

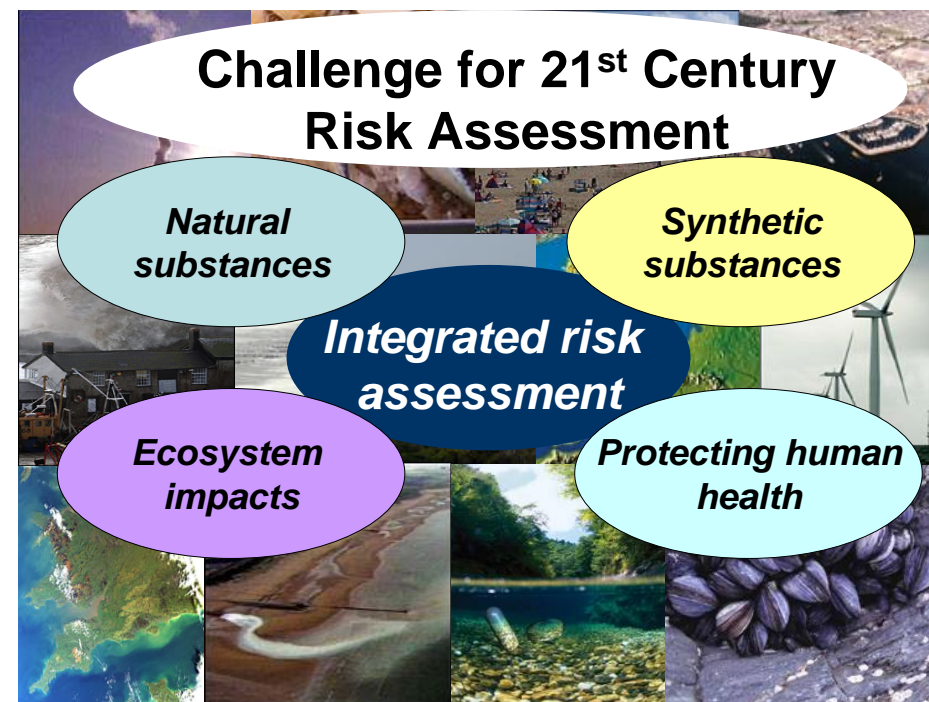
Environmental Risk Assessment & Endocrine Disrupter Research - A European Update



Japan EXTEND2010 Seminar on Endocrine Disruption,
Tokyo, 3 December 2011

Professor Tom Hutchinson
Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science,
Weymouth, Dorset, UK

tom.hutchinson@cefasc.co.uk



環境リスク評価及び 内分泌かく乱化学物質に関する調査研究 - 欧州の現状



Japan EXTEND2010 Seminar on Endocrine Disruption,
Tokyo, 3 December 2011

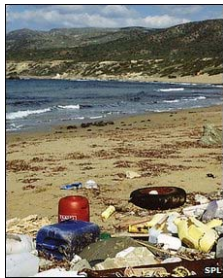
Professor Tom Hutchinson
Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science,
Weymouth, Dorset, UK

tom.hutchinson@cefasc.co.uk



Looking back, looking forwards ...

- Legacy contaminants
 - heavy metals
 - organochlorine pesticides
 - polychlorinated biphenyls
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons



- Emerging contaminants
 - endocrine disruptors
 - flame retardants
 - personal care products
 - pharmaceuticals
 - plastics

Cefas

5

Key EU Policy Drivers



Activity	Regulatory Driver
Agriculture	Plant Protection Products Directive 1107/2009/EC
Aquaculture	Veterinary Medicines Directive 2001/82/EC
Biofouling	Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC
Corrosion control	Biocidal products Directive 98/8/EC
Industrial chemicals	REACH Directive EC1907/2006
Marine ecosystems	Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC
Nanomaterials	REACH Directive EC1907/2006
Offshore gas & oil	OSPAR Harmonized Mandatory Control System
Pharmaceuticals (humans)	Medicinal Products for Human Use Dir 2001/83/EC
Pharmaceuticals (veterinary)	Veterinary Medicines Directive 2001/82/EC
Water quality	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC

6

Further information: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm

Cefas

過去を振り返り、将来を見つめる ...

- 負の遺産としての汚染物質
 - 重金属
 - 有機塩素系農薬
 - PCB
 - 多環芳香族炭化水素



- 新たな汚染物質
 - 内分泌かく乱化学物質
 - 難燃剤
 - パーソナルケア製品
 - 医薬品
 - プラスチック可塑剤

Cefas

7

EUにおける主な環境政策



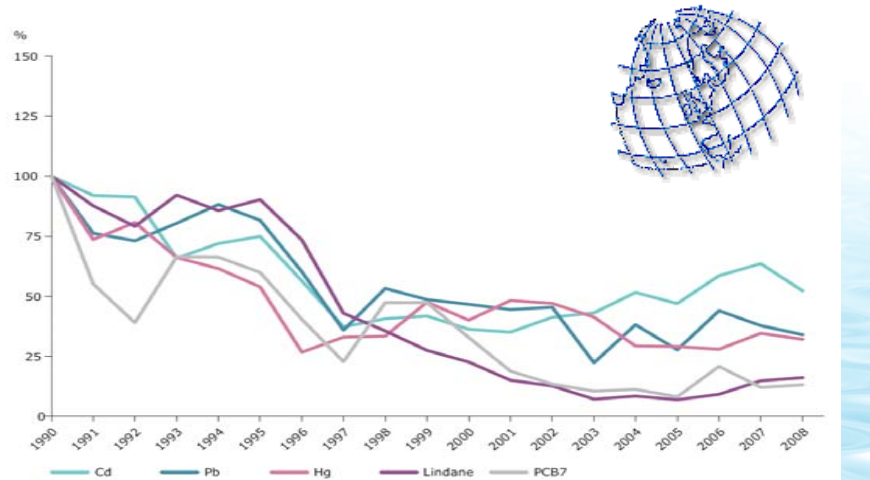
対照	政策の根拠となる法令等
農業	Plant Protection Products Directive 1107/2009/EC
水産業	Veterinary Medicines Directive 2001/82/EC
生物汚損	Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC
腐食防止	Biocidal products Directive 98/8/EC
工業化学品	REACH Directive EC1907/2006
海洋生態系	Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC
ナノマテリアル	REACH Directive EC1907/2006
沿岸ガス・石油	OSPAR Harmonized Mandatory Control System
医薬品 (人)	Medicinal Products for Human Use Dir 2001/83/EC
医薬品 (家畜)	Veterinary Medicines Directive 2001/82/EC
水質	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC

8

詳細: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm

Cefas

Input of hazardous substances into North-East Atlantic from 1990-2008

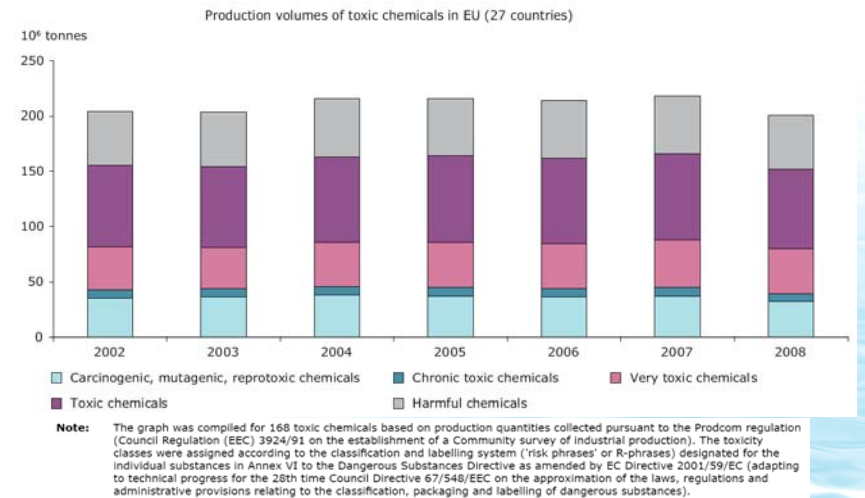


Ref: EEA (2011) Hazardous substances in Europe's fresh and marine waters. Technical report 8/2011.

9

Cefas

Production of toxic chemicals in EU

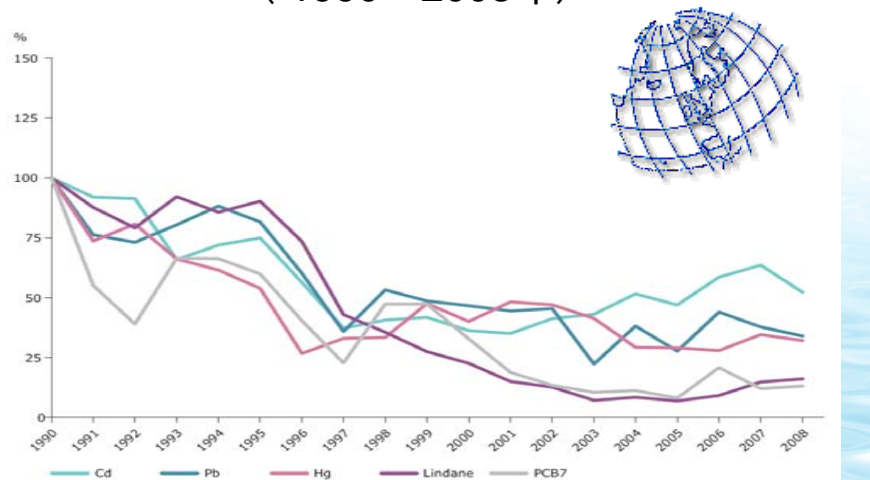


Source: Eurostat.

10 Ref: EEA (2011) Hazardous substances in Europe's fresh and marine waters.

Cefas

有害化学物質の大西洋北東部への放出 (1990~2008年)

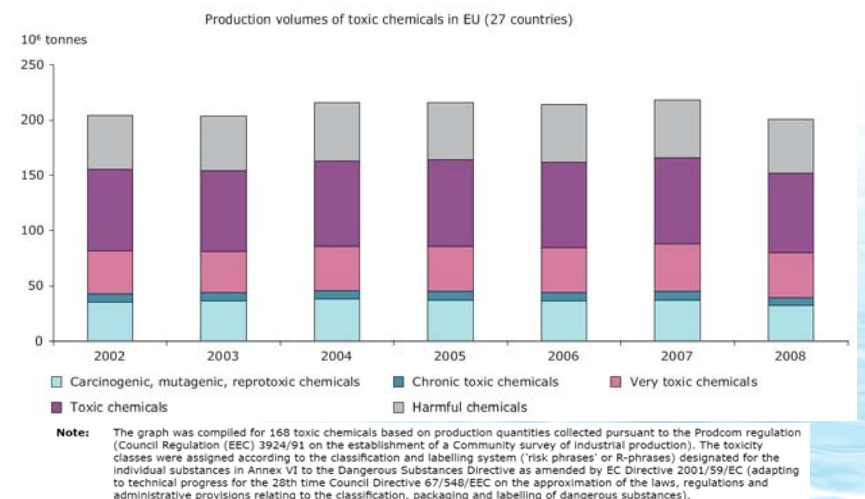


出典: EEA (2011) Hazardous substances in Europe's fresh and marine waters. Technical report 8/2011.

11

Cefas

EUにおける有害化学物質の生産量

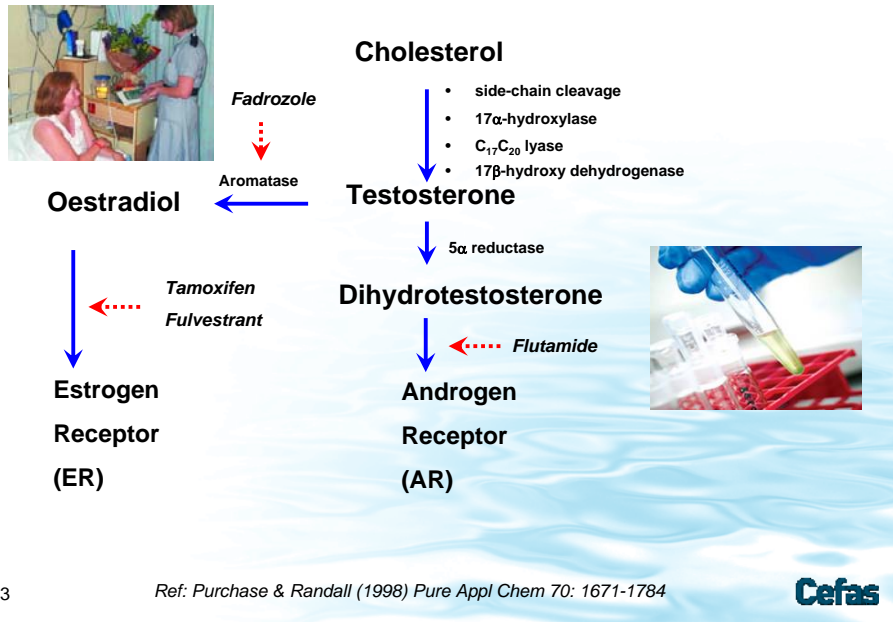


Source: Eurostat.

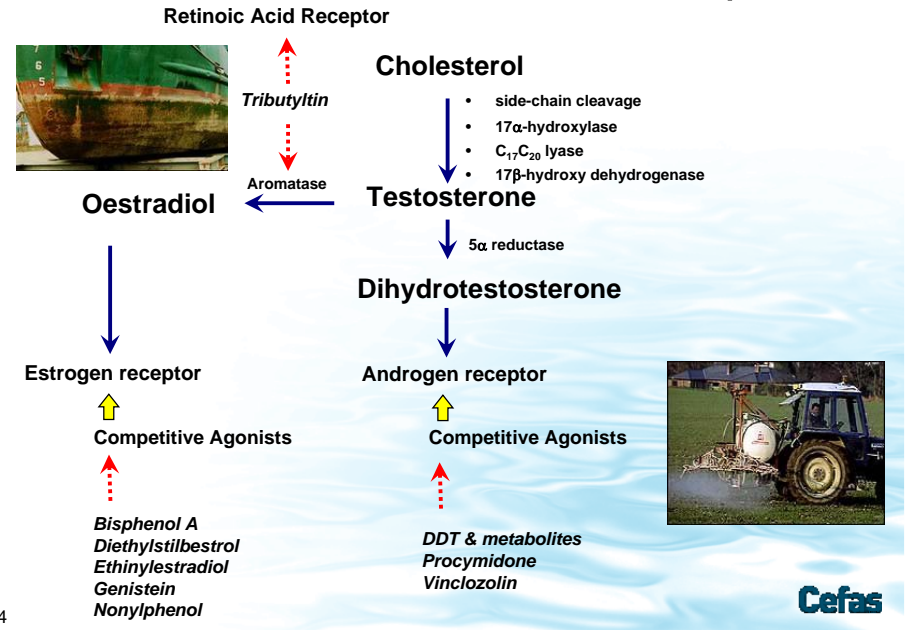
12 出典: EEA (2011) Hazardous substances in Europe's fresh and marine waters.

Cefas

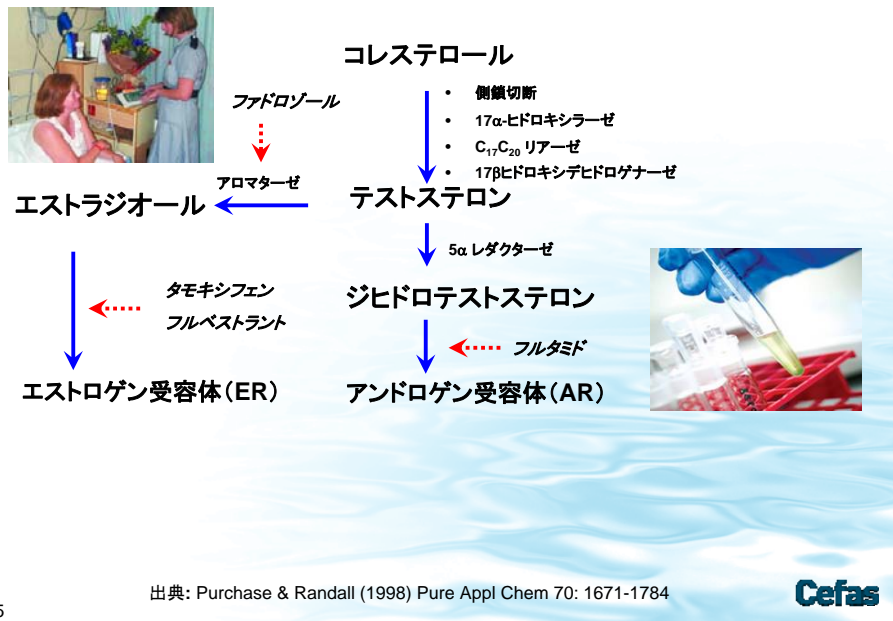
Medical endocrine disruptors



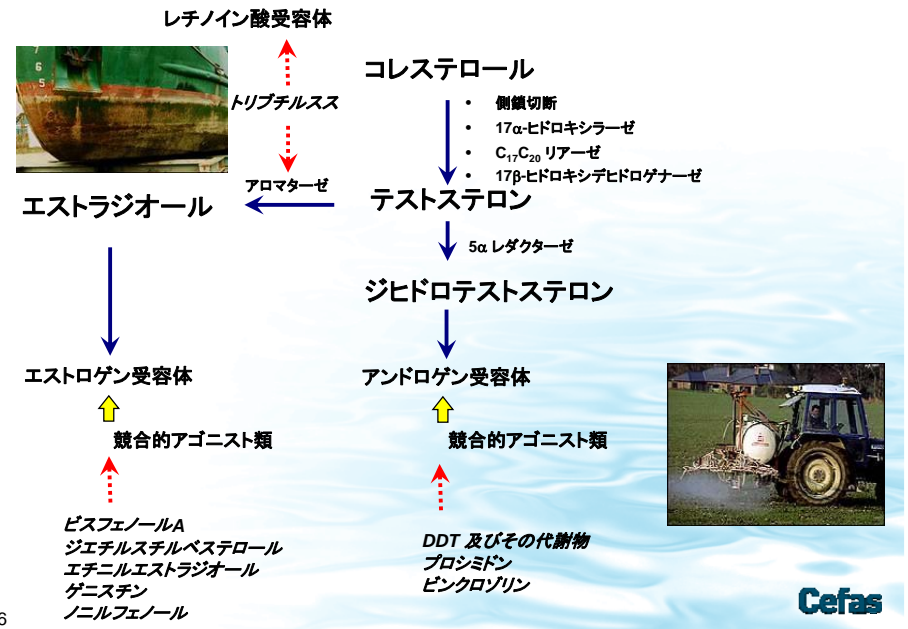
Environmental endocrine disruptors



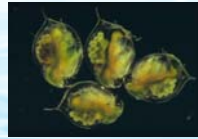
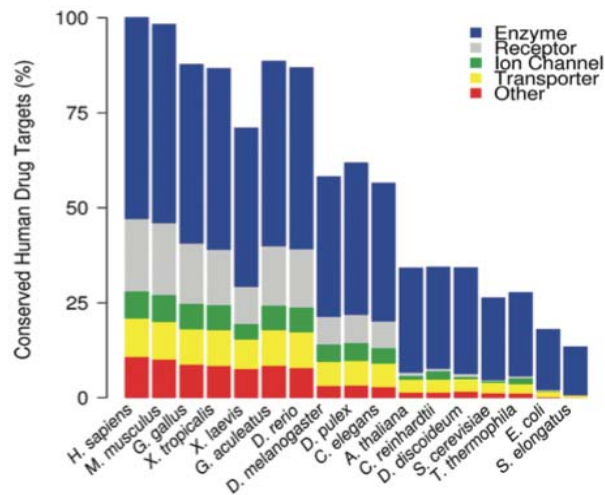
医療に使用される内分泌かく乱化学物質



環境中の内分泌かく乱化学物質

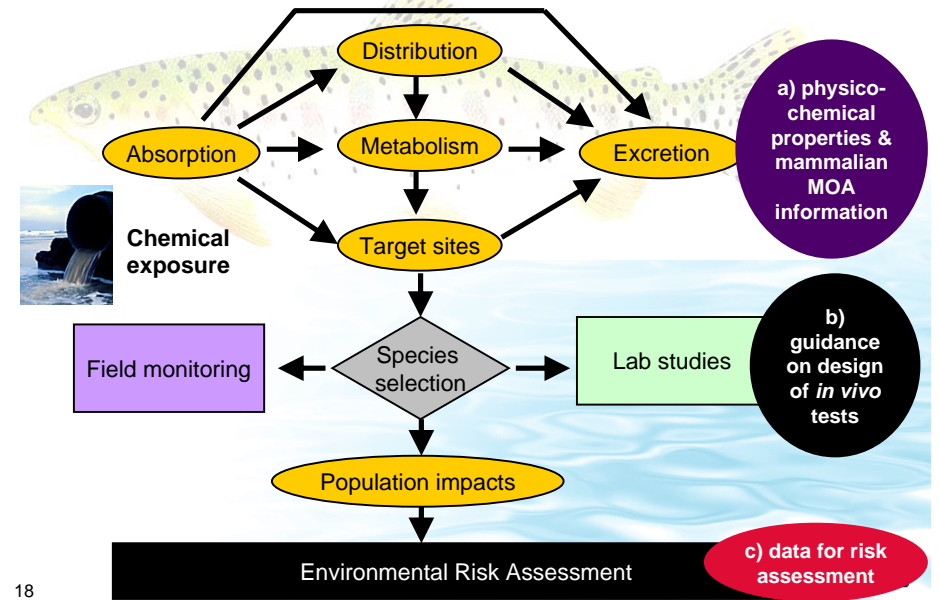


Drug Target Conservation: Bioinformatics Approach



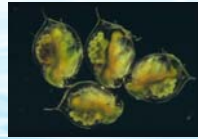
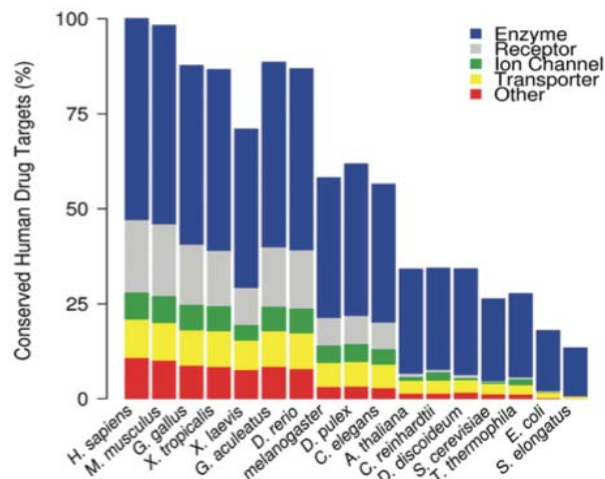
Source:
Gunnarsson et
al (2008)
Env Sci
Technol 42:
5807-5813

Predictive Ecotoxicology



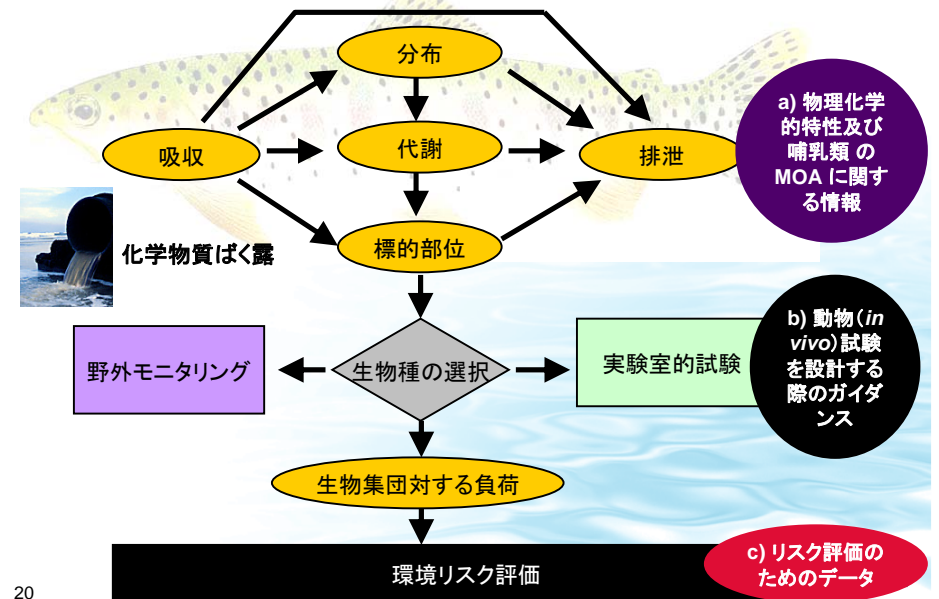
18

薬物標的(酵素、受容体等)における 相同性の保存:バイオインフォマティク ス的手法



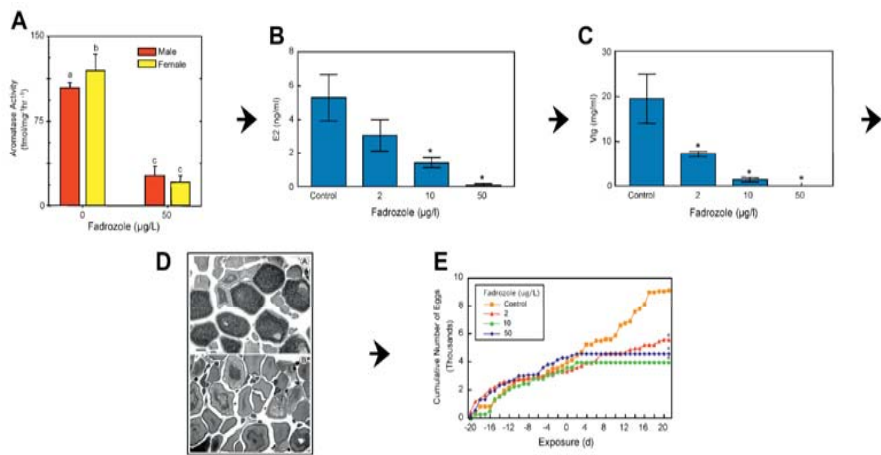
出典:
Gunnarsson et
al (2008)
Env Sci
Technol 42:
5807-5813

予測生態毒性学



20

Adverse Outcome Pathways in Fish



An adverse outcome pathway in fish [2,50]. Aromatase inhibitor example. (A) Aromatase inhibition by fadrozole; (B) Reduction in circulating oestradiol; (C) Reduction in circulating vitellogenin (VTG); (D) Histopathology of ovarian tissue, top panel normal ovary, bottom panel fadrozole treated; note oocyte atresia; (E) Adverse outcome on egg production–fecundity

21

Ref: Kramer et al (2011) ET&C 30(1): 64-76

Cefas

European Chemicals Agency: PBT & vPvB Assessment

Table C.1-1: PBT and vPvB criteria according to Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation

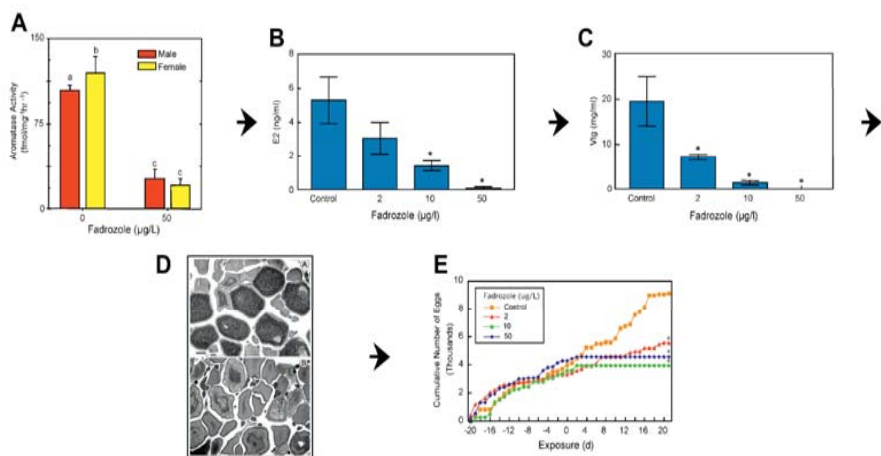
Property	PBT-criteria	vPvB-criteria
Persistence¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $T_{1/2} > 60$ days in marine water, or - $T_{1/2} > 40$ days in fresh- or estuarine water, or - $T_{1/2} > 180$ days in marine sediment, or - $T_{1/2} > 120$ days in fresh- or estuarine sediment, or - $T_{1/2} > 120$ days in soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $T_{1/2} > 60$ days in marine, fresh- or estuarine water, or - $T_{1/2} > 180$ days in marine, fresh- or estuarine sediment, or - $T_{1/2} > 180$ days in soil.
Bioaccumulation²	BCF > 2000 L/kg	BCF > 5000 L/kg
Toxicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOEC < 0.01 mg/L for marine or freshwater organisms, or - substance is classified as carcinogenic (category 1 or 2), mutagenic (category 1 or 2), or toxic for reproduction (category 1, 2 or 3), or - there is other evidence of chronic toxicity, as identified by the classifications: T, R48, or Xn, R48 according to Directive 67/548/EEC. 	-

22

Further info: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reviews_en.htm

Cefas

魚類において有害影響が発現するまでの過程



アロマトラーゼ阻害剤を例にした魚類における有害影響発現経路 [2,50] (A) ファドロゾールによるアロマトラーゼ阻害 (B) 血中エストロジオール濃度の低下 (C) 血液中ビテロゲニン (VTG)濃度の低下 (D) 卵巣組織の組織病理学的検査。上が正常卵巣、下がファドロゾール処理区で卵母細胞閉鎖症が認められる (E) 産卵における有害影響

23

出典: Kramer et al (2011) ET&C 30(1): 64-76

Cefas

欧州化学品庁: 難分解性、生体蓄積性及び毒性を有する物質 (PBT) 及び vPvB (難分解性及び生体蓄積性が極めて高い物質) の評価

Table C.1-1: PBT and vPvB criteria according to Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation

Property	PBT-criteria	vPvB-criteria
Persistence¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $T_{1/2} > 60$ days in marine water, or - $T_{1/2} > 40$ days in fresh- or estuarine water, or - $T_{1/2} > 180$ days in marine sediment, or - $T_{1/2} > 120$ days in fresh- or estuarine sediment, or - $T_{1/2} > 120$ days in soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $T_{1/2} > 60$ days in marine, fresh- or estuarine water, or - $T_{1/2} > 180$ days in marine, fresh- or estuarine sediment, or - $T_{1/2} > 180$ days in soil.
Bioaccumulation²	BCF > 2000 L/kg	BCF > 5000 L/kg
Toxicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOEC < 0.01 mg/L for marine or freshwater organisms, or - substance is classified as carcinogenic (category 1 or 2), mutagenic (category 1 or 2), or toxic for reproduction (category 1, 2 or 3), or - there is other evidence of chronic toxicity, as identified by the classifications: T, R48, or Xn, R48 according to Directive 67/548/EEC. 	-

24

詳細: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reviews_en.htm

Cefas

Prospective Environmental Risk Assessment



Available data	Assessment factor
Base set acute data (most sensitive of 3 sp.)	1000
One log-term NOEC	100
Two long-term NOECs	50
Long-term NOECs from 3 sp.	10
Field or mesocosm data	Case-by-case basis

Note - under REACH, $PNEC_{marine}$ is often simply $PNEC_{freshwater} \div 10$
 See http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reviews_en.htm



OECD Conceptual Framework

Level 1 Sorting & prioritization based on existing information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physico chemical properties (eg MW, volatility, biodegradability) - human and environmental exposure (eg production, release patterns) - hazard (eg available toxicological data) 	
Level 2 <i>In vitro</i> assays providing mechanistic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ER, AR - transcriptional activation - aromatase & steroidogenesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Thyroid function - fish hepatocyte VTG - fish kidney spiggin
Level 3 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data about single mechanisms & effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uterotrophic assay - Hershberger assay - Non-receptor mediated hormone function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fish 21d VTG assay - fish spiggin assay
Level 4 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data about multiple mechanisms & effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhanced TG407 (endpoints based on endocrine mechanisms) - TG 408 90d study - male & female pubertal assays - adult intact male assay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amphibian metamorphosis assay - fish gonadal histopathology
Level 5 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data on effects from endocrine & other mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1-gen assay (TG415 enhanced) - 2-gen assay (TG416 enhanced) - repro test (TG421 enhanced) - combined 28d reprod test (TG422 enhanced) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partial and full lifecycle assays in amphibians, birds, fish and invertebrates (development & reproduction)

前向き環境リスク評価



入手データ	アセスメント係数
基本的な急性毒性データ一式 (最も感受性の高い3生物種)	1000
1種類の長期NOEC	100
2種類の長期NOEC	50
3生物種に関する長期NOEC	10
野外又はメソコスムでのデータ	個別的対応

注 REACHでは $PNEC_{marine} = PNEC_{freshwater} \div 10$ と単純計算する場合が多い
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reviews_en.htm を参照



OECD 概念枠組み図

Level 1 既存情報に基づく選別と優先順位付	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 化学物質の物性(分子量、揮発性、生分解性など) - 人及び環境ばく露(生産量、放出経路など) - 有害性(既存の毒性学的データなど) 	
Level 2 作用メカニズムデータを得るための試験管内(<i>In vitro</i>)試験	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - エストロゲン受容体、アンドロゲン受容体 - 転写活性化 - アロマターゼ及びステロイド産生 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 甲状腺機能 - 魚類肝細胞ピテロゲン - 魚類腎臓スピギン
Level 3 単一作用メカニズム・影響データを得るための動物(<i>In vivo</i>)試験	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 子宮肥大試験 - ハーシュバークー試験 - 受容体を介さないホルモン機能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 魚類 21日間ピテロゲン試験 - 魚類スピギン試験
Level 4 複数作用メカニズム・影響データを得るための動物(<i>In vivo</i>)試験	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TG407拡張試験(内分泌メカニズムに基づくエンドポイント) - TG 408 90日間試験 - 雌雄思春期試験 - 無傷成熟雄試験 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 両生類変態試験 - 魚類性腺の組織病理学的検査
Level 5 内分泌その他メカニズムによる影響データを得るための動物(<i>In vivo</i>)試験	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 一世代試験(TG415拡張試験) - 二世代試験(TG416拡張試験) - 繁殖試験(TG421拡張試験) - 28日間繁殖併合試験(TG422拡張試験) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 両生類、鳥類、魚類、無脊椎動物 - パーシャル及びフルライフサイクル試験(発達及び生殖)

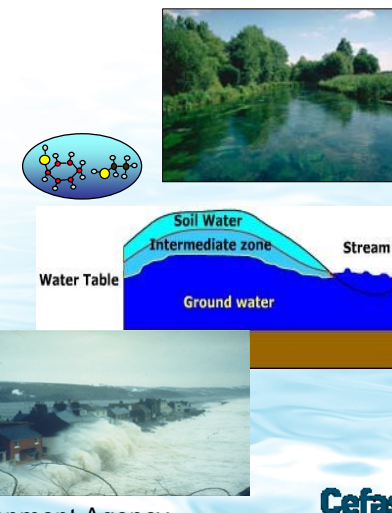
Case study: 17 α -ethinylestradiol

Level 1 Sorting & prioritization based on existing information	- molecular weight = 296.44 log Kow = 3.67 water solubility 4.8 mg/L - pharmaceutical mode of action targets oestrogen receptor (ER) - widespread use, persistent, diffuse release via sewage effluents
Level 2 In vitro assays providing mechanistic data	- positive in wide range of yeast & mammalian in vitro assays - positive inducer of vitellogenin in amphibian and fish hepatocytes - inactive in the insect ecdysteroid assay (BII assay)
Level 3 In vivo assays providing data about single mechanisms & effects	- positive in rodent Uterotrophic assay - negative in rodent Hershberger assay - positive inducer of vitellogenin (VTG) and related biomarkers in amphibians, birds and fish
Level 4 In vivo assays providing data about multiple mechanisms & effects	- positive in rodent TG407 enhanced to assess endocrine mechanisms) - positive on rodent TG 408 90d study - positive in range of fish studies using molecular biomarkers anchored into phenotypic observations (eg VTG, kidney pathology, etc)
Level 5 In vivo assays providing data on effects from endocrine & other mechanisms	- Large database of studies in aquatic animals - fish full lifecycle NOEC = 1 ng/L - chronic LOEC low ng/L range - lake study effects at 5 ng/L

Risk assessment conclusions:
 PNEC freshwater = 0.35 ng / L
 PNEC marine = 0.035 ng / L

Water Framework Directive: Retrospective Risk Assessment

- Prevent deterioration and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems & associated wetlands
- Promote sustainable water use
- Reduce pollution from priority substances
- Prevent deterioration/reduce pollution of groundwater
- Contribute to mitigating effects of floods/droughts



30

Credit: Paul Whitehouse, Environment Agency

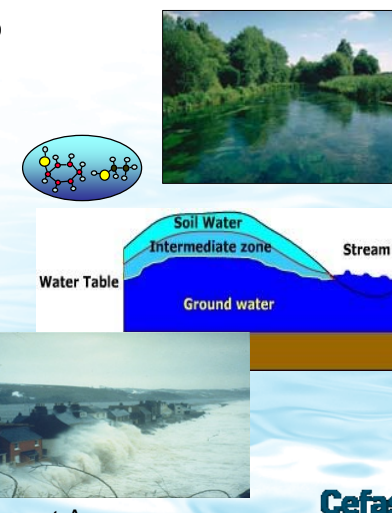
ケーススタディ: 17 α -エチニルエストラジオール

Level 1 既存情報に基づく選別と優先順位付	- 分子量 296.44 水オクタノール分配係数 3.67 水溶解度 4.8 mg/L - 医薬品としての作用機構としてはエストロゲン受容体 (ER) を標的とする - 広範な使用、残留性、下水処理後も拡散、放出
Level 2 作用メカニズムデータを得るための試験管内 (In vitro) 試験	- 広範な酵母及び哺乳類の試験管内 (In vitro) 試験で陽性 - 哺乳類及び魚類肝細胞でピテロゲニン (VTG) 誘導物質として陽性 - 昆虫エクジステロイド試験 (BII 試験) において陰性
Level 3 単一作用メカニズム・影響データを得るための動物 (In vivo) 試験	- げっ歯類子宮肥大試験において陽性 - げっ歯類ハーシュバナー試験において陰性 - 両生類、鳥類、魚類でVTG及び関連バイオマーカーの誘導物質として陽性
Level 4 複数作用メカニズム・影響データを得るための動物 (In vivo) 試験	- 内分泌メカニズム評価のためのげっ歯類TG407 拡張試験において陽性 - げっ歯類 TG 408 日間試験において陽性 - 表現型観察 (VTG、腎臓組織学的検査など) アンカー分子バイオマーカーを用いた魚類試験において陽性
Level 5 内分泌その他メカニズムによる影響データを得るための動物 (In vivo) 試験	- 水生生物研究の大型データベース - 魚類フルライフサイクル NOEC = 1 ng/L - 慢性 LOEC 低 ng/L 範囲 - 湖水での調査研究では 5 ng/L で影響あり

リスクアセスメントとしての結論:
 淡水でのPNEC = 0.35 ng / L
 海水でのPNEC = 0.035 ng / L

Water Framework Directive (水枠組み指令): 後向きリスク評価

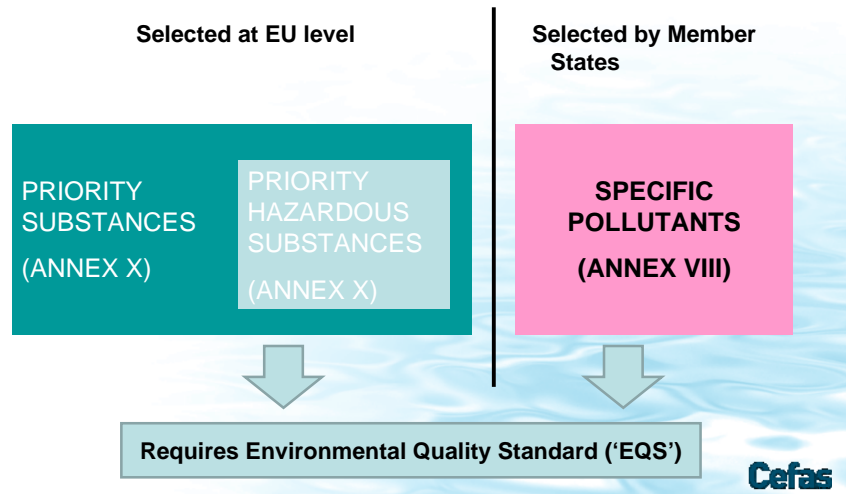
- 汚染を防止し、水生生態系及び周辺地域の状況を改善する
- 持続可能な水利用を促進する
- 優先物質による汚染を低減する
- 地下水の汚染を防止、低減する
- 洪水や間伐による影響緩和に貢献する



32

提供: Paul Whitehouse, Environment Agency

Water Framework Directive Pollutants



33

EQS values for saltwater & freshwater ecosystems

- Separate EQSs for saltwater and freshwater ecosystems
- Additional assessment factor of 10 applied when estimating saltwater EQS (assumes more biodiversity) unless exclusively marine taxa represented in dataset
- Saltwater EQS values are usually more stringent (lower) than freshwater EQS values

Based on separate analyses of freshwater and saltwater data ... unless evidence that they can be pooled

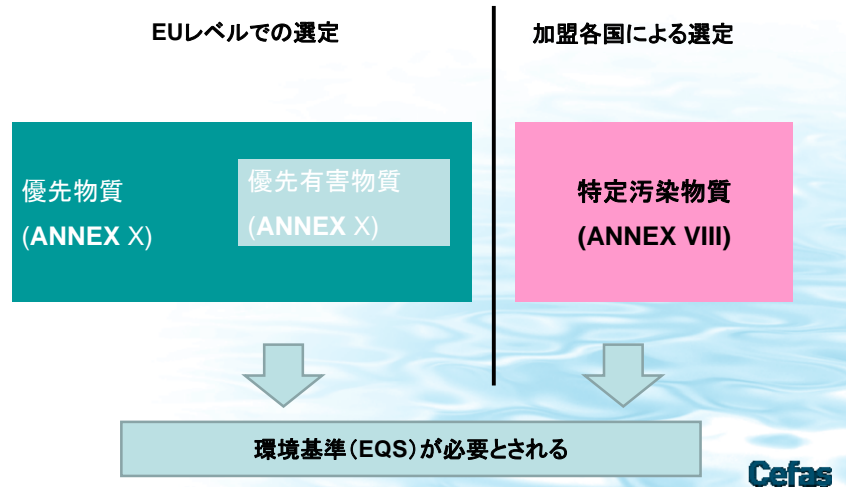
Adopt saltwater EQS for transition waters (>5 ppt salinity)

Cefas

34

Credit: Paul Whitehouse, Environment Agency

Water Framework Directive (水枠組み指令) における汚染物質



35

海水及び淡水生態系におけるEQS 値

- 海水用の EQS は淡水生態系のものとは区別する
- 淡水及び海水のデータを合わせて解釈可能とする科学的根拠がない限り、区別して分析する
- 一連のデータに海洋生物の完全な分類がない限り、海水EQSを求める際は追加的にアセスメント係数10を適用(より大きな生物多様性を仮定)
- 一般に海水EQSは淡水EQSよりも厳しい(小さな)値となる

汽水(塩分濃度>5 ppt)には海水EQSを適用する





Cefas

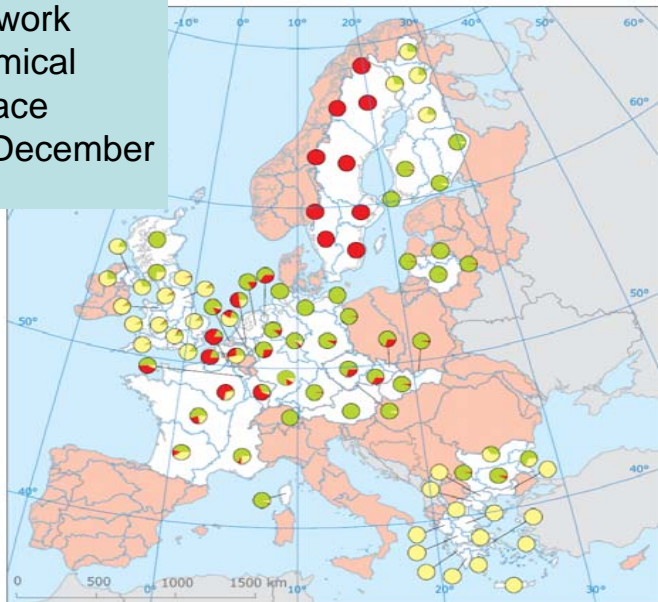
36

提供: Paul Whitehouse, Environment Agency

Water Framework Directive chemical status of surface waters as of December 2010

Chemical status of surface water – by River Basin District – under WFD reporting

-  Good
-  Risk of failure to achieve good chemical status
-  Unknown
-  Chemical status not yet reported for RBD



Source: EEA based on information reported by Member States in the RBMPs.




A mixture of endocrine disruptors in a typical UK river

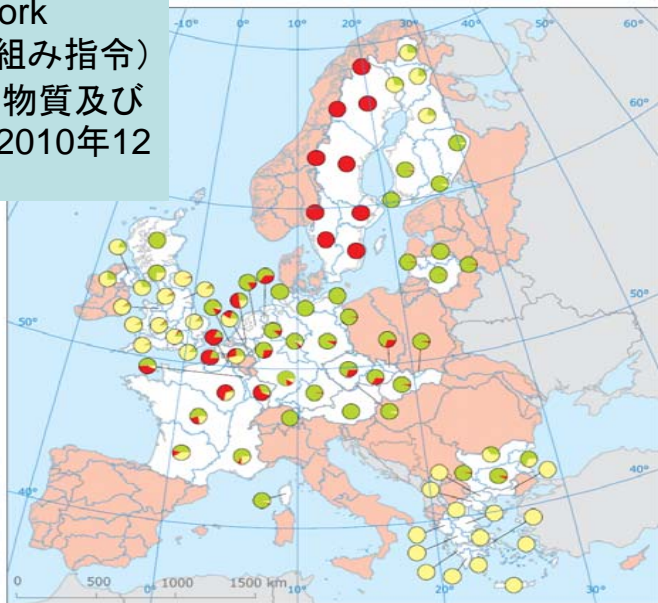
Chemical	Likely concentration
Oestrone	1 nanogram per L
Oestradiol	0.1 nanogram per L
Ethinylestradiol	0.1 nanogram per L
Equine oestrogens (eg equinelin)	0.2 nanogram per L
Nonylphenol	100 nanograms per L
Octylphenol	10 nanograms per L
Bisphenol A	5 nanograms per L
:	
:	
... and probably many more.	



Water Framework Directive (水枠組み指令) 下における化学物質及び地上水の状況 (2010年12月現在)

Chemical status of surface water – by River Basin District – under WFD reporting

-  Good
-  Risk of failure to achieve good chemical status
-  Unknown
-  Chemical status not yet reported for RBD



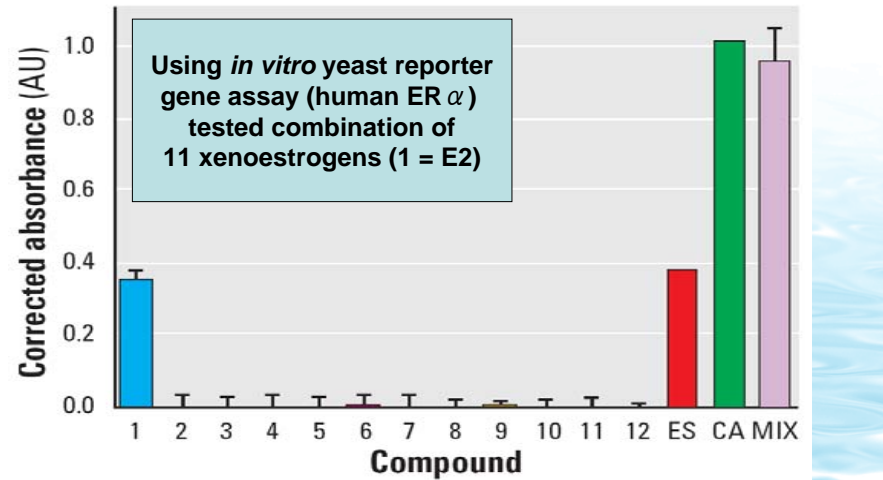
Source: EEA based on information reported by Member States in the RBMPs.

英国の典型的な河川における内分泌かく乱化学物質の混在

化学物質	およその濃度
エストロン	1 ng / L
エストラジオール	0.1 ng / L
エチルエストラジオール	0.1 ng / L
馬由来エストロゲン類 (エクィネリンなど)	0.2 ng / L
ノニルフェノール	100 ng / L
オクチルフェノール	10 ng / L
ビスフェノール A	5 ng / L
:	
:	
... その他、多々存在しているものと思われる。	



Mixtures *in vitro* “Something from Nothing”

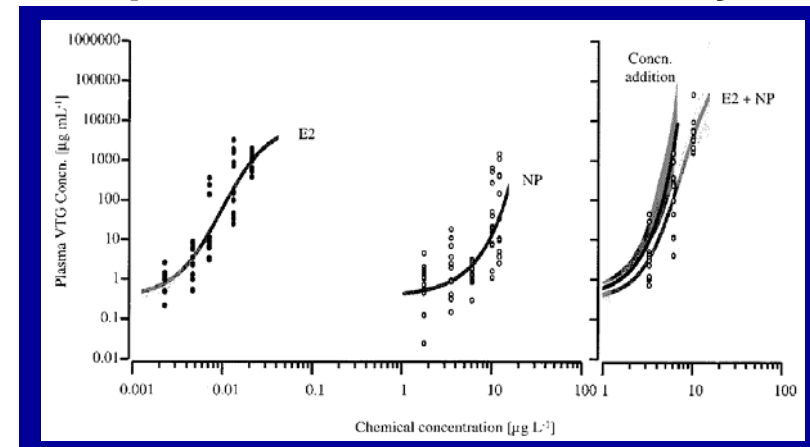


Ref: Rajapakse et al (2002) EHP 110: 917-921

Cefas

41

Prospective approach: *in vivo* exposure in fish VTG assay

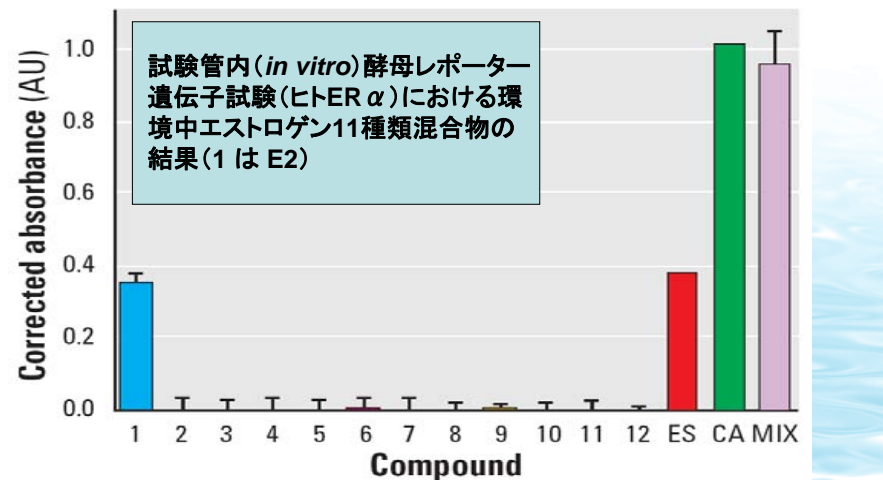


Mixtures of E2 and NP were additive at the concentrations; data presented illustrate that model of concentration addition accurately predicts VTG response (Thorpe et al (2001) ES&T 35: 2476-2481)

Cefas

42

試験管内 (*in vitro*) 試験における混合物 「無から有に」

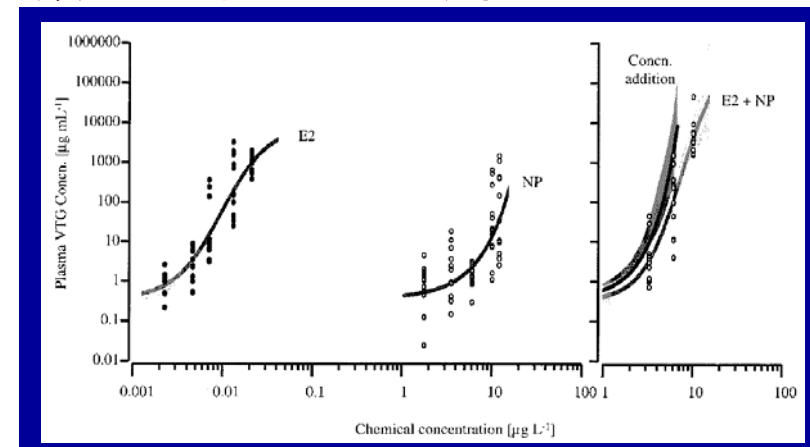


出典: Rajapakse et al (2002) EHP 110: 917-921

Cefas

43

前向き検討: 魚類 VTG 試験での動物 (*in vivo*) ばく露

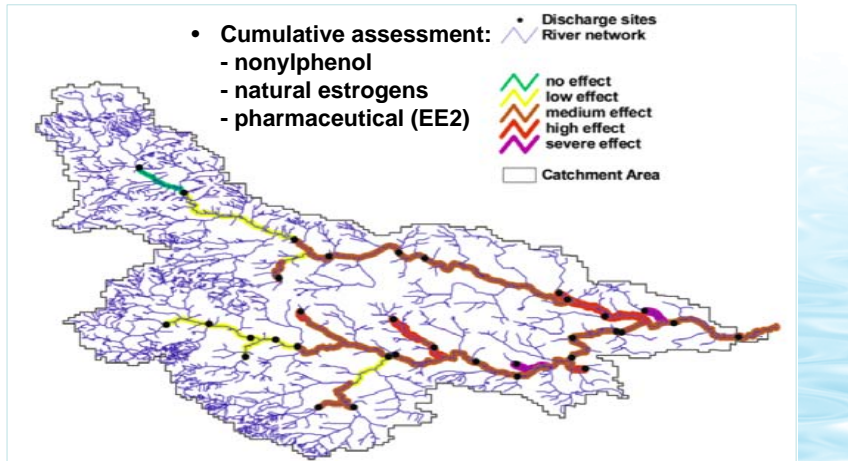


E2及びNPの混合物は濃度において相加的に作用した。本データはVTG応答が相加的濃度モデルから精確に予測可能であることを示している。(Thorpe et al (2001) ES&T 35: 2476-2481)

Cefas

44

UK river basin modeling of the expected consequences of oestrogenic mixtures

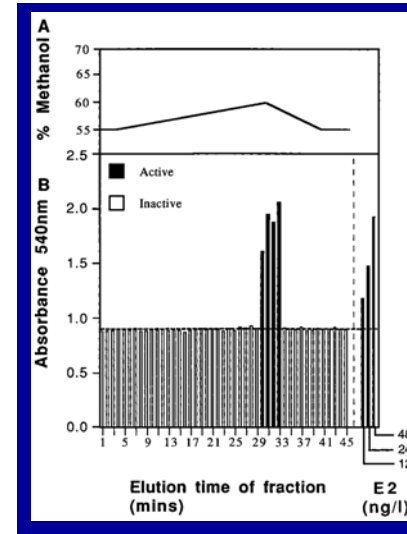
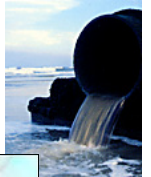


45

Ref: Sumpter et al (2006) Environ Sci Technol 40:5478-5489



Retrospective approach (1) Whole Effluent Assessment



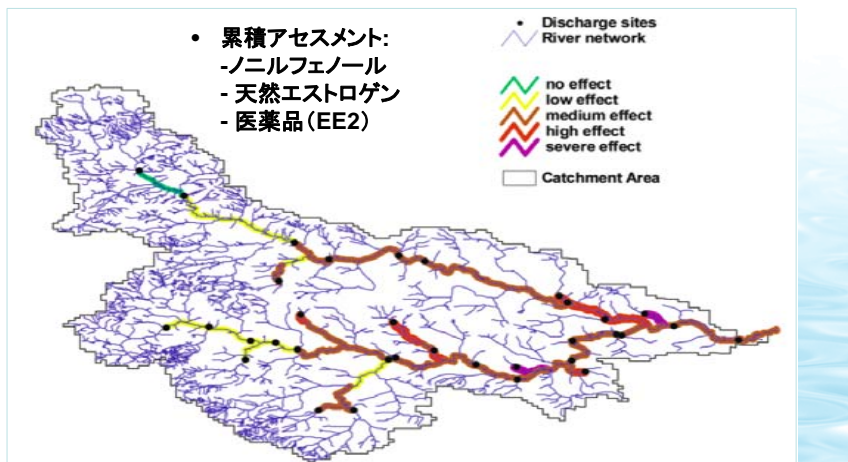
Fine fraction of Southend STW effluent with yeast assay used to identify source of oestrogenic activity in complex mixture

Ref: Desbrow et al (1998) EST 32: 1549-1558

46



英国河川流域におけるエストロゲン混合物の状況想定図

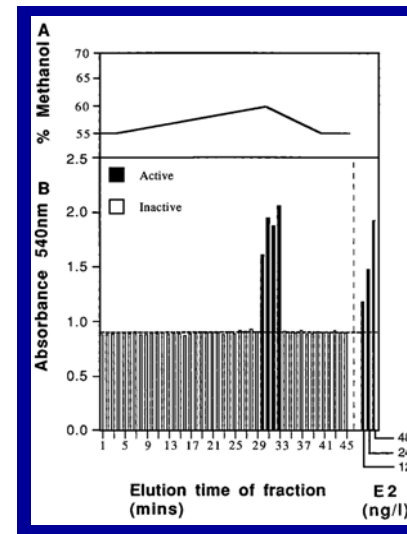
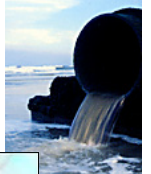


47

出典: Sumpter et al (2006) Environ Sci Technol 40:5478-5489



後向き検討(1)原排水評価



Southend下水処理場の排水から採取した5分画を酵母試験に供し、複雑な混合物中に含まれるエストロゲン活性源を特定

出典: Desbrow et al (1998) EST 32: 1549-1558

48



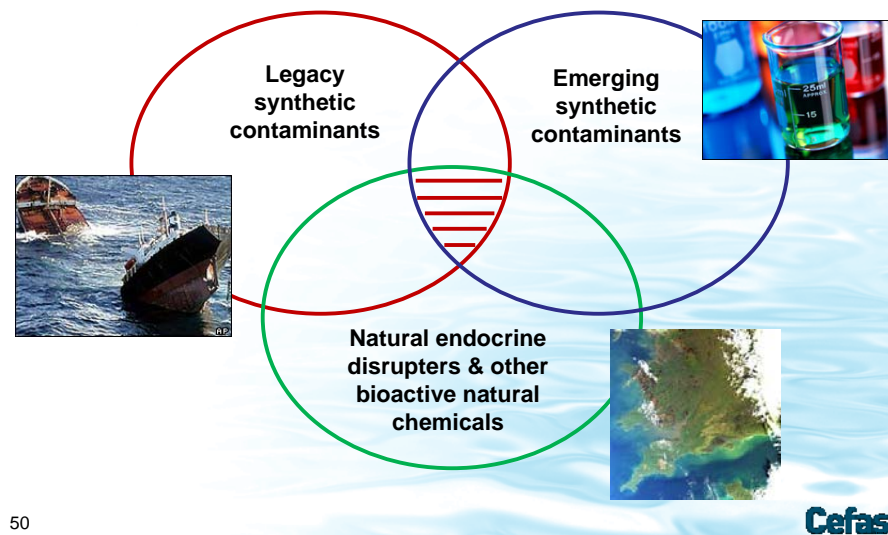
Retrospective approach (2): Biological effects monitoring

- Environmental monitoring is a valuable tool for environmental risk assessment (ERA) and environmental impact assessment (EIA).
 - Field collection environmental samples (from point source to ocean)
 - Biological effects monitoring
 - Compare biology data with quality assured chemical analysis



49

Prospective and retrospective risk assessment of chemicals



50

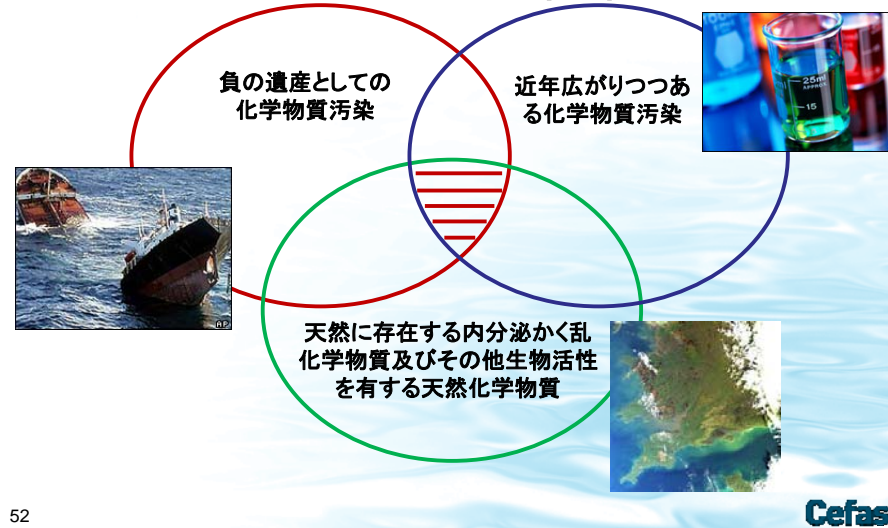
後向き検討(2) 生物影響モニタリング

- 環境モニタリングは 環境リスク評価(ERA)及び環境影響評価(EIA)を実施する上で有用なツールである。
 - 環境試料の野外採取 (点源から海洋まで)
 - 生物学的影響モニタリング
 - 生物学的データと品質保証された化学分析との比較



51

化学物質の前向き及び 後向きリスク評価



52

Future needs

1. Exposure assessment (chemicals & nanomaterials)
 - validated models a key tool
 - chemical monitoring in the environment
2. Hazard assessment
 - OECD test guidelines play key role
 - increasing use of predictive ecotoxicology (Adverse Outcome Pathways supported by molecular and physiological data)
3. Risk assessment of mixtures
 - prospective risk assessment:
 - ➔ need validated models
 - retrospective risk assessment:
 - ➔ need whole effluent assessment & biological effects monitoring



Cefas

53

Thank you for listening!



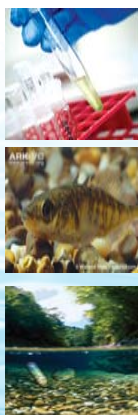
Contact: tom.hutchinson@cefas.co.uk

Cefas

54

今後の課題

1. ばく露評価 (化学物質及びナノ物質)
 - 重要なツールとなる検証モデル
 - 環境中の化学物質モニタリング
2. ハザード評価
 - 主要な役割を担う OECDテストガイドライン
 - 使用場面が増える予測生態毒性学 (分子、生理学的データを根拠とする有害影響経路)
3. 混合物のリスク評価
 - 前向きリスク評価:
 - ➔ 検証モデルの必要性
 - 後向きリスク評価:
 - ➔ 原排水評価
及び生物学的影響モニタリングの必要性



Cefas

55

ご清聴ありがとうございました!



連絡先: tom.hutchinson@cefas.co.uk

Cefas

56