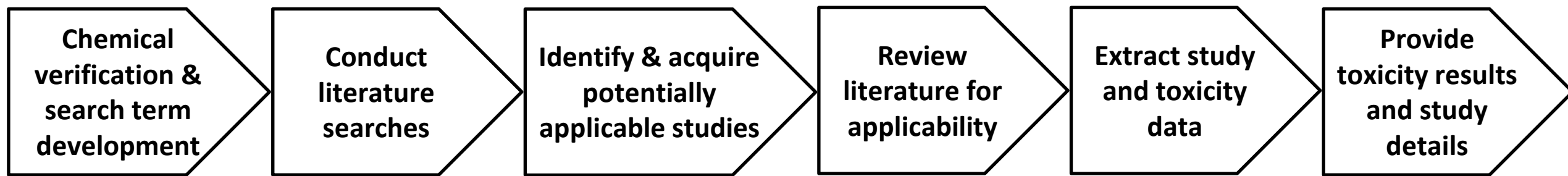
Problem Statement: Updated toxicity data are needed to develop an ecological screening value for Thallium, a naturally occurring elemental metal which also has industrial sources.



*Sciome SR Tools (Howard et al. 2016, 2020)

Example: Thallium

Problem Statement: Updated toxicity data are needed to develop an ecological screening value for Thallium, a naturally occurring elemental metal which also has industrial sources.



Thallium Search – Nov 2021

One (N=1) requested chemical
Thallium - 7440-28-0

Thirty-one (N=31) additional
related chemicals

Title and Abstract Screening

Full Text Screening

Data Extraction and Delivery

9 of 32 searched chemicals
have ecological toxicity
data extracted

Thallium

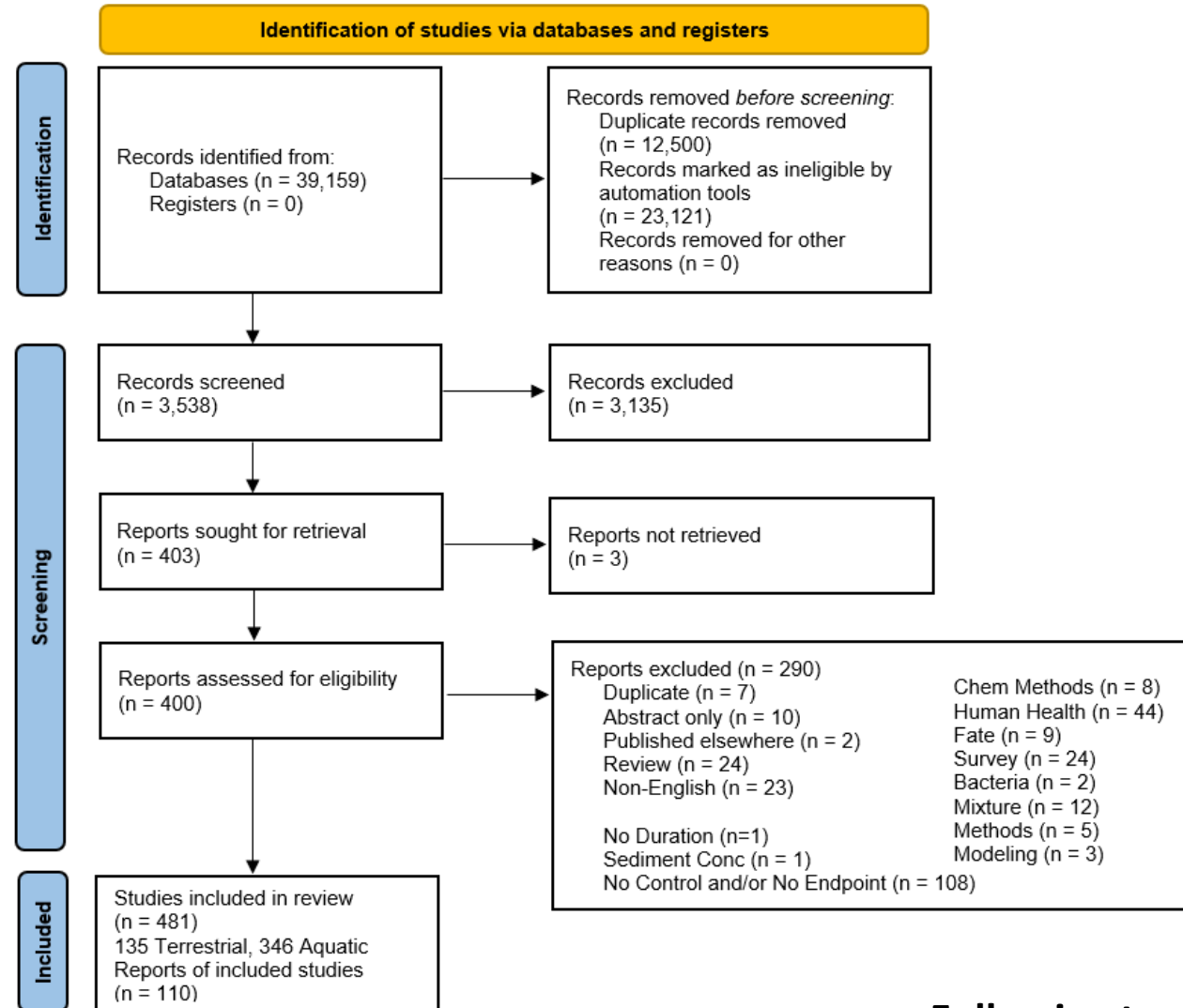
N = 39,159 refs

N = 403 refs

N = 110 refs

Example: Thallium

Study Flow Diagram



Example: Thallium

ECOTOX Knowledgebase

Home

Search

Explore

Help

Contact Us

< Explore

Chemicals

Thallium

☒ Aquatic

☒ Terrestrial

Query Filters

Select one or more of each filter to reduce the records.

Chemicals (9)

All

Species Group (12)

All

Class (25)

All

Order (57)

All

Group Summary

Records

Plot View

Send Query Filters to Search

Export CSV

9 Chemicals

Chemicals are ordered by CAS Number.

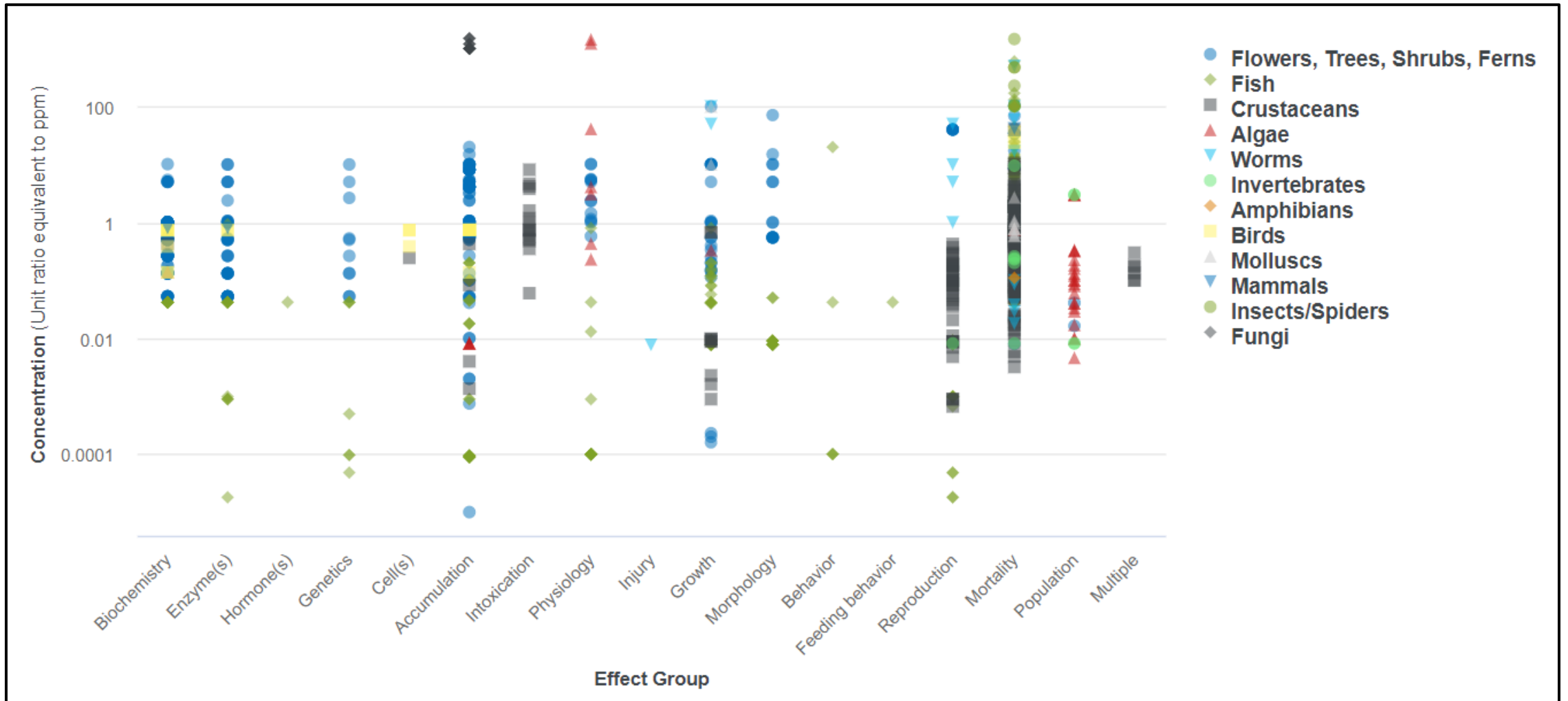
Showing all 9 chemicals from 563688 to 13746980

| CAS | CHEMICAL NAME | RECORDS | PUBLICATIONS | YEAR MIN | YEAR MAX | |
|-------------------|--|---------|--------------|----------|----------|---|
| type to filter... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 563688 | Thallium (I) acetate Chemicals Dashboard | 198 | 12 | 1975 | 2021 | > |
| 2570630 | Thallium (III) acetate Chemicals Dashboard | 2 | 1 | 2005 | 2005 | > |
| 6533739 | Thallium carbonate (Tl ₂ CO ₃) Chemicals Dashboard | 15 | 1 | 2002 | 2002 | > |

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/explore.cfm?cgid=41>

Example: Thallium

ECOTOX Explore Plot view



Example: Thallium
Export of records –
Mortality data for Terrestrial Invertebrates

[illegible]

Example: Thallium

| Reference | Chemical | Species | Effect and Endpoint |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Williams and Dusenbery 1990 | Thallium (CASRN 7440-28-0) | Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | 1-day LC50 >200,000 ug/L 2-day LC50 = 194,000 ug/L 3-day LC50 = 172,000 ug/L 4-day LC50 = 123000 ug/L |
| Heim et al. 2002 | Thallium carbonate (Tl₂CO₃) (CASRN 6533-73-9) | Copse Snail (<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>) | Hatch LOEL = 1 mg/kg soil |
| Heim et al. 2002 | Thallium carbonate (Tl₂CO₃) (CASRN 6533-73-9) | Earthworm (<i>Eisenia fetida</i>) | 28-day Mortality NOEL = 500 mg/kg soil LOEL = 500 mg/kg soil |
| Varao et al. 2021 | Thallium (I) acetate (CASRN 563-68-8) | Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | 25-hr Mortality LC50 = 59.5 mg/L NOEL = 50 µM LOEL = 100 µM |
| Hurtado-Diaz et al. 2020 | Thallium (I) acetate (CASRN 563-68-8) | Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | Mortality 1-hr LOEL = 15 µM 24-hr LOEL = 2.5 µM 16-day 100% lethality = 5 µM |

Example: Thallium

| Reference | Chemical | Species | Effect and Endpoint | Control |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------|
| Williams and Dusenbery 1990 | Thallium (CASRN 7440-28-0) Nominal concentrations | Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | 1-day LC50 >200,000 ug/L 2-day LC50 = 194,000 ug/L 3-day LC50 = 172,000 ug/L 4-day LC50 = 123000 ug/L | ✓ |
| Heim et al. 2002 | Thallium carbonate (Tl₂CO₃) (CASRN 6533-73-9) Nominal concentrations | Copse Snail (<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>) | Hatch LOEL = 1 mg/kg soil | ✓ Concurrent |
| Heim et al. 2002 | Thallium carbonate (Tl₂CO₃) (CASRN 6533-73-9) Nominal concentrations | Earthworm (<i>Eisenia fetida</i>) | 28-day Mortality NOEL = 500 mg/kg soil LOEL = 500 mg/kg soil | ✓ Concurrent |
| Varao et al. 2021 | Thallium (I) acetate (CASRN 563-68-8) >99.995% Purity Nominal concentrations | Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | 25-hr Mortality LC50 = 59.5 mg/L NOEL = 50 µM LOEL = 100 µM | ✓ Concurrent |
| Hurtado-Diaz et al. 2020 | Thallium (I) acetate (CASRN 563-68-8) Nominal concentrations | Nematode (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>) | Mortality 1-hr LOEL = 15 µM 24-hr LOEL = 2.5 µM 16-day 100% lethality = 5 µM | ✓ Concurrent |

Challenges and Limitations

- Immensity of ecotoxicological literature
- Missing information due to insufficient reporting in publications
- Mixture data not included
- Evolving toxicology testing requires evolution of ECOTOX while continuing to support traditional risk assessment
- Collaboration and alignment with human health hazard assessment methodologies

Summary and Conclusion

- ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase was developed for and continues to support chemical risk assessment and research
- Protocols and vocabulary evolved over 30+ year history
- Methods consistent with much of current systematic review guidelines
- Must consider ecotoxicological-specific aspects for species, effects, and sources of information

ECOTOX Protocols Parallel SR

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Planning | ECOTOX Standard Operating Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Updated and reviewed annually |
| 2. Framing the question | Established ECOTOX Inclusion Criteria |
| 3. Developing and publishing of the protocol | |
| 4. Searching for evidence | Chemical-based literature searches |
| 5. Selecting the evidence | Study identification and screening <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Documented and reproducible |
| 6. Extracting data | ECOTOX-specific data extraction application |
| 7. Assessing the evidence (evaluation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Structured data to support data evaluation and synthesis |
| <i>8. Analyzing data</i> | <i>Application Specific</i> |
| <i>9. Interpreting the results</i> | |
| <i>10. Report</i> | |

Adapted from Hoffmann et al. 2017

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