COMMENTS on HEI SCOPING MEETING FOR HUMAN HEALTH STUDY CRITIQUE

Elena Craft, PhD
HEI Research Committee Meeting, Boston
January 17, 2018



Scoping Meeting

HEI	
HEALTH EFFECTS INSTITUTE	Strategic Research Agenda on the Potential Impacts of 21st Century Oil and Natural Gas Development
October 2015	in the Appalachian Region and Beyond
	HEI Special Scientific Committee on Unconventional Oil and Gas Development in the Appalachian Basin
101 Federal Street, Suite 500 Boston, MA 02210, USA +1-617-488-2300 www.healtheffects.org	

- I. Stressor & Exposure Characterization
- II. Health & Well-being assessment
- III. Evaluation of mosteffective practices

The Charge



- What information should the committee review to assess the epidemiological literature related to the onshore development of oil and natural gas from unconventional resources?
- What criteria should the committee use to evaluate study quality?
- What do you see as key contributions that the Committee can make to the science and the public dialogue around the development of oil and natural gas from shale and other unconventional resources?
- Looking beyond the initial Human Health Study Critique task, what do you see as key contributions from the Committee's review of literature and research planning in Year 1 and beyond?

Information-Data Acquisition



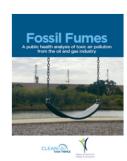




Industry



NGOs



Community -based participatory research







Government



Regulatory Agencies

Criteria for Study Evaluation

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER



Citations from Past Assessments Peer Review Recommendations

Criteria for study evaluation include:

- Are the study populations, subjects, or animal models adequately selected, and are they sufficiently well defined to allow for meaningful comparisons between study or exposure groups?
- Are the statistical analyses appropriate, properly performed, and properly interpreted? Are likely covariates adequately controlled or taken into account in the study design and statistical analysis?
- Are the air quality data, exposure, or dose metrics of adequate quality and sufficiently representative of information regarding ambient conditions?
- Are the health, ecological or welfare effect measurements meaningful, valid and reliable?
- Do the analytical methods provide adequate sensitivity and precision to support conclusions?

From 2013 ISA on Ozone NAAOS

Figure II Illustration of processes for literature search and study selection used for development of ISAs.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

PREAMBLE

LYON, FRANCE

Key Contributions Needed

Science





- Chemical toxicity
- Exposure Characterizations
- Impacts on Climate/Ecosystem
- Seismicity

Law/Policy



- Loss of Local Democracy
- Siting Policies/Best Practices
- Infrastructure
- Community services
- Monitoring
- Enforcement

Health





- Respiratory Issues
- Pregnancy Outcomes
- Psychosocial
- Worker Safety
- Health Analyses

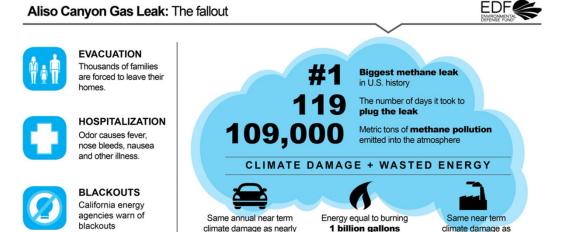
Unknowns



- Handling/treatment of Produced Water
- "Beneficial" Reuse
- Risk Management
- Other gaps in the research
- Monitoring

Re:Aliso Well Blow-out Mr. Hamburg,

The Need



of gasoline

2 million cars

climate damage as

9 million metric tons of CO.

First I would like to thank you very much for the important work.

Sometimes it's not until people personally that they begin to get it and I have at least about 6000 neighbors who get it now.

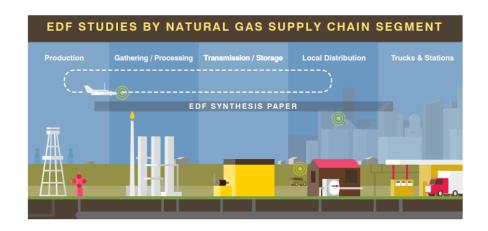
I am hoping you can help me with a question regarding any residual compounds from this blowout that we need to be concerned about. We are being returned to our homes by the gas company and other agencies who assured us that no further environmental testing needs to be done. We live in agriculturally zoned neighborhood that was affected. We have poultry, growing gardens, breeding horses etc. Los Angeles Department of Public health will not make a record of whether or not our gardens are safe to consume fruits and vegetables from or even the interior air quality of our homes. After a disaster of this magnitude and duration can you tell us what compounds that rained down left residuals behind? Trying to find out if our soil should be tested before we begin growing again and what method should be used and what lab is reliable...

Any help you can render would be greatly appreciated.

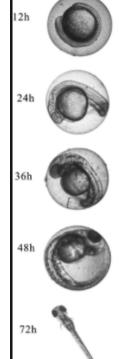
Best,

Eva

Other Comments







Control



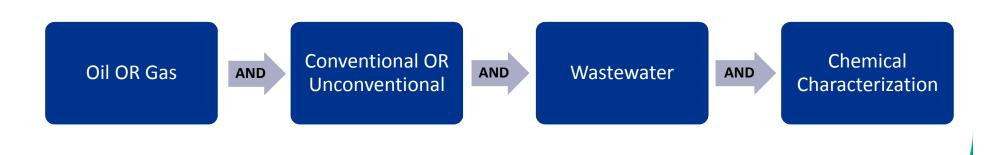




Literature Review Objectives

- Identify chemicals detected in wastewater from on on-shore oil and gas operations
- Prioritize based on known/unknown toxicity hazards
- Search logic:

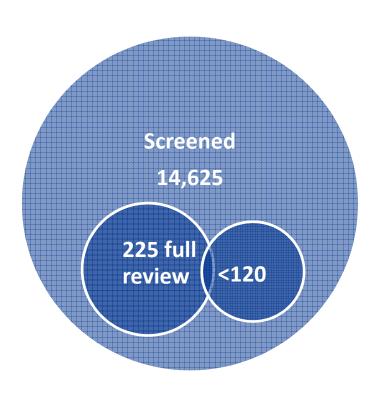




Anticipated output (pending)

CAS#		FracFocus	Priority Pollutants	↑ TRI	RCRA	ToxValues	PPRTV	ATSDR	ToxCast	Tox21	nhanes
1002-43-3	Undecane, 3-methyl-										
1002-84-2	Pentadecanoic acid									✓	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	✓		✓	V	✓	✓			V	
10045-97-3	Caesium-137							✓			
100-51-6	Benzyl Alcohol						✓		✓	✓	
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	✓					✓			√	
100666-89-5	Tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate										
1008-80-6	2,3-Dimethyldecahydronaphthalene										
101-81-5	Diphenylmethane									4	
10222-01-2	2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide	✓		✓					✓	V	
10222-95-4	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-5-(1-methylethyl)										
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	√	✓
10317-17-6	Oxetane, 3-(1-methylethyl)-										

Current status



- Currently reviewing papers and pulling data
- Anticipate <120 paper to be included
- Data extraction: ~1200 unique chemicals identified so far



Photo: Jay Janner

Elena Craft, PhD ecraft@edf.org 512-691-3452