

ENDOCRINE **DISRUPTORS** RESEARCH PROGRAM BUILDING A SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION FOR SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL DECISIONS

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# Endocrine Disruptors Research Program and CAFOs

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US EPA Workshop on Fate and Effects of Hormones in Waste from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

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#### ENDOCRINE **DISRUPTORS** RESEARCH PROGRAM

## **Endocrine Disruptors Research**



Funding levels reflect total program including payroll, travel, WCF, and operating expenses. STAR: Science to Achieve Results extramural grants

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# EDCs Extramural Research Program

This research is funded by

U.S. EPA - Science To Achieve Results (STAR) Program

Grant#

- Supported through STAR Program since '96
  - \* EPA-only RFAs in 1996, 1997, 2004, 2005, 2006
  - Multi-Agency participation in 1998/99 and 2000
  - \* EPA-only Computational Toxicology RFAs in 2002 and 2003
- Portfolio includes 55 grants (www.epa.gov/ncer)
  - \* Broad array of topics, species, chemicals
  - \* Support approximately \$41 M total
    - \*Pls have received > \$15.5 M in additional funding
  - Comp Tox supporting 7 grants (\$4.8 M)
  - \* Grants awarded in other research programs >18 (>\$4.6 M)

# Lessons Learned in EDCs Extramural Research Program

- Value of STAR Grantee Workshops with EPA and other scientists
  - \* 1998 (with NIEHS); 2000; 2002; 2004 (epidemiology); 2006; 2007 (CAFOs)
- Topics of early RFAs were broad and cast a large net
  - \* Subsequent RFAs have been more targeted
- Where amenable, recently more awards have been made as cooperative agreements instead of grants
  - Provides a greater opportunity of sharing of data and leveraging resources
  - \* Appears to be a win-win situation

# **Multi-Year Plan: Long-Term Goals**

- LTG 1 Provide a better understanding of the science underlying the effects, exposure, assessment, and management of endocrine disruptors
- LTG 2 Determine the extent of the impact of endocrine disruptors on humans, wildlife, and the environment
- LTG 3 Support EPA's screening and testing program



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#### Assays Under Development Under LTG 3: Supporting Agency's Screening and Testing Program

T1 - <b>In vitro</b>	T1 - <i>In vivo</i>	T2 - In vivo
ER (rat cytosol)	Hershberger	Mammalian 2-gen
hrER binding <sup>a</sup>	Uterotrophic	Avian 2-gen
AR (rat cytosol)	Pubertal (female)	Amphibian dev, repro
hrAR binding <sup>a</sup>	Pubertal (male)	Mysid 2-gen
Steroidogenesis - rat sliced testes	Frog metamorphosis	Fish 2-gen
- H295R <sup>a</sup>	Fish screen	In utero/lactation -tier ? a
Aromatase - placenta		
- recombinant a		

<sup>a</sup> alternate

## **Examples of Research - LTG 1:** Understanding Underlying Science

- Determining classes of chemicals that act as EDCs, their modes of action, and their potencies
  - (Anti)androgens, (anti)estrogens, antithyroids
- Studying approaches to assess cumulative risk to EDCs
- Determining the dose-response curves for EDCs at environmentally relevant concentrations
- Studying the impact of developmental exposures in the short term and later in life
- Examining the ability to extrapolate across species

## **Examples of Research – LTG 1:**

#### **Understanding Underlying Science**

- Identifying major sources of EDCs entering the environment, focusing on:
  - wastewater treatment plants
  - drinking water treatment plants
  - concentrated animal feeding operations
- Developing tools to characterize and minimize exposures to EDCs



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# Examples of Research – LTG 2: Determining Impacts

 Determining the magnitude of adverse impacts on wildlife

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- Evidence that EDCs are affecting wildlife at individual level
- Evidence that EDC effects in individuals are causing population-level effects
- What tools are needed to provide linkage between population level effects and diagnostic evidence of EDC impacts





- Determining the magnitude of adverse impacts of EDCs on human health
  - Supported 12 epidemiology studies across federal agencies
- Exposure to high levels of PBBs prenatally and via breast milk may impact puberty in girls
- Conducted large scale exposure studies to assess exposures of children to environmental chemicals, including some suspected EDCs

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## Examples of Research – LTG 2: Determining Impacts

- Paper Mill Effluents
- Waste Water Treatment Effluents
  - Collaborations with: Office of Water, 10 EPA Regions; Global Water Research Coalition, state of Ohio, Chicago
- Sludge

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- Drinking Water
- CAFOs
- Dosed Lake Study with Canada
- Developing novel methods to characterize exposures to mixtures



# **Examples of CAFOs Research – LTG 2**

- High levels of estrogens found in swine lagoons
- Androgenic activity found in run-off from cattle farms
- Characterized impact of exposures on current aquatic organisms and estimated future population-level effects
- Determined temporal patterns of androgenic activity and concentrations of both α- and β-trenbolone (metabolites of trenbolone acetate implanted in cattle) in feedlot discharge
- Using Kbluc, MDA-kb2

- Cross-Laboratory/Center Study: Assessment of the Occurrence and Potential Risks of EDCs in Discharges from CAFOs
  - Issued RFA and made 7 awards



### What's in the Future?

- Updating Multi-Year Plan
  - Taking into consideration recommendations by BOSC Program Review
    - Mid-cycle review in September 2007
  - Continuing to develop new methods/tools and applying them to environmentally relevant issues – e.g., WWTP, CAFOs, pharmaceuticals
- Interest in expanding our partnerships and collaborations
- Communicating results
  - Informal interactions with client offices within EPA
  - Workshops
  - Developing a website
  - Synthesis document that summarizes intramural and extramural research

## Summary

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- There is global concern regarding exposures to some environmental agents that interfere with endocrine systems
- EPA has developed a research program that has three Long Term Goals and is addressing specific key science questions
- EPA's EDCs' program is unique among research organizations
  - Human health and wildlife
  - Effects, exposure, risk management
  - Intramural and extramural research
  - Core and problem-driven
  - Leveraged with collaborators in other federal agencies, academia, and industry