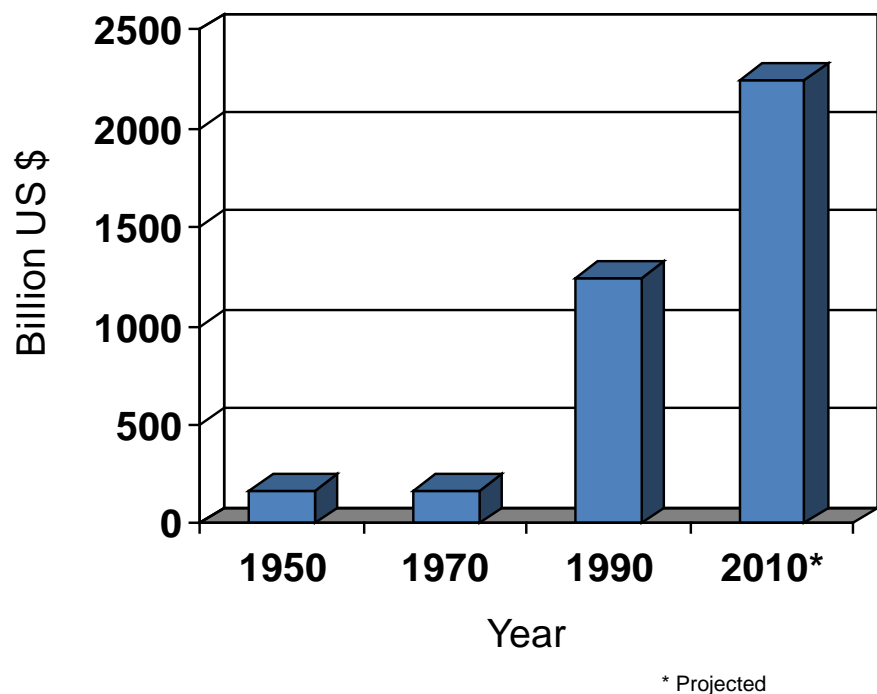


Disclaimer: *The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.*

Chemical Production Increasing

World Chemical Production

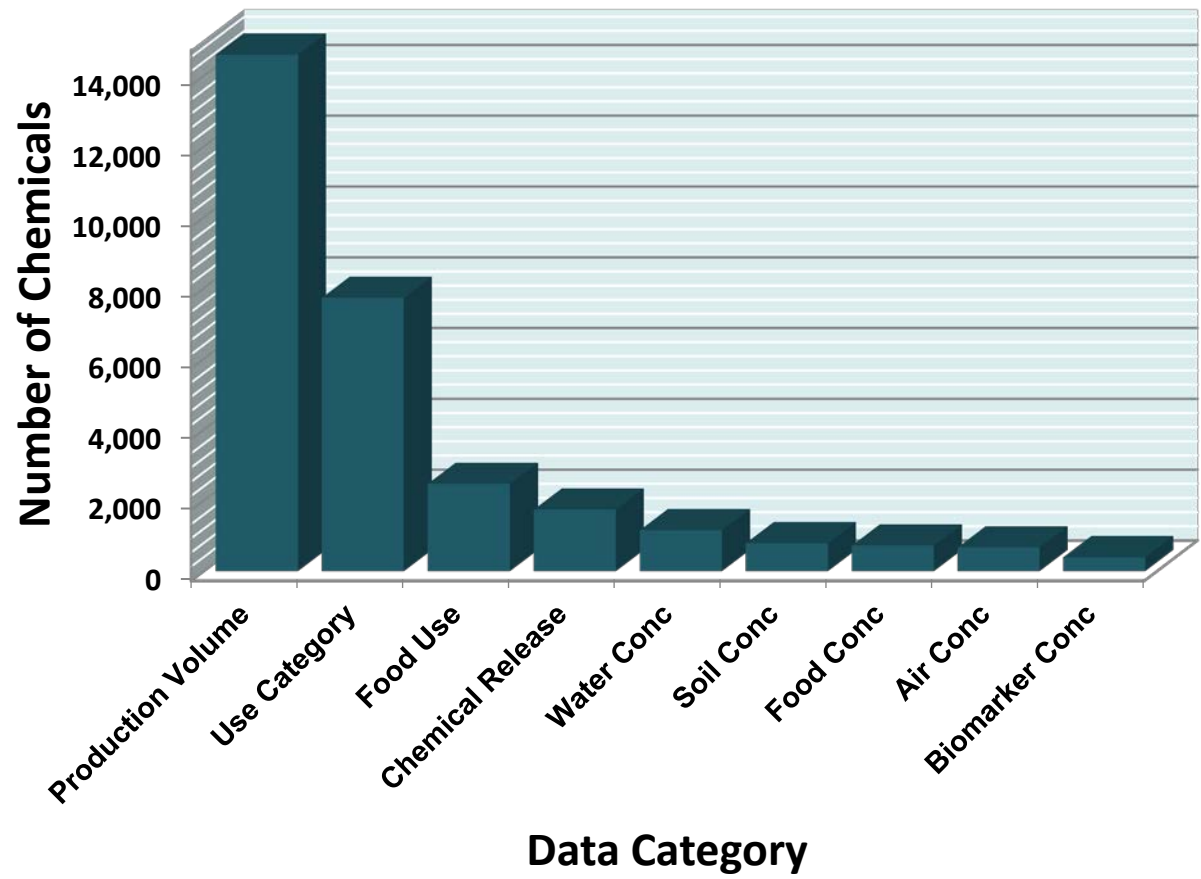


- Chemical production has increased spectacularly since 1970s
 - Expansion of chemical portfolio
 - Expansion of types of products
 - Ubiquitous integration
- Formidable number of chemicals in commercial use
 - 143,000 substances in Europe
 - 100,000 in US
- Approximately 30,000 substances marketed in volumes > 1 t/y
 - About 3,000 HPV chemicals make up 95% of total production

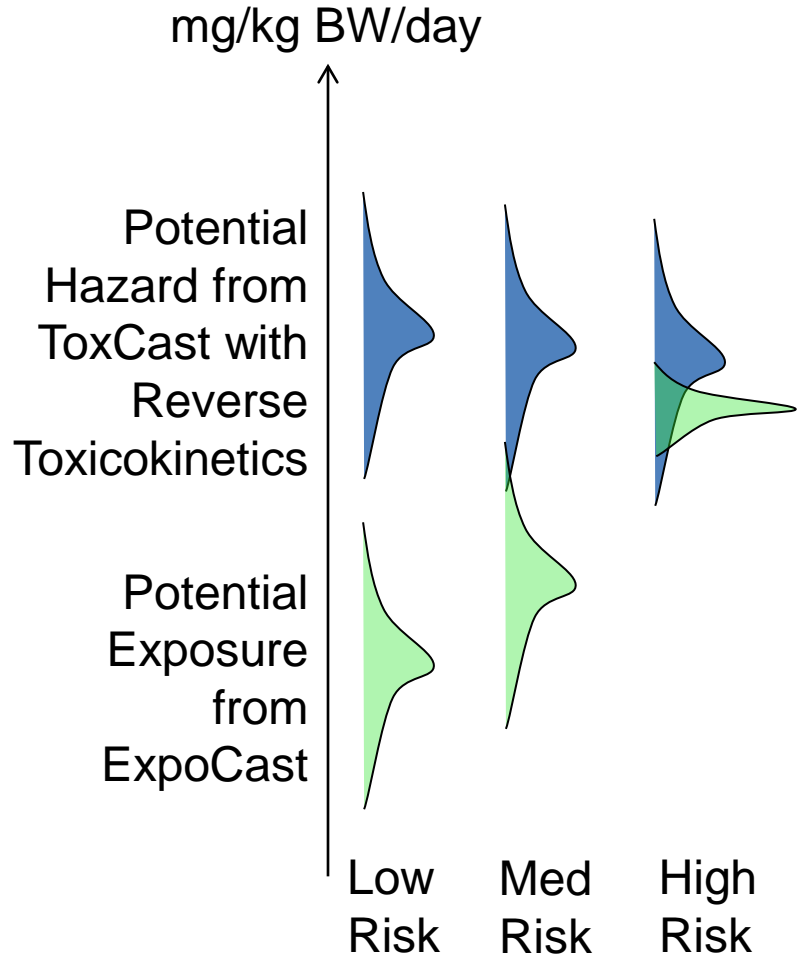
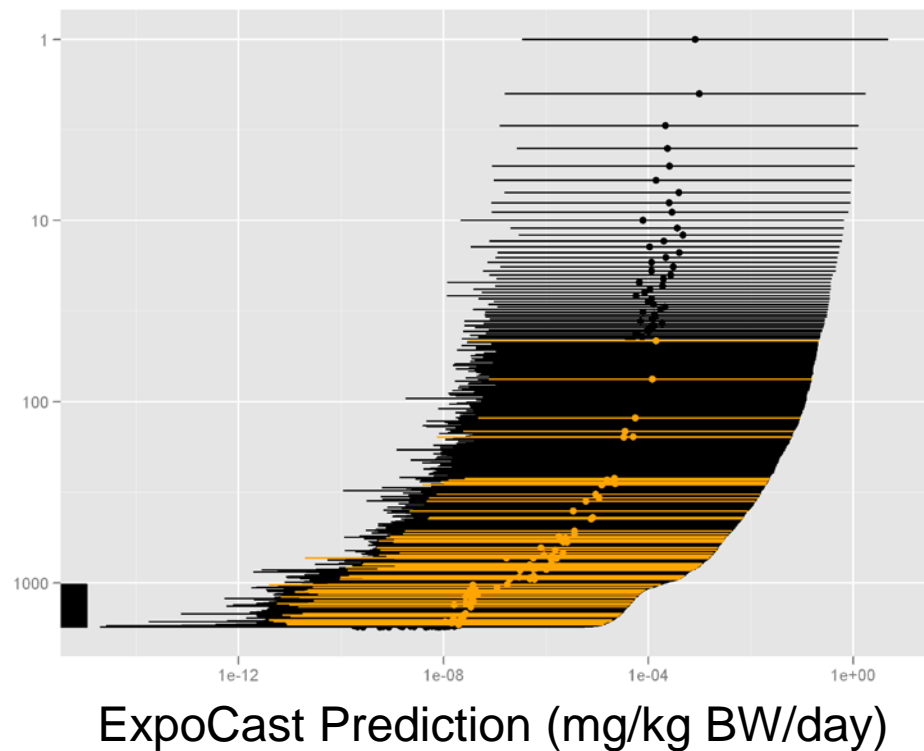
Exposure Information: Chemical Coverage

“EPA study reveals barren exposure data landscape”

-EDF Chemicals & Nanomaterials Blog, March 16, 2012

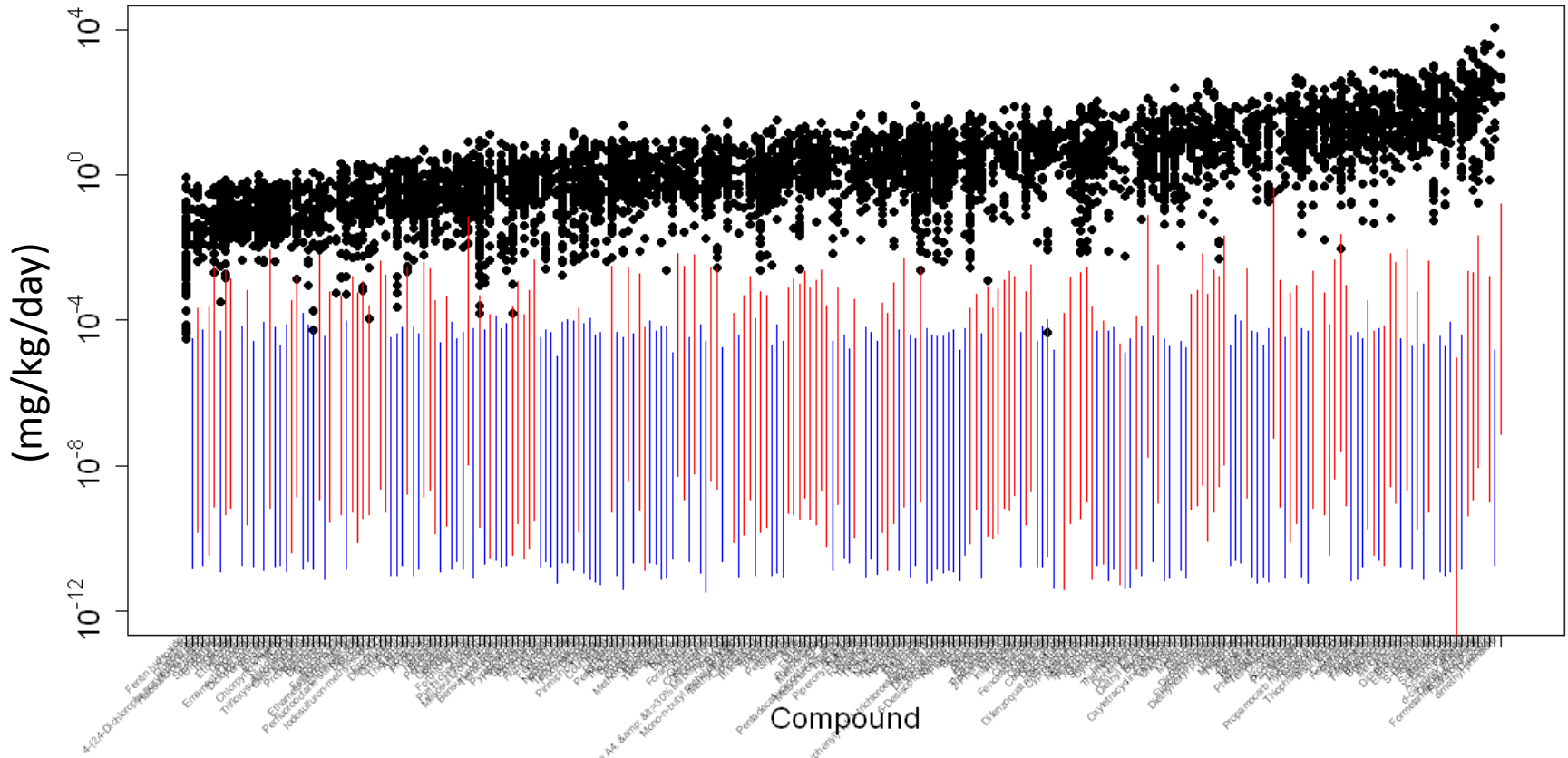


Providing an Exposure Context for ToxCast



ExpoCast Predictions for Rapid Risk Assessment

Oral Equivalent Doses and Estimated Exposures



~93% Phase I and ~89% Phase II coverage by ExpoCast

Chemicals with Indoor/consumer use in **red**

Chemicals with Far field (industrial/agricultural) release in **blue**

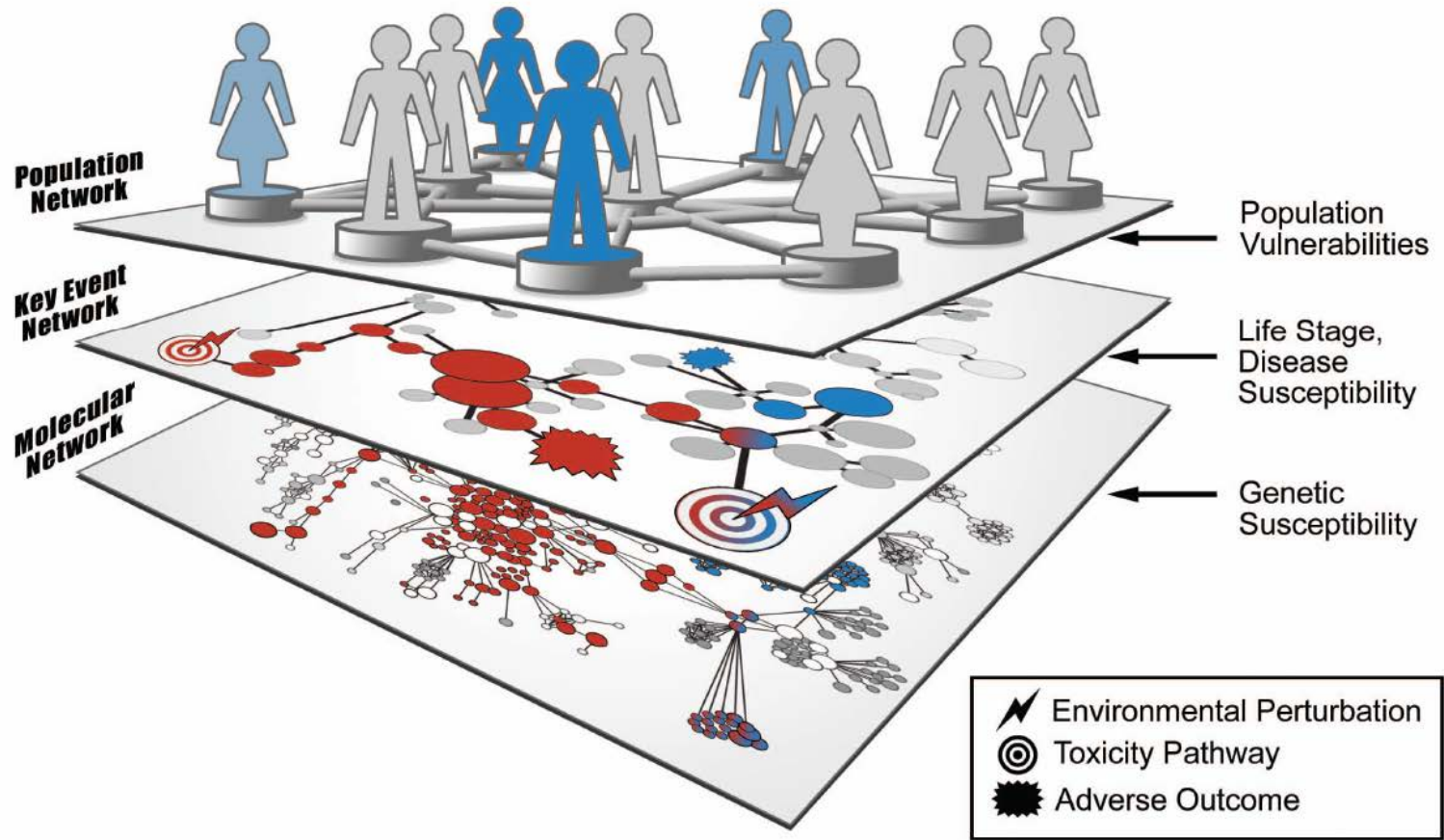


Integration and Translation

- Systems framework
- Biologically-relevant exposure metrics
- Knowledge-base infrastructure

Systems Exposure Science : Extending Network Analysis

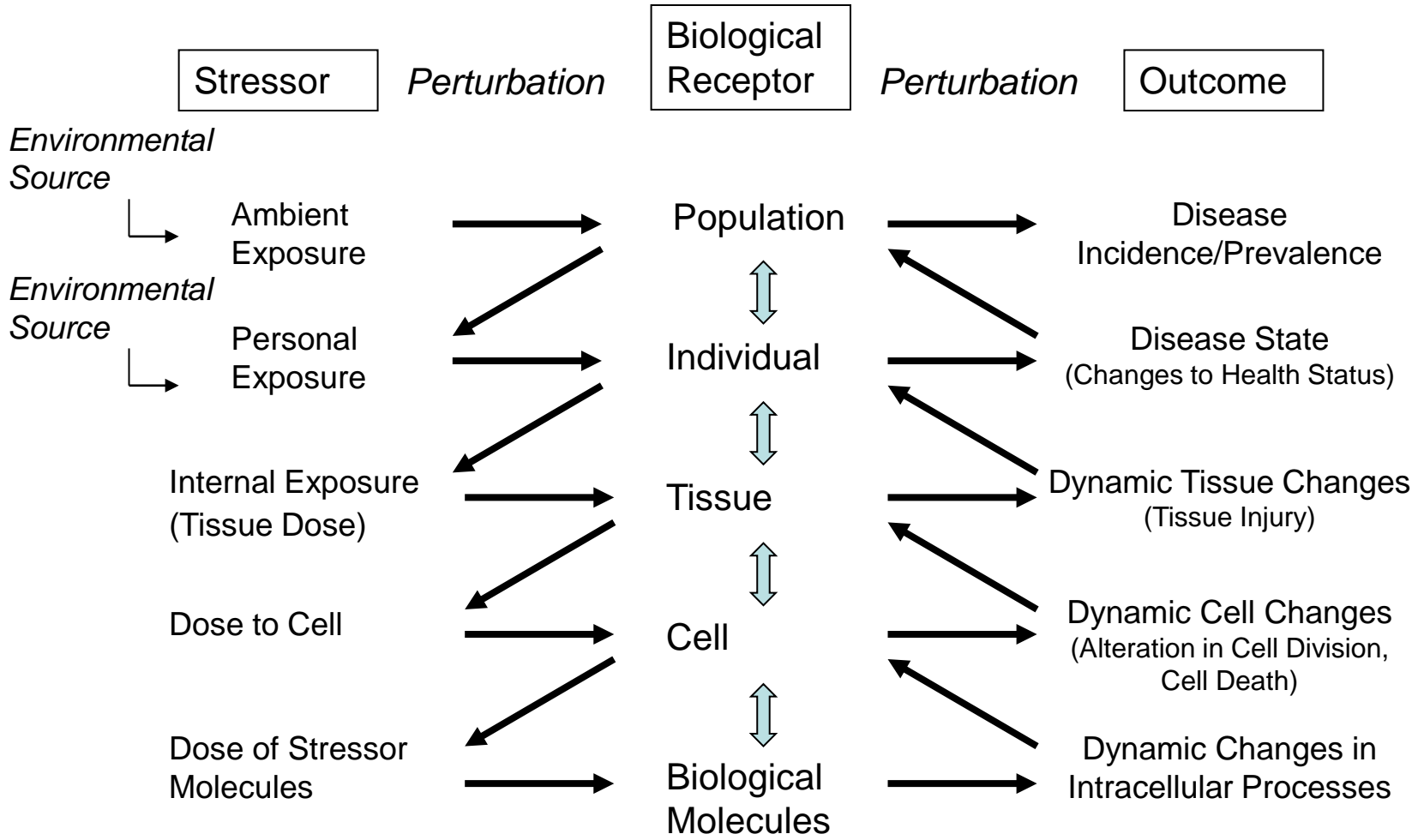
Consider coupled networks spanning multiple levels of biological organization



Adapted from Edwards & Preston (2008), Tox Sci, 106(2):312-318

Integrating Systems Biology and Exposure Science

Exposure at All Levels of Biological Organization



Cohen Hubal, JESEE, 2008

Biologically-Relevant Exposure Metrics

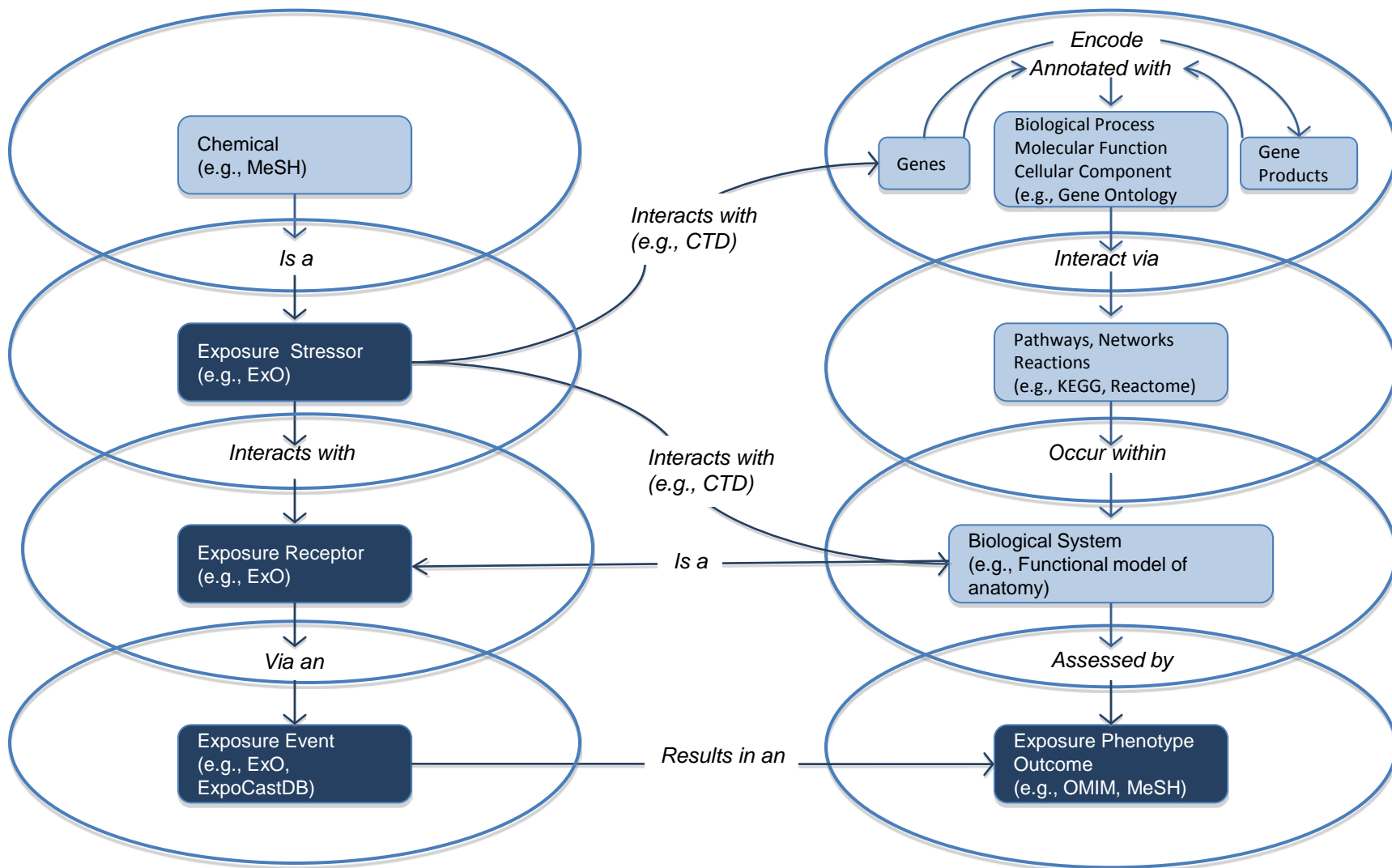
Markers required that can be directly associated with key events in disease processes and with individual exposure profiles

- ‘Omic technologies showing potential to yield a new generation of exposure metrics (Wild, 2009)
(Altered global gene expression associated with exposures to arsenic, cigarette smoke, benzene, metal fumes and air pollution)
- Better environmental biosensors required to study gene-environment interactions associated with complex disease (Collins 2007)
(Nano-scale sensor arrays can be developed to detect specific sets of environmental agents (Andreescu et al, 2009))
- Characterizing the “internal environment” - strategy for capturing “snapshots” of critical portions of a person’s Exposome (Rapport and Smith, Science, 2010)

Investment in this area of research required to provide important approaches for assessing real-world exposures

High-level schematic of Exposure Ontology (ExO)

Integration Within a Broader Biological Context



The Strategy: Building Capacity

- Research needs: characterize exposures quickly and cost-effectively at multiple levels of integration (time, space, biological scale), for multiple and cumulative stressors
- **Develop advanced exposure infrastructure to forecast, prevent, and mitigate potential impacts and unintended consequences**
 - Non targeted environmental monitoring and surveillance
 - Sensor networks, advanced biomonitoring, activity tracking
 - Data storage and distribution systems
 - Exposure-based predictive screening and modeling systems to anticipate exposures

Approach

- Pragmatic approach
 - Conduct strategic data-gathering efforts
 - Draw from scientific innovations in fields outside traditional exposure science
 - Leverage active initiatives and planned infrastructure – e.g., CDC National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (EPHT), National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)
- Engage stakeholders in development and use of exposure information – including health agencies, regulators, and communities



The NEON Strategy

Enabling Continental
Scale Ecological Forecasting

