

TEDX

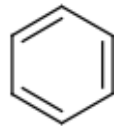
The Endocrine Disruption Exchange

Ambient BTEX levels: Do they pose a threat to public health?

Ashley Bolden, MS

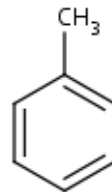
The Endocrine Disruption
Exchange

What are BTEX?



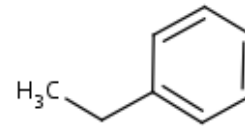
benzene

71-43-2



toluene

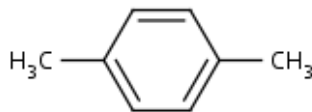
108-88-3



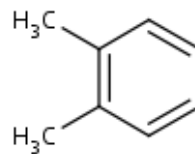
ethylbenzene

100-41-4

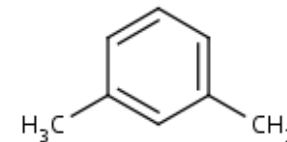
p-xylene



o-xylene



m-xylene



xylene

1330-20-7

Why study BTEX?

- ⦿ Common air pollutants detected indoors and outdoors
- ⦿ BTEX are associated with oil and gas development and production sites
- ⦿ Typically not studied at low concentrations
- ⦿ BTEX are precursors to other air pollutants (PAHs, ozone, PM) connected to adverse health effects

How do BTEX get into our air?

- ⦿ Various household products
- ⦿ Combustion of fossil fuels from gasoline and diesel vehicles
- ⦿ During oil and gas extraction
- ⦿ Gas pump emissions
- ⦿ Cigarette smoke

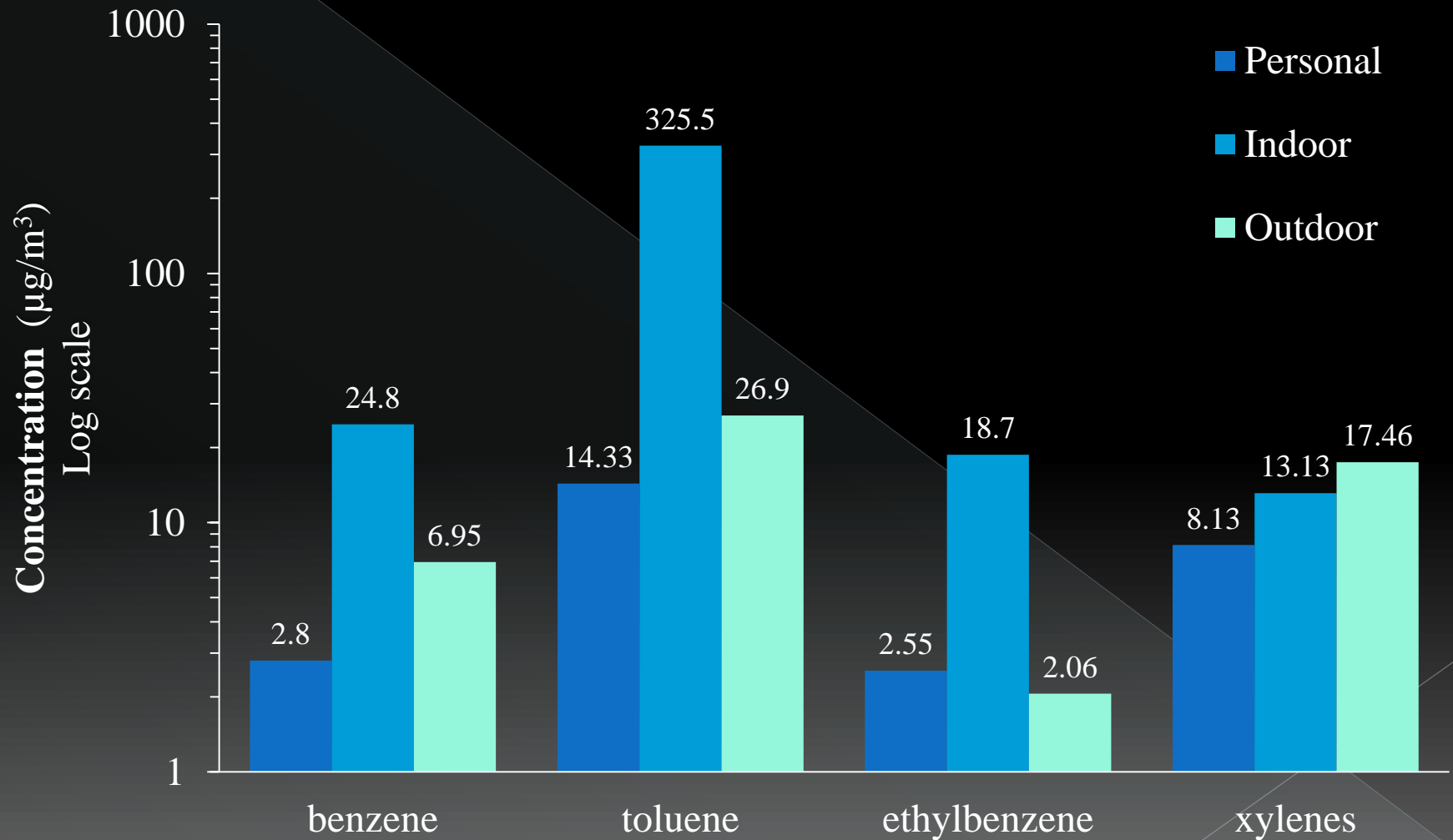
Evidence of BTEX exposure

- ⦿ BTEX leave our bodies relatively quickly
- ⦿ Found in blood, cord blood, and as metabolites in urine
- ⦿ Exposure is happening continuously

More support for BTEX exposure

- ⦿ Typically detected greater than 90% of the time in indoor and outdoor air
- ⦿ On average we spend greater than 87% of our time indoors
- ⦿ BTEX levels outdoors near oil and gas development and production much higher than typical levels indoors

Highest average concentrations measured in review



Objectives of the review

- ① Identify all the studies in humans at non occupational (ambient) exposure levels
- ① Summarize the findings
- ① Explore if endocrine signaling could be involved in the health outcomes

How did we conduct the review?

- Performed searches using PubMed
- Used Distiller SR to identify potential studies
- Assessed the quality of the studies using the OHAT approach

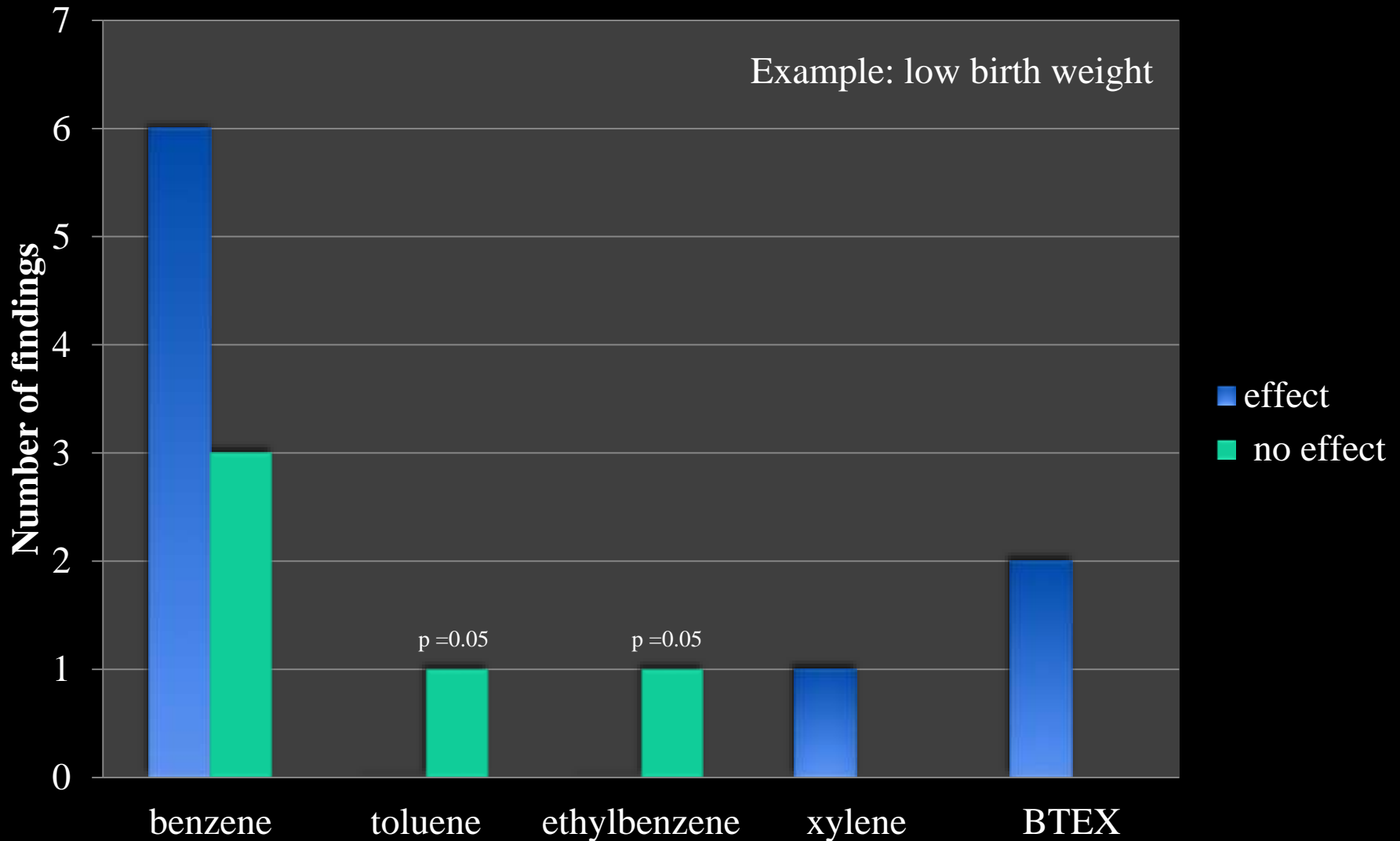


National Toxicology Program
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

What did we find?

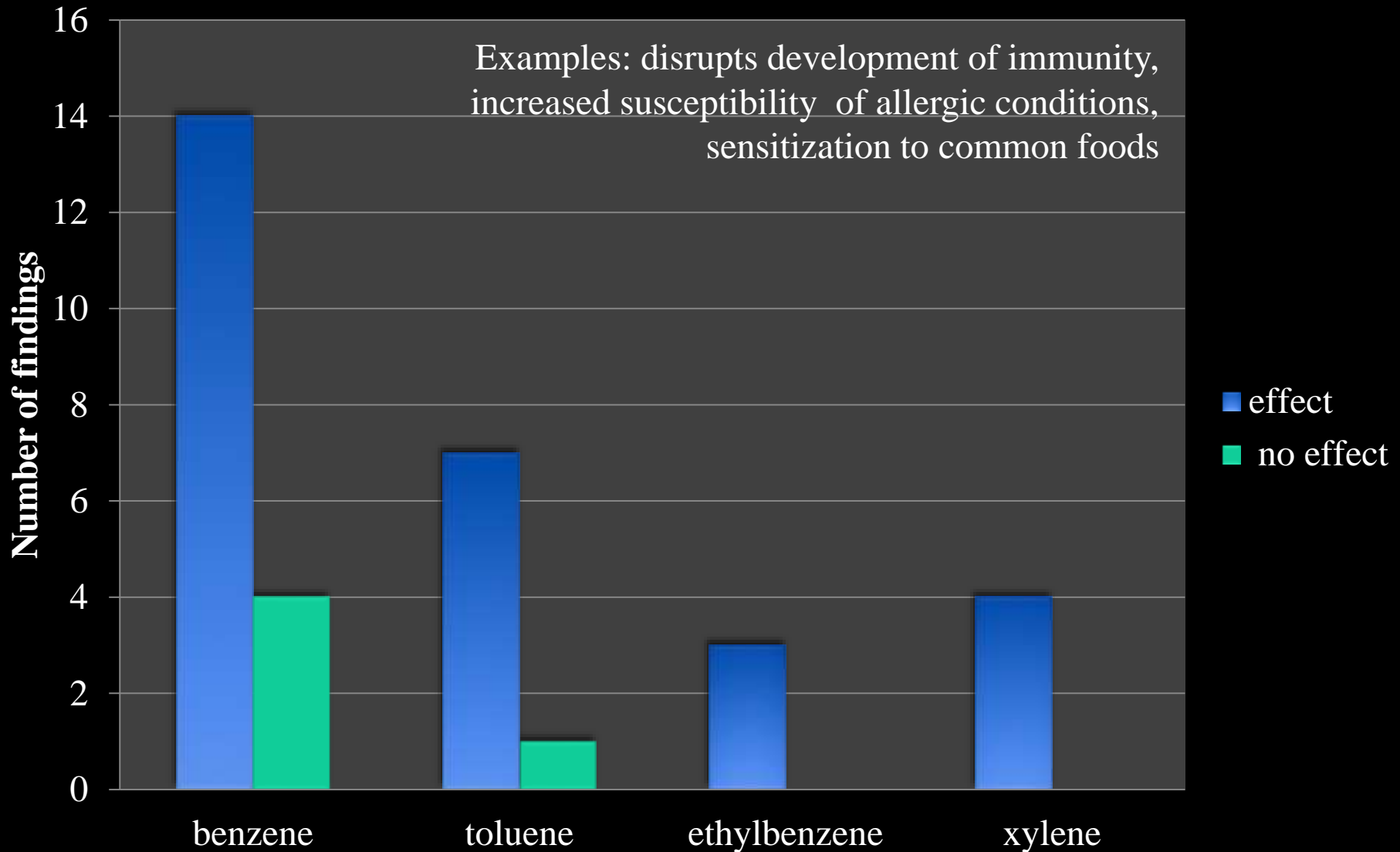
- ⦿ Identified a total of 42 studies
- ⦿ Fetal, childhood, adolescence, adulthood
- ⦿ Indoor, outdoor, and personal air, blood, and urinary metabolite levels
- ⦿ Prospective, cross-sectional, case-control, and retrospective studies

Developmental



Immune

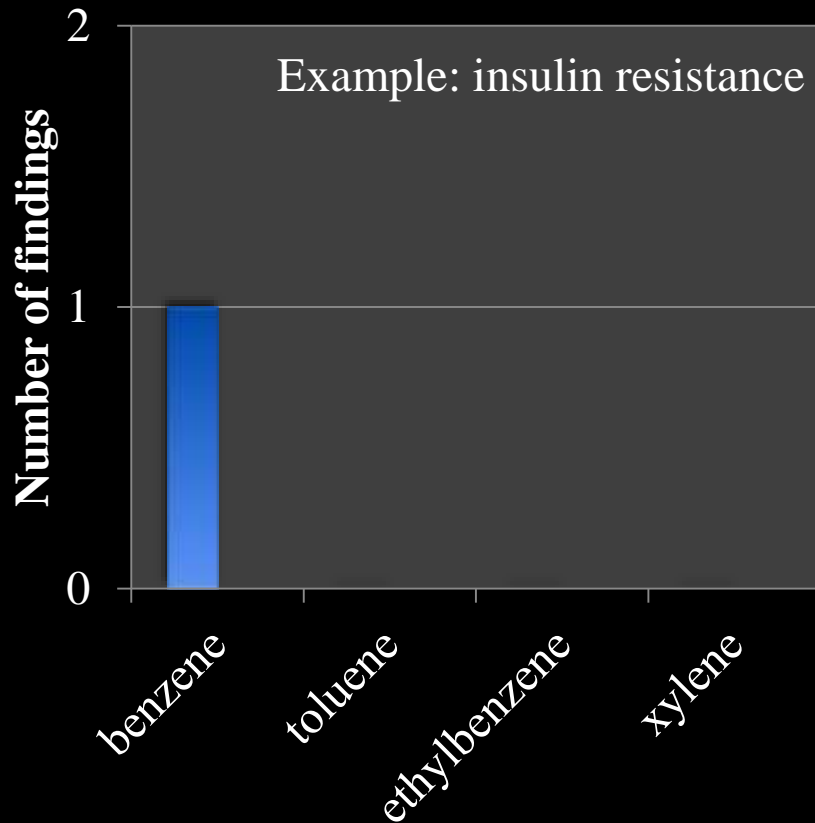
Examples: disrupts development of immunity,
increased susceptibility of allergic conditions,
sensitization to common foods



Metabolic/Reproductive

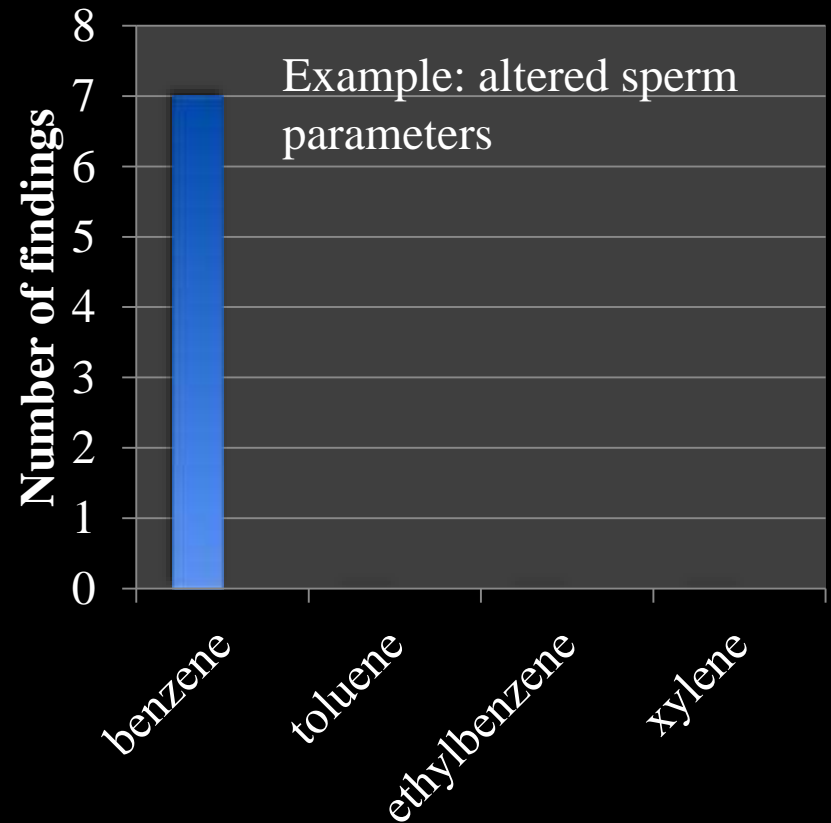
Metabolic

■ effect ■ no effect

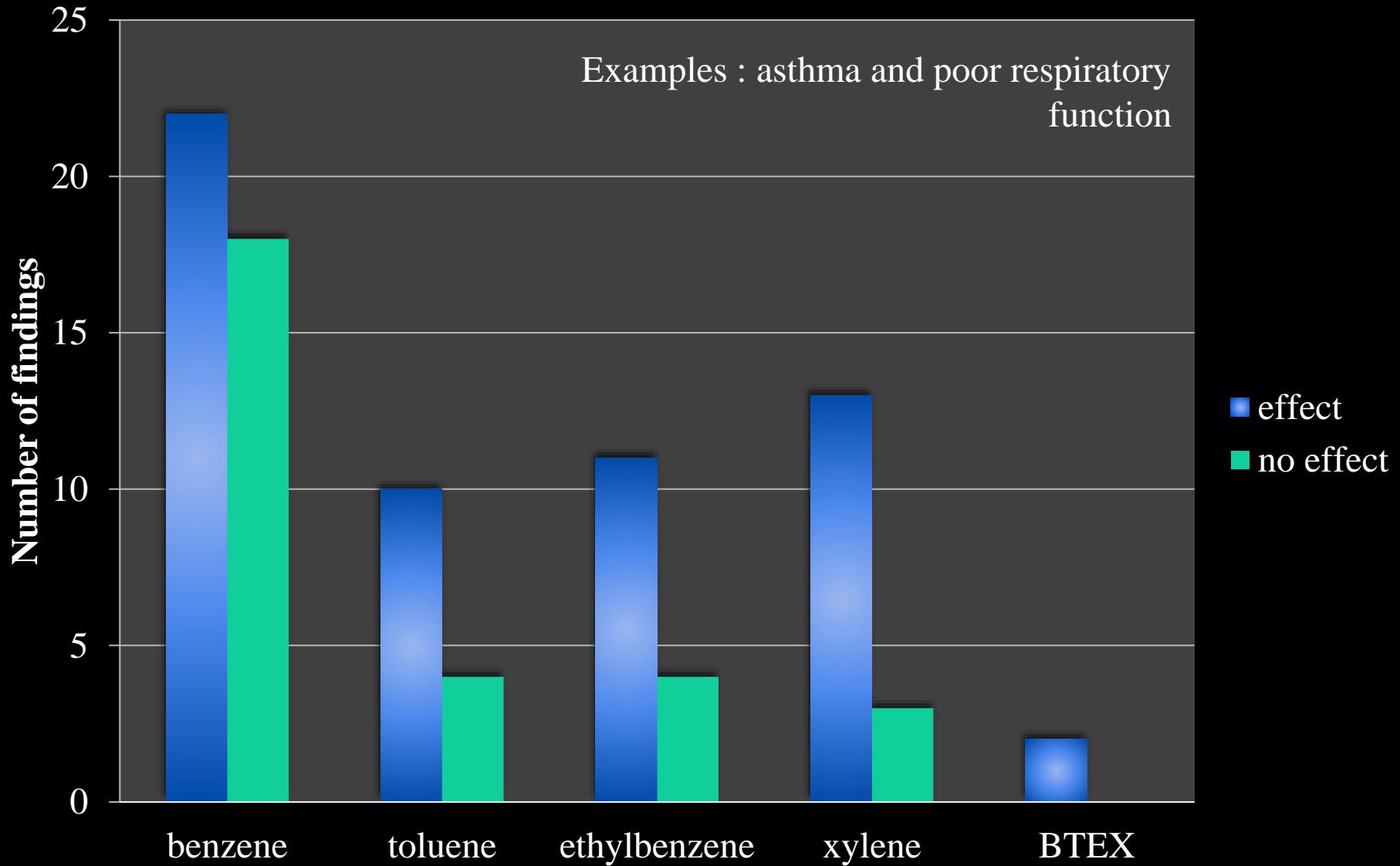


Reproductive

■ effect ■ no effect

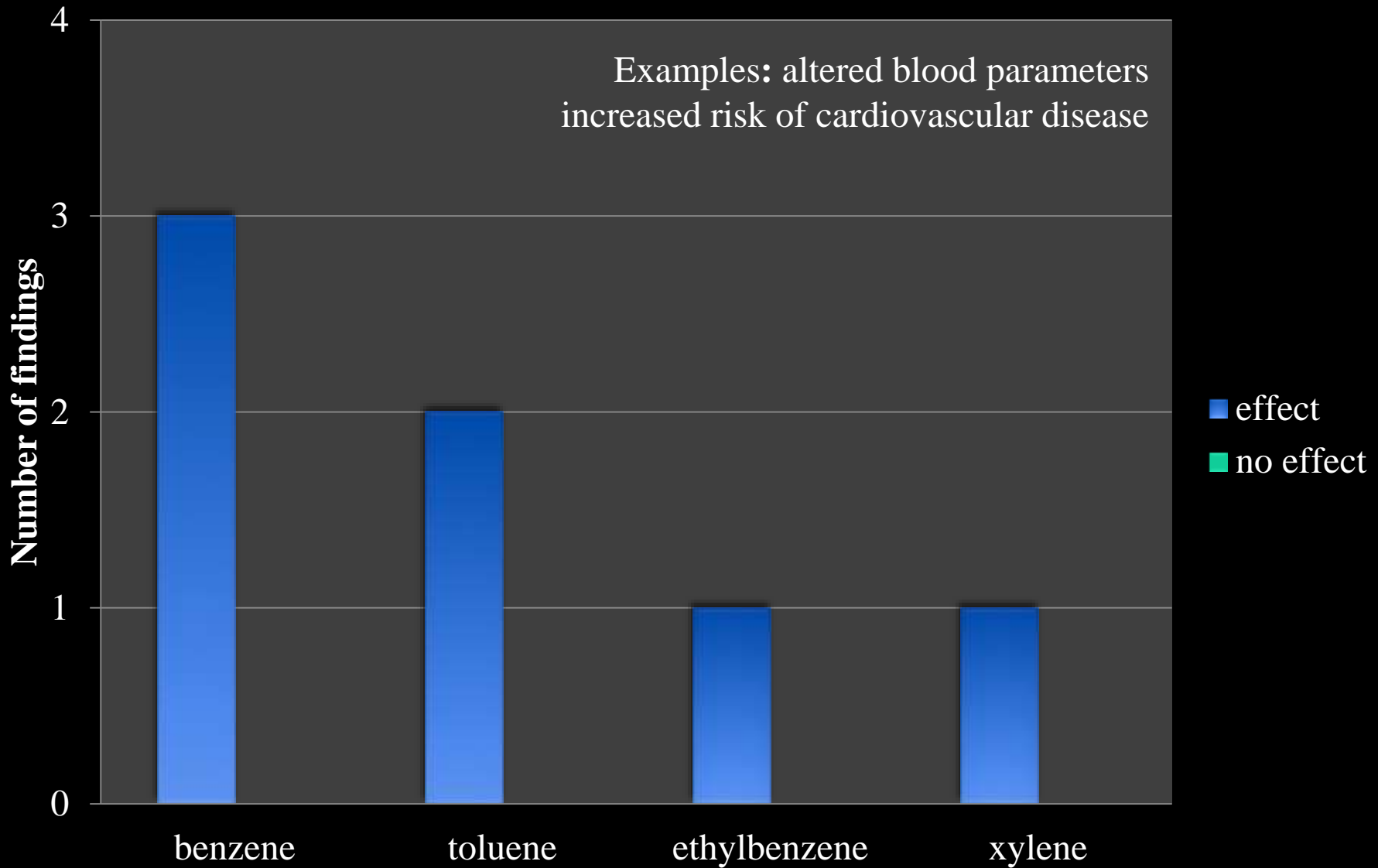


Respiratory



Cardiovascular and blood

Examples: altered blood parameters
increased risk of cardiovascular disease



Connecting health effects to endocrine signaling

- ⦿ Occupational evidence of endocrine disruption
- ⦿ Health effects can have origins in early development
- ⦿ Exposure to endocrine disruptors at lower levels can result in adverse health impacts

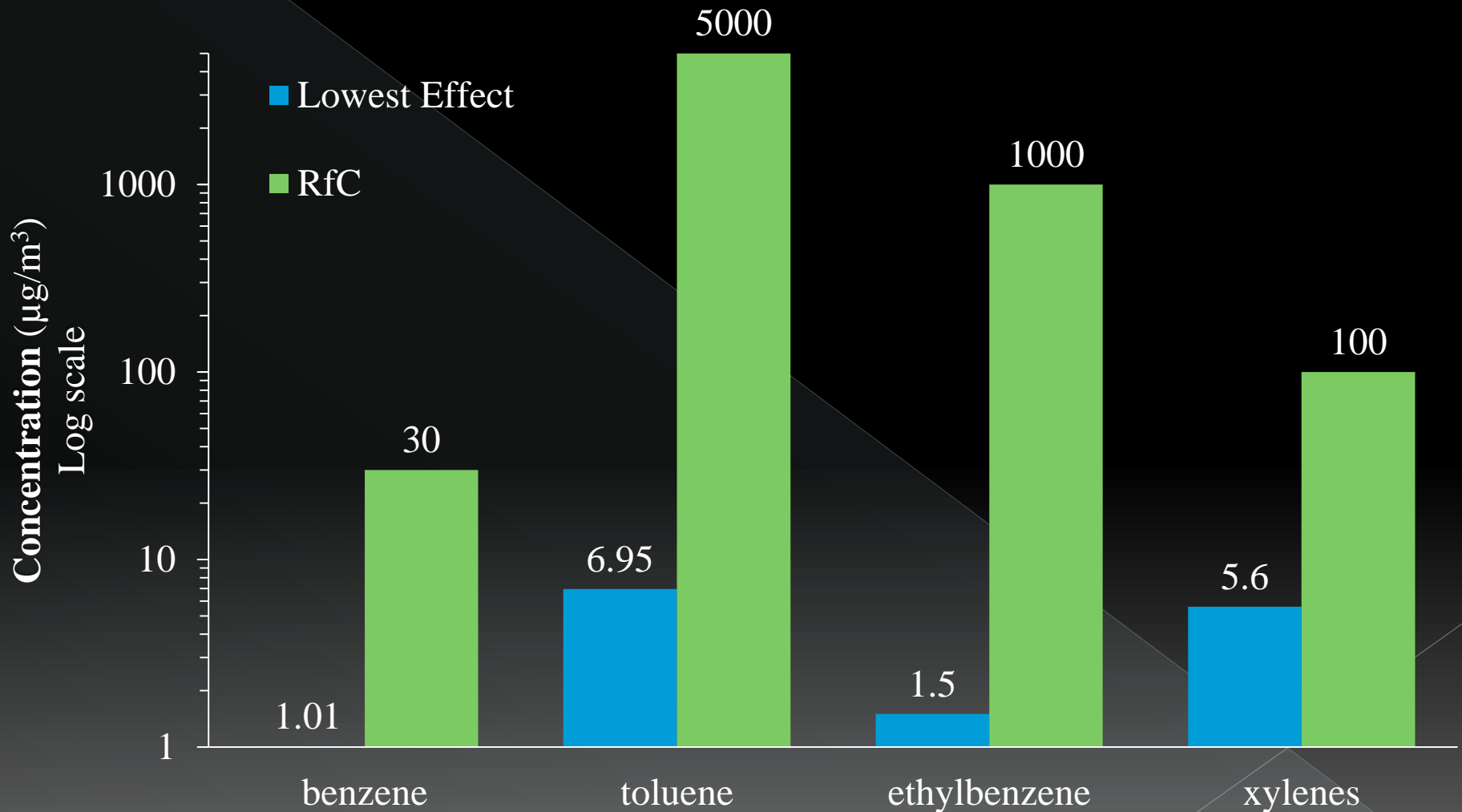
Occupational studies

- ⦿ At higher exposure levels
- ⦿ Disrupted abnormal sperm production and altered menstrual cycles
- ⦿ Altered reproductive hormone levels (LH and FSH)
- ⦿ Disrupted fertility and spontaneous abortion

The involvement of hormones

- ① Hormones are involved in the programming of growth patterns and development of immunity
 - > insulin-like growth factor, thyroid hormone, cortisol, estrogens, and androgens
- ① Hormones regulate immune function throughout life
 - > glucocorticoids, estrogens, and progesterone

Health effect levels compared to EPA safe concentrations



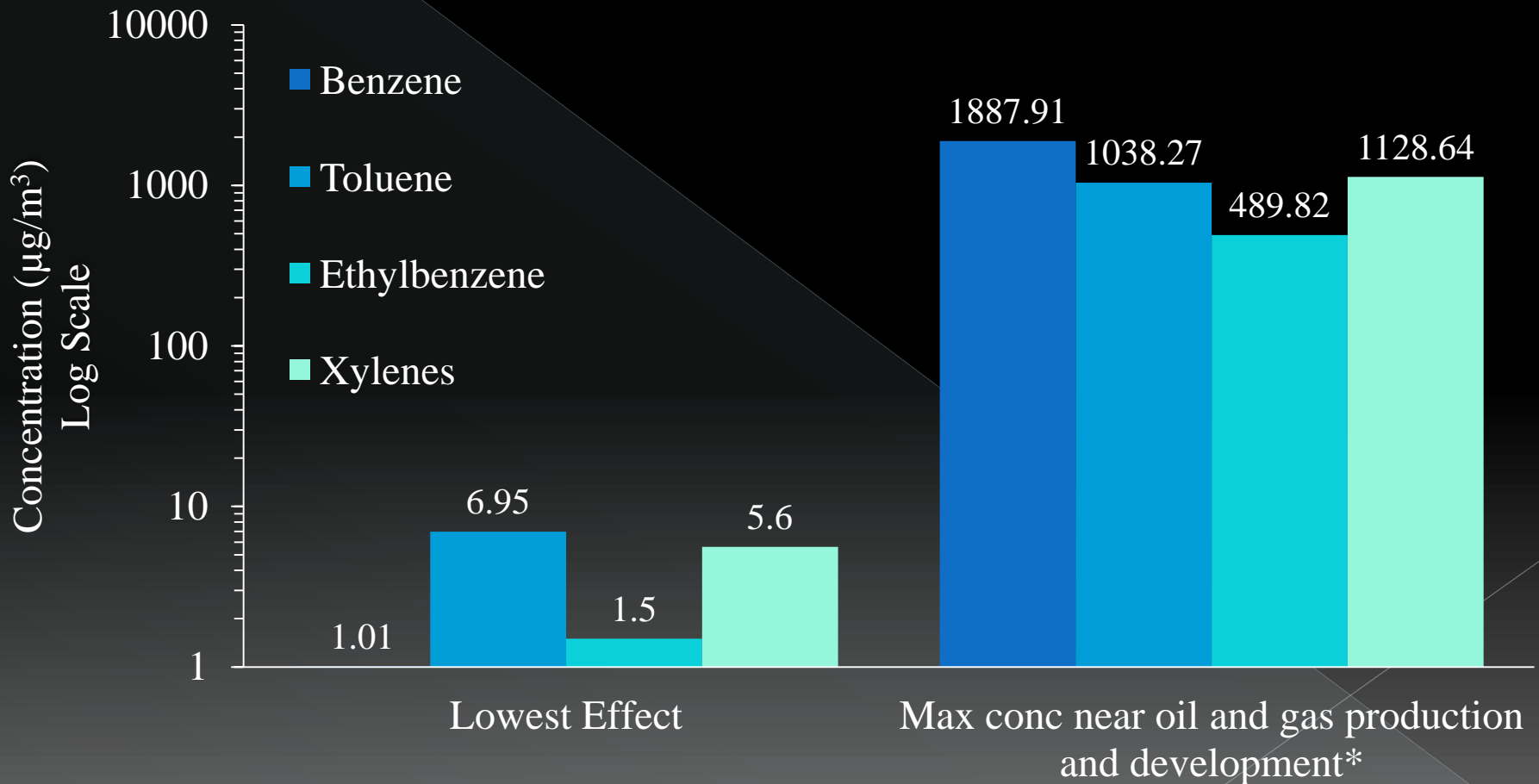
Conclusions and recommendations

- ① Health effects were associated with levels of BTEX that are considered safe by the US EPA
- ① The methods used to assess and regulate chemicals with effects at low concentrations should be reevaluated

To reduce exposure...

- ⦿ BTEX should be removed or limited in consumer and industrial products
- ⦿ They should be replaced with chemicals that do not have biological activity

Concentrations of BTEX in outdoor air near oil and gas impacted areas



Conclusions and recommendations

- ① Air near oil and gas development can be orders of magnitude higher than exposures for which we found health effects, sometimes exceeding EPA safe levels
- ① Measures should be taken to protect citizens from unsafe exposure



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