

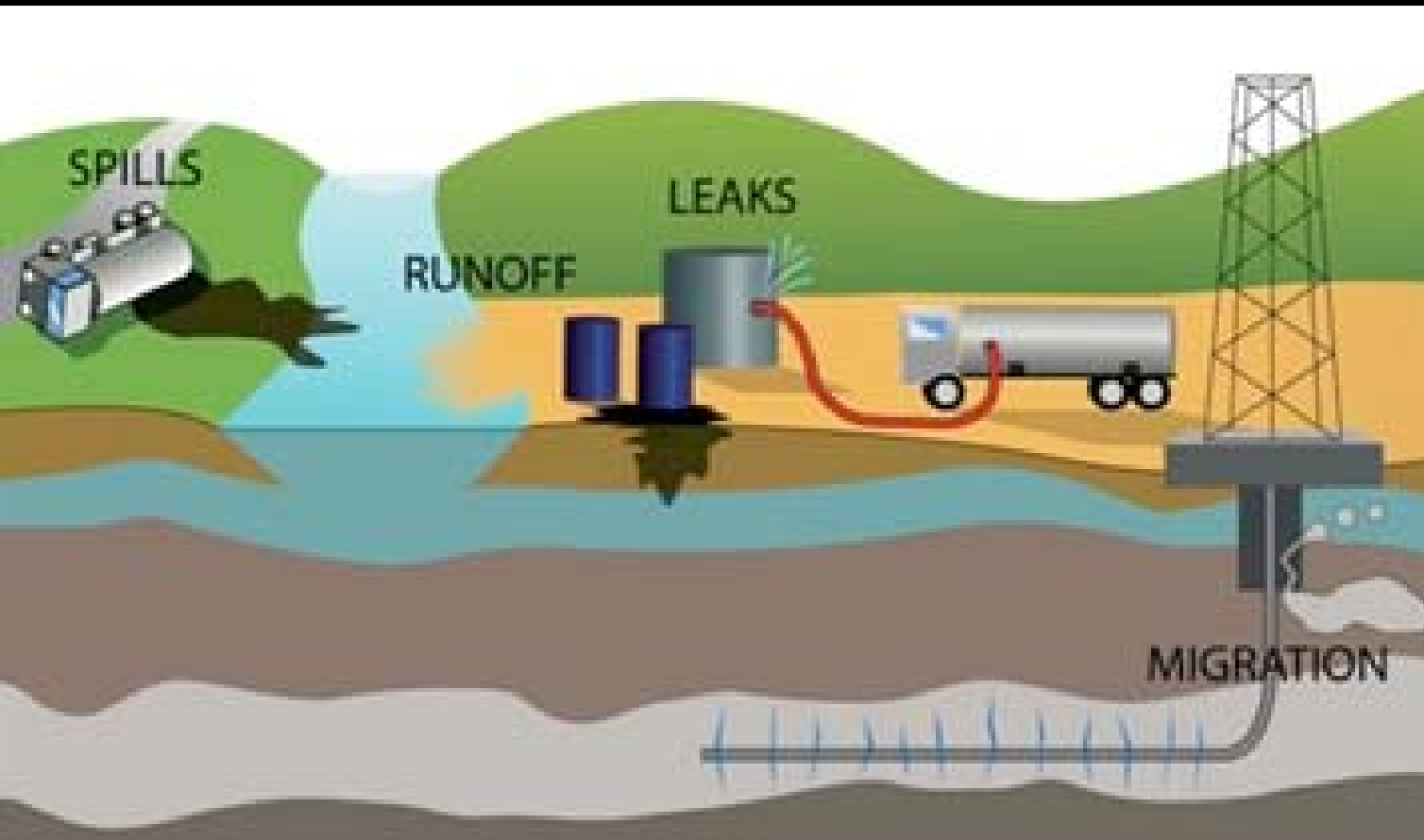
Endocrine Disrupting Activity Associated With Oil and Natural Gas Extraction

Susan C Nagel, PhD
Associate Professor

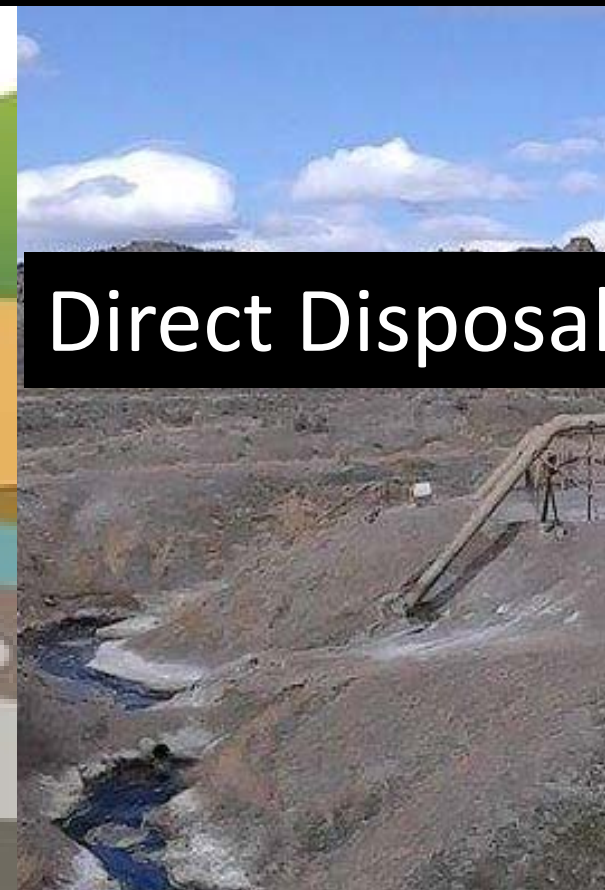
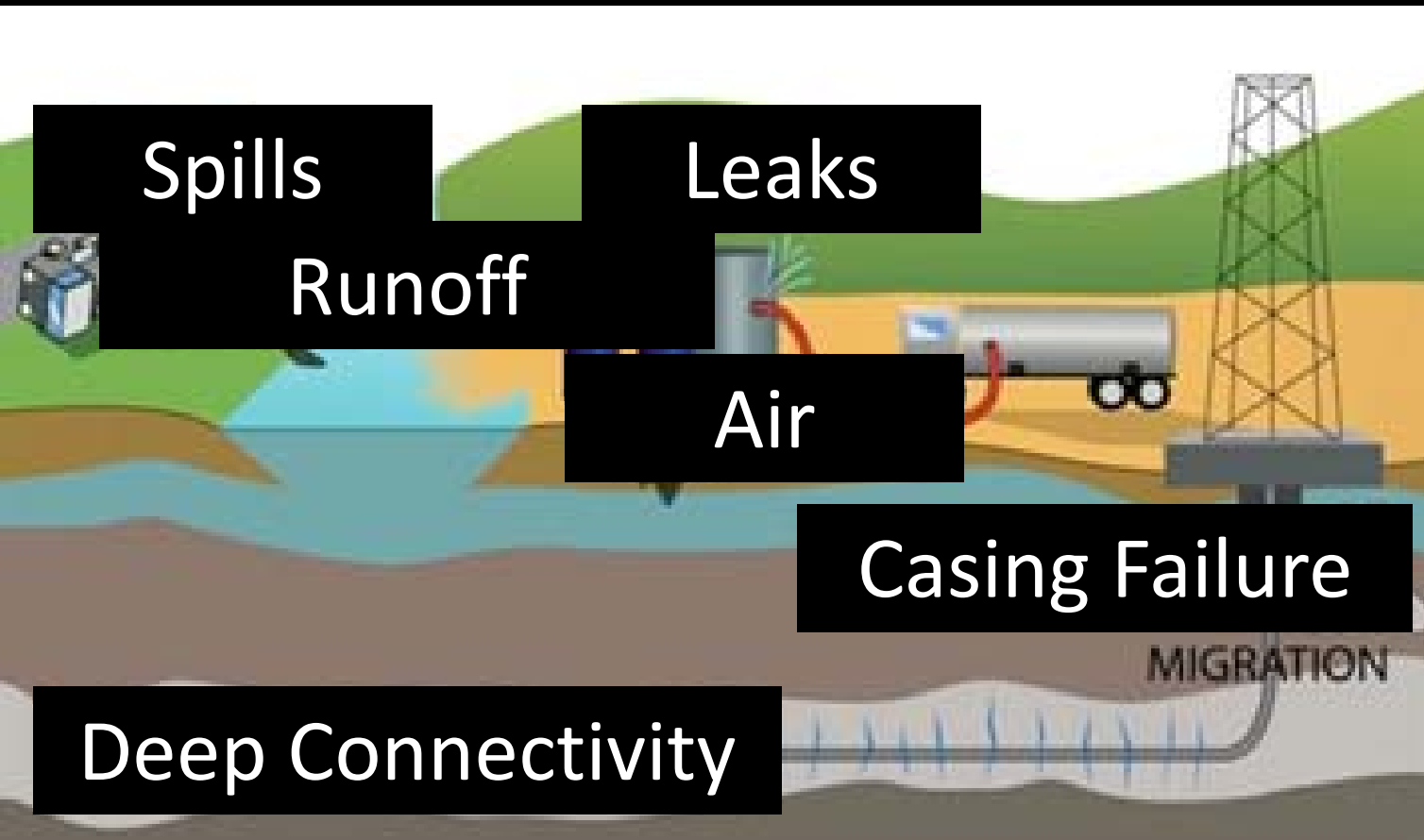
Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Women's Health
University of Missouri

NIH R21ES026395 and R01 ES021394, The University of Missouri,
EPA STAR Fellowship (Kassotis)

Routes of contamination of surface and ground water with oil and gas wastewater



Routes of contamination of surface and ground water with oil and gas wastewater



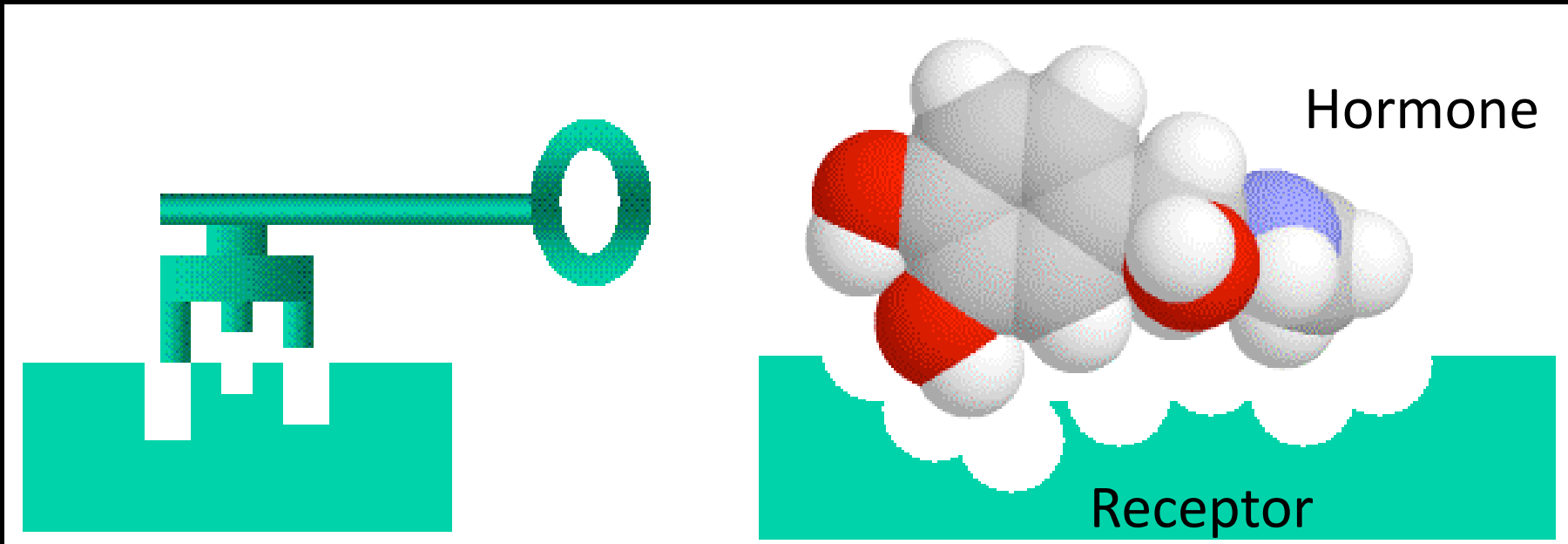
Direct Disposal

1. Can chemicals used in unconventional oil and gas (UOG) operations disrupt normal endocrine signals?
2. Is there evidence of an association between oil and gas activities and human reproduction?
3. Does perinatal exposure to a mixture of oil and gas chemicals alter adult health?

**Hormones are chemical messages
essential for normal health and development**



Hormone work by binding to specific receptors



Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDC)

“A chemical, or mixture of chemicals, that interferes with any aspect of hormone action.”



Can chemicals used in unconventional oil and gas (UOG) disrupt normal hormone signals?

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

2-(2-methoxyethoxy) ethanol

2-ethylhexanol

Acrylamide

Benzene

Bisphenol A

Bronopol

Cumene

Diethanolamine

Dimethyl formamide

Ethoxylated nonylphenol

Ethoxylated octylphenol

Ethylbenzene

Ethylene glycol

Ethylene glycol butyl ether

Methyl-4-isothiazolin

Naphthalene

Phenol

Propylene glycol

Sodium tetraborate decahydrate

Styrene

Toluene

Triethylene glycol

Xylenes

EDC Activity of 23 UOG Chemicals

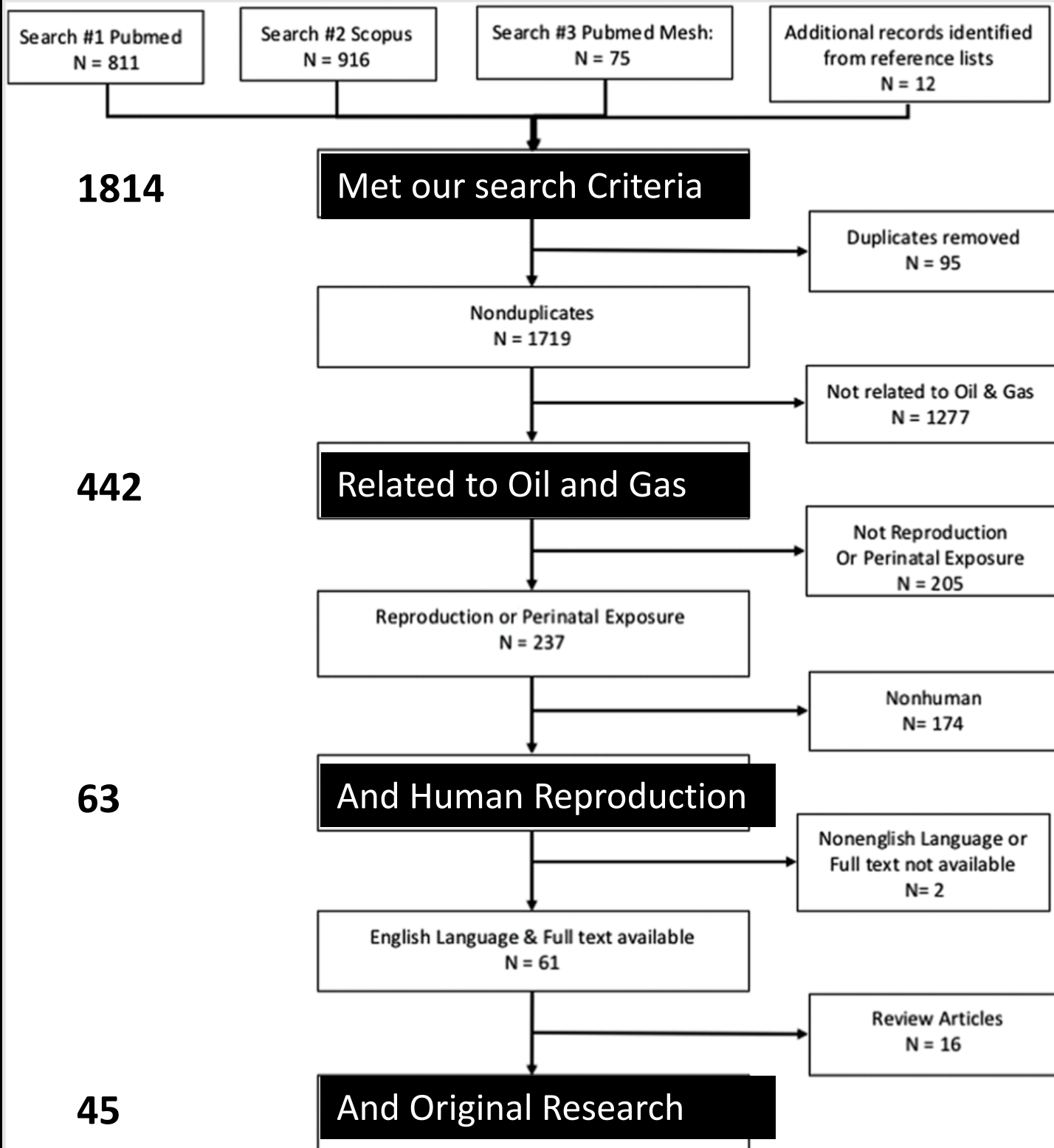
Receptor	Activation	Inhibition
Estrogen	0	21
Androgen	0	21
Progesterone	1	12
Glucocorticoid	0	10
Thyroid	2	7

1. Can chemicals used in unconventional oil and gas (UOG) operations disrupt normal endocrine signals?
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Systematic review of the association between oil and natural gas extraction processes and human reproduction

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^a Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Women's Health, and ^b Division of Biological Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri; and ^c Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina



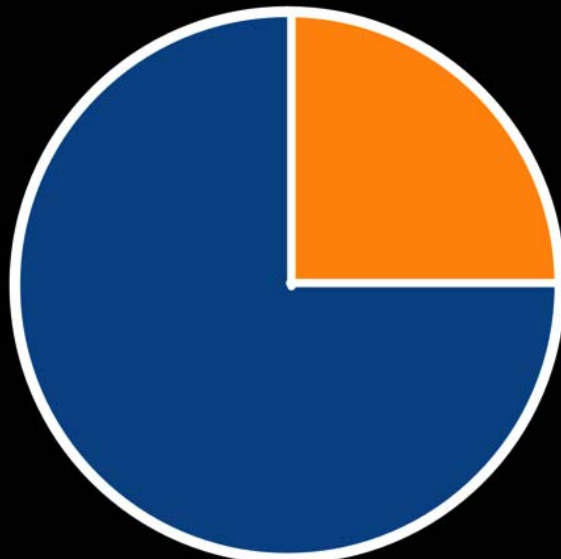
Studies were assessed for quality of evidence and risk of bias and then the evidence was integrated

- Effect High Number of Studies X 3
- Effect Moderate Number of Studies X 2
- Effect Low Number of Studies X 1
- No Effect High Number of Studies X 3
- No Effect Moderate Number of Studies X 2
- No Effect Low Number of Studies X 1



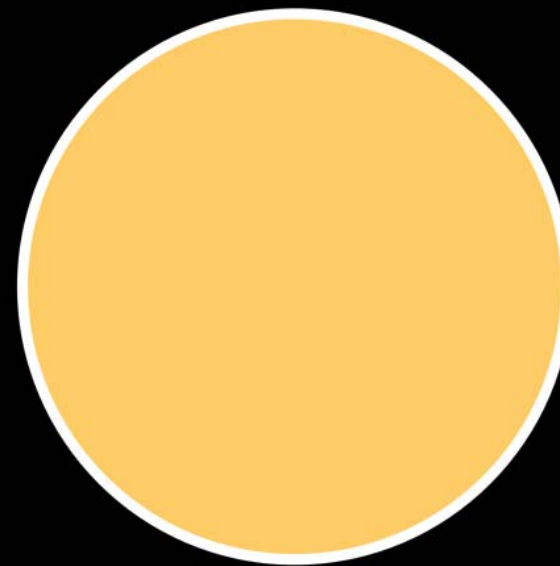
Birth Outcomes Associated with Oil and Gas Activities

Miscarriage



Total=3

Stillbirth

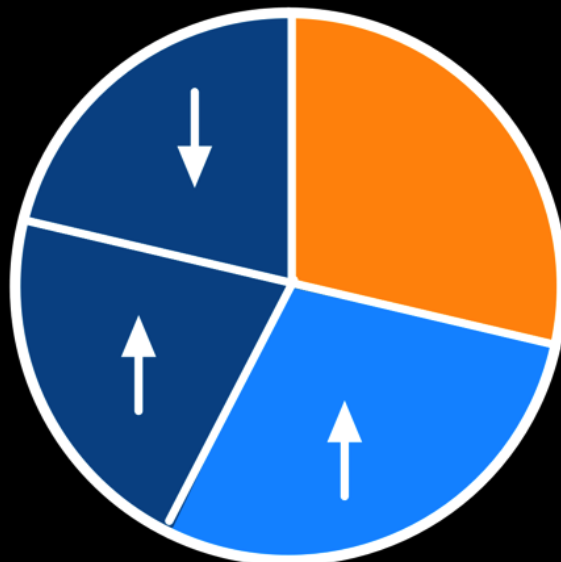


Total=2

- Effect High
- Effect Moderate
- Effect Low
- No Effect Moderate
- No Effect Low

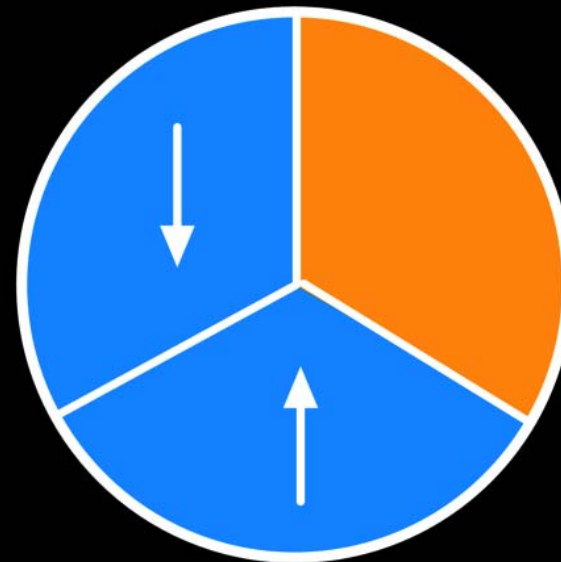
Birth Outcomes Associated with Oil and Gas Activities

Preterm Birth



Total=8*

Low Birth Weight

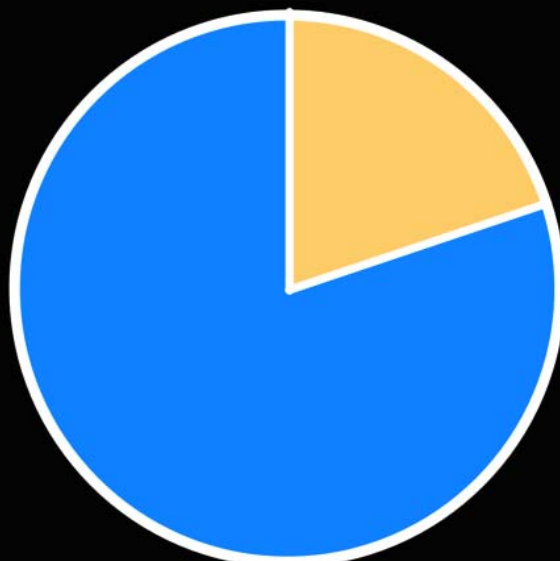


Total=6

- Effect High
- Effect Moderate
- Effect Low
- No Effect Moderate
- No Effect Low

Birth Outcomes Associated with Oil and Gas Activities

Birth Defects



Total=3

Sex Ratio



Total=2

- Effect High
- Effect Moderate
- Effect Low
- No Effect Moderate
- No Effect Low

Male Reproductive Health Associated with Oil and Gas Activities

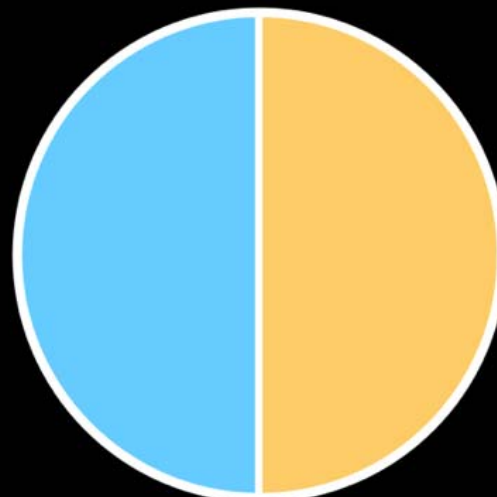
Semen Quality and Fertility



Total=4

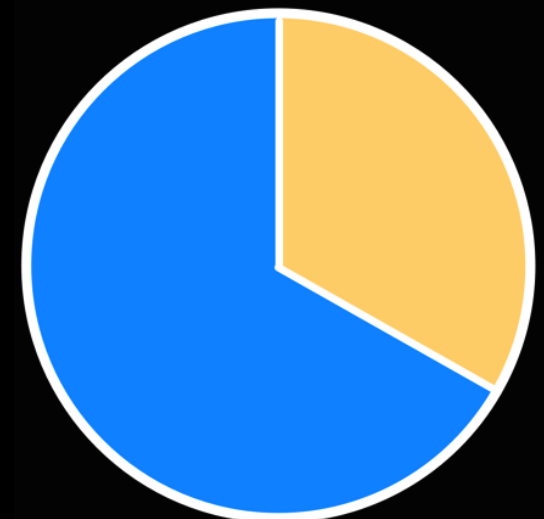
H

Paternal Birth Outcomes



Total=2

Prostate Cancer

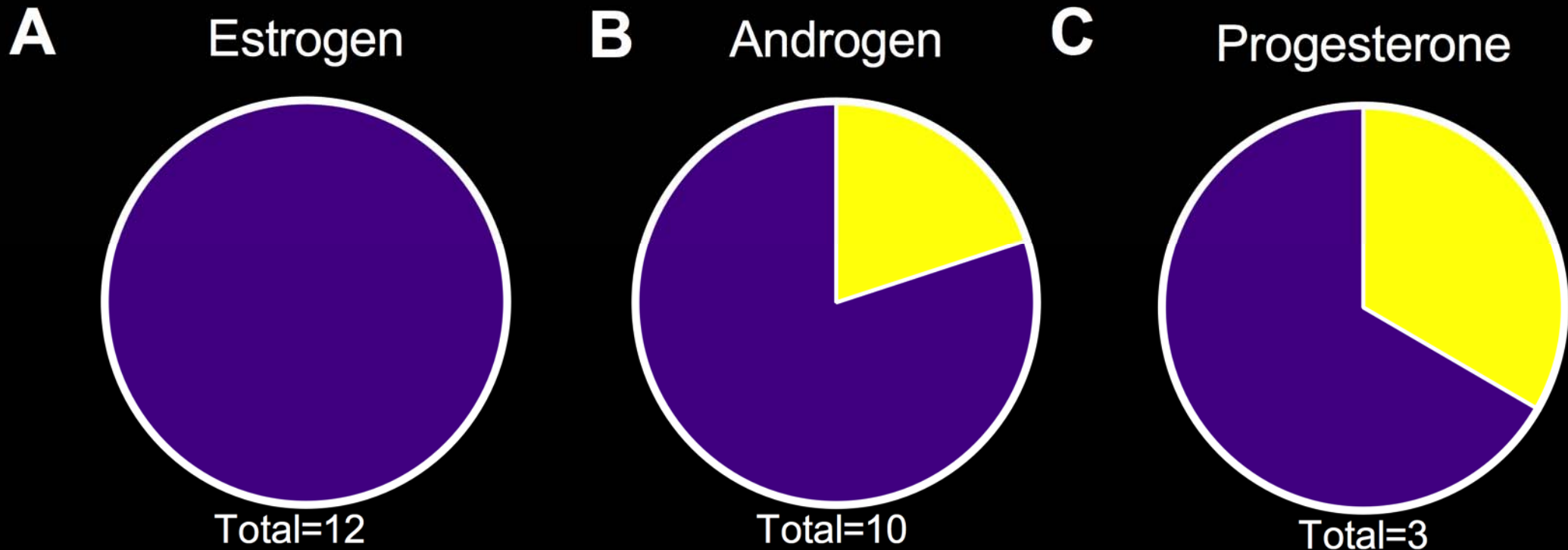


Total=4**



Evidence from Systematic Review that UOG Chemicals can be Endocrine Disruptors

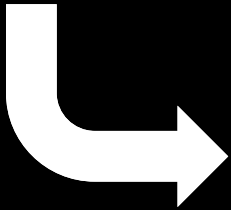
 Effect  No Effect



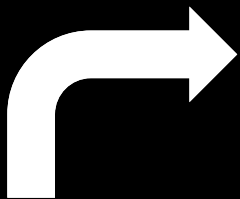
1. Can chemicals used in unconventional oil and gas (UOG) operations disrupt normal endocrine signals?
2. Is there evidence of an association between oil and gas activities and human reproduction?
3. What health effects may be associated with prenatal exposure to chemicals?

Fetal and early life exposure to EDCs is associated with adult disease

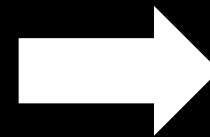
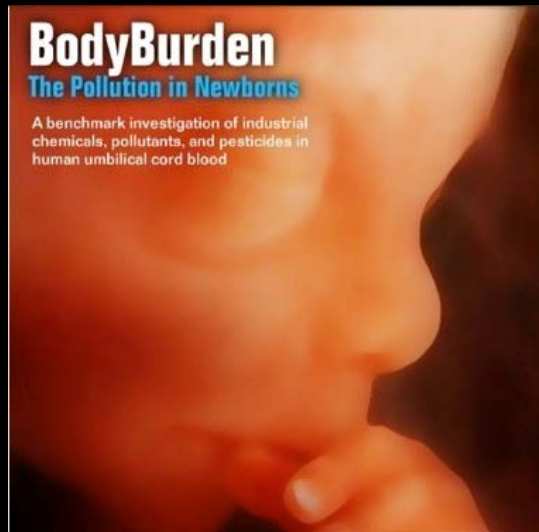
Pollutants



Nutrition



Maternal Health and Disease



Infertility
Obesity
Heart Disease
Diabetes
Hypertension
Hyperactivity
Bone Health
Endometriosis
Breast Cancer
Testicular Cancer

Developmental exposure to a mixture of 23 UOG chemicals via drinking water

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

2-(2-methoxyethoxy) ethanol

2-ethylhexanol

Acrylamide

Benzene

Bisphenol A

Bronopol

Cumene

Diethanolamine

Dimethyl formamide

Ethoxylated nonylphenol

Ethoxylated octylphenol

Ethylbenzene

Ethylene glycol

Ethylene glycol butyl ether

Methyl-4-isothiazolin

Naphthalene

Phenol

Propylene glycol

Sodium tetraborate decahydrate

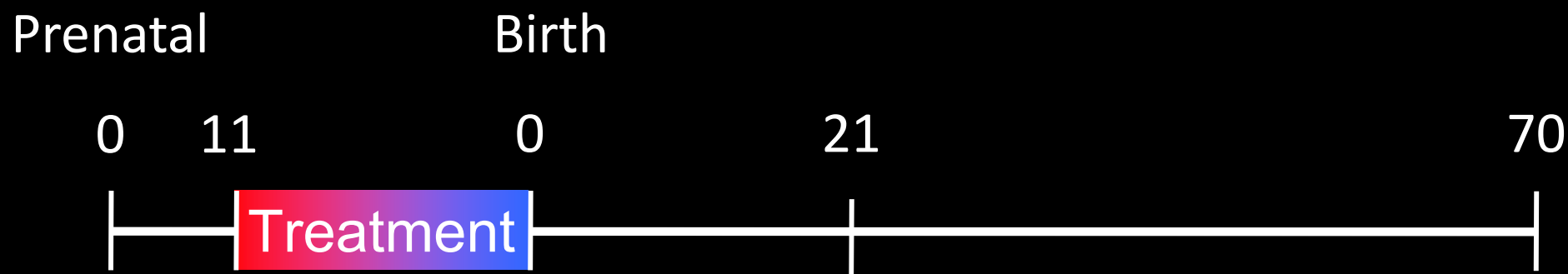
Styrene

Toluene

Triethylene glycol

Xylenes

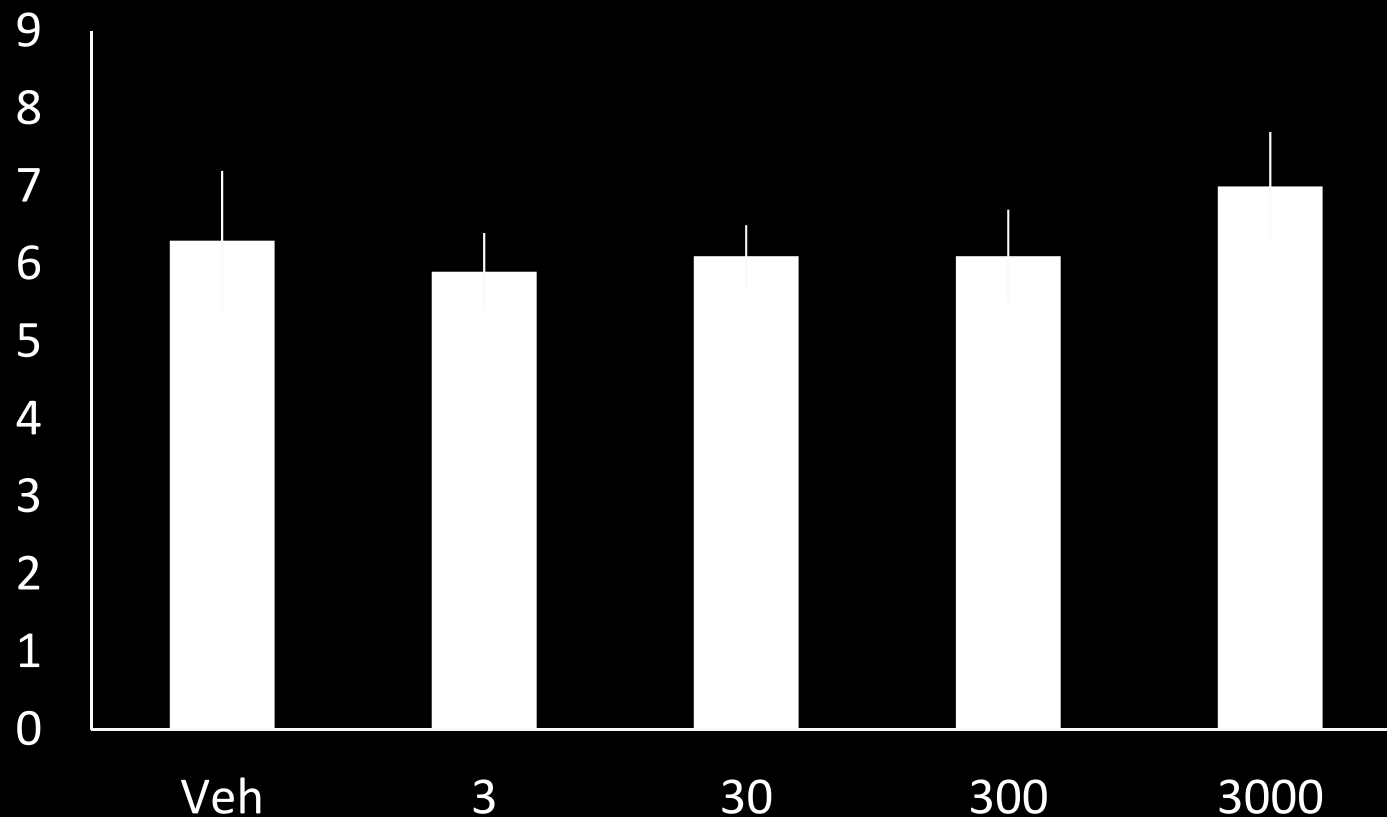
Developmental exposure to a mixture of 23 UOG chemicals via drinking water



Vehicle	0.2% ethanol
Mix 1	3000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Mix 2	300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Mix 3	30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Mix 4	3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$

Exposure was equivalent to roughly the second trimester of human pregnancy.

Prenatal exposure* to UOG mixture did not alter number of pups per litter

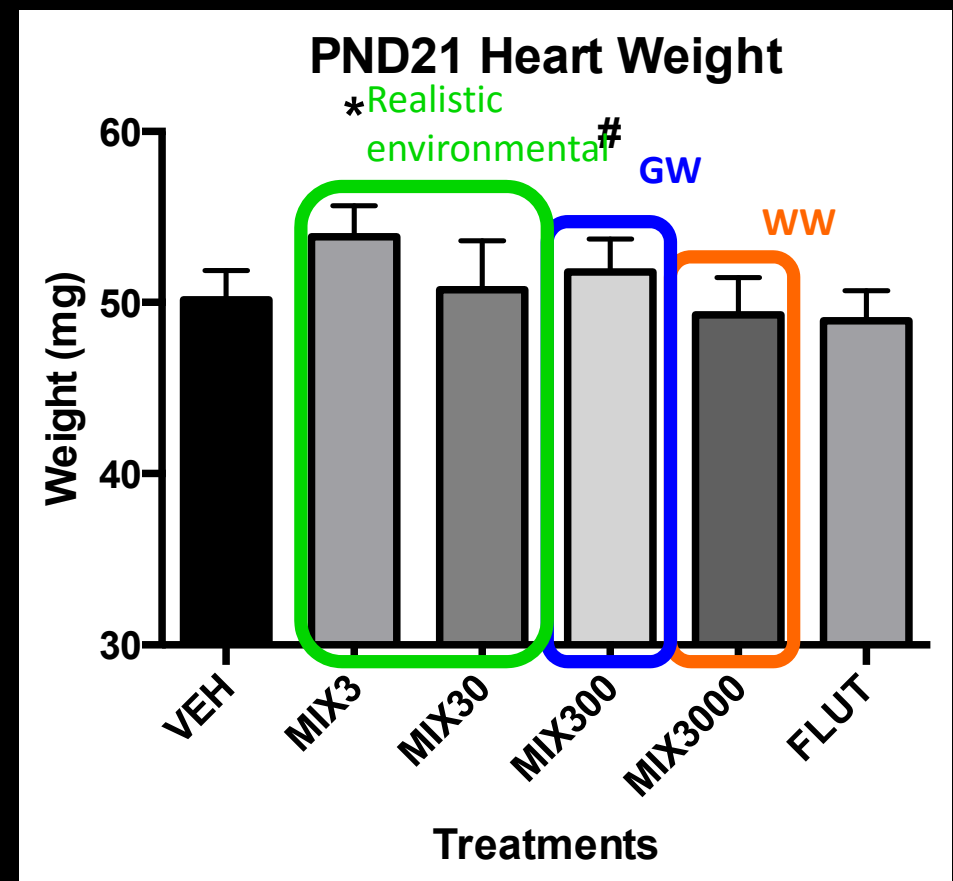
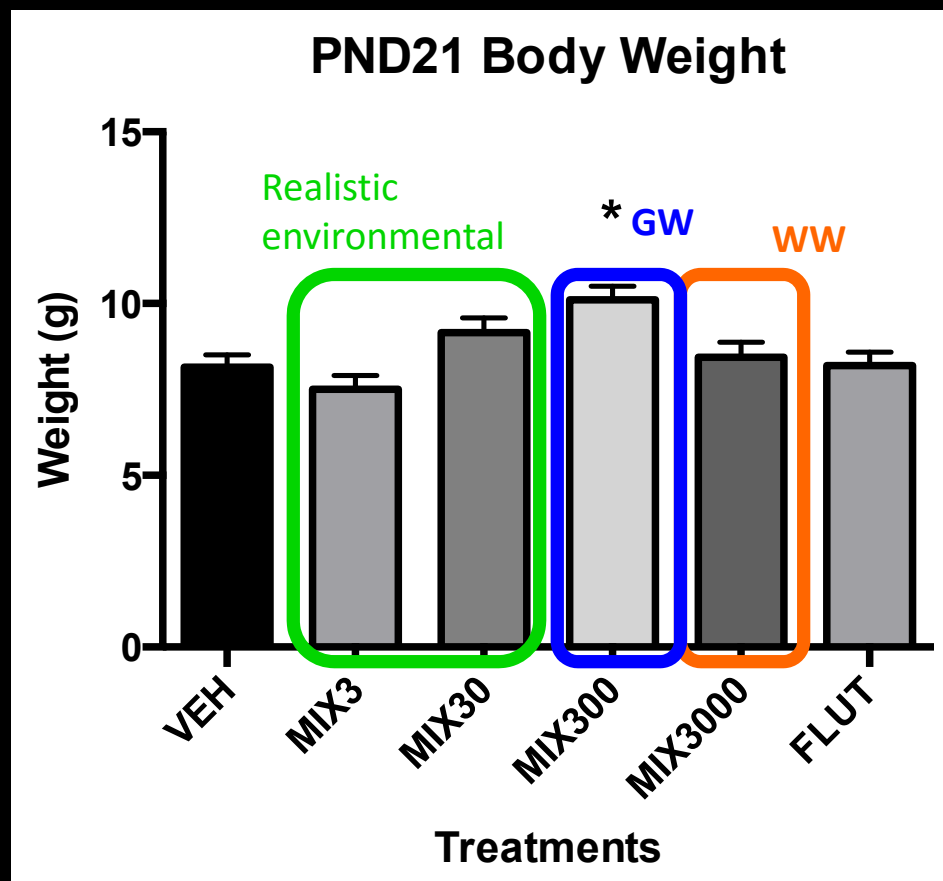


* Exposure equivalent to 2nd trimester of human pregnancy

Health Effects in Male
Offspring

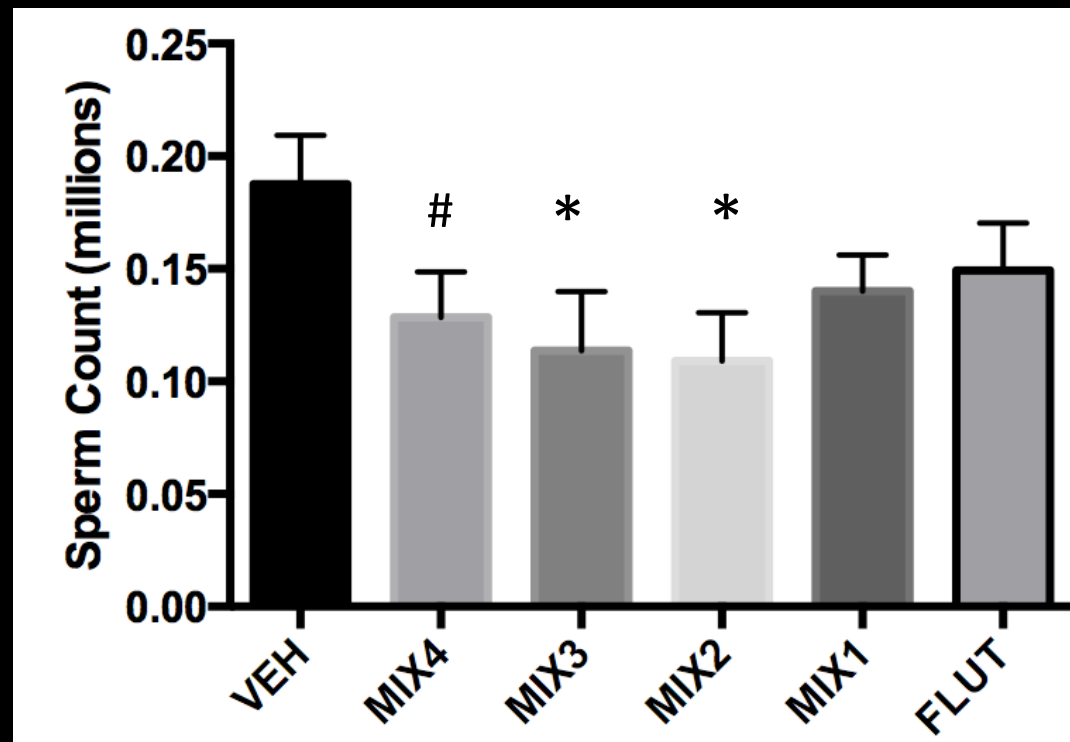
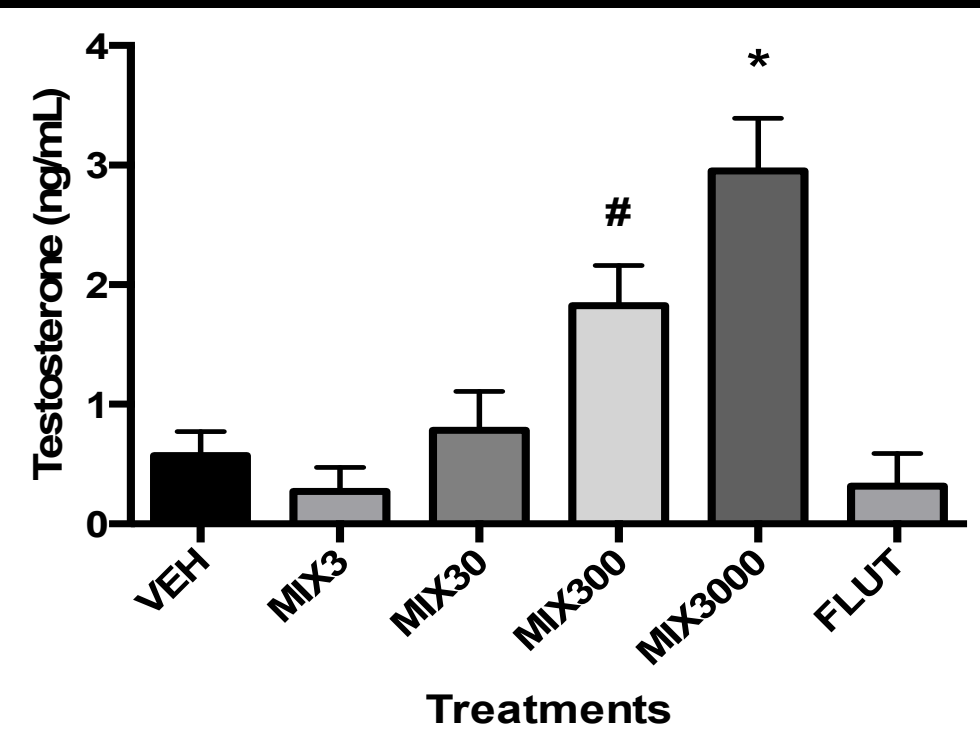


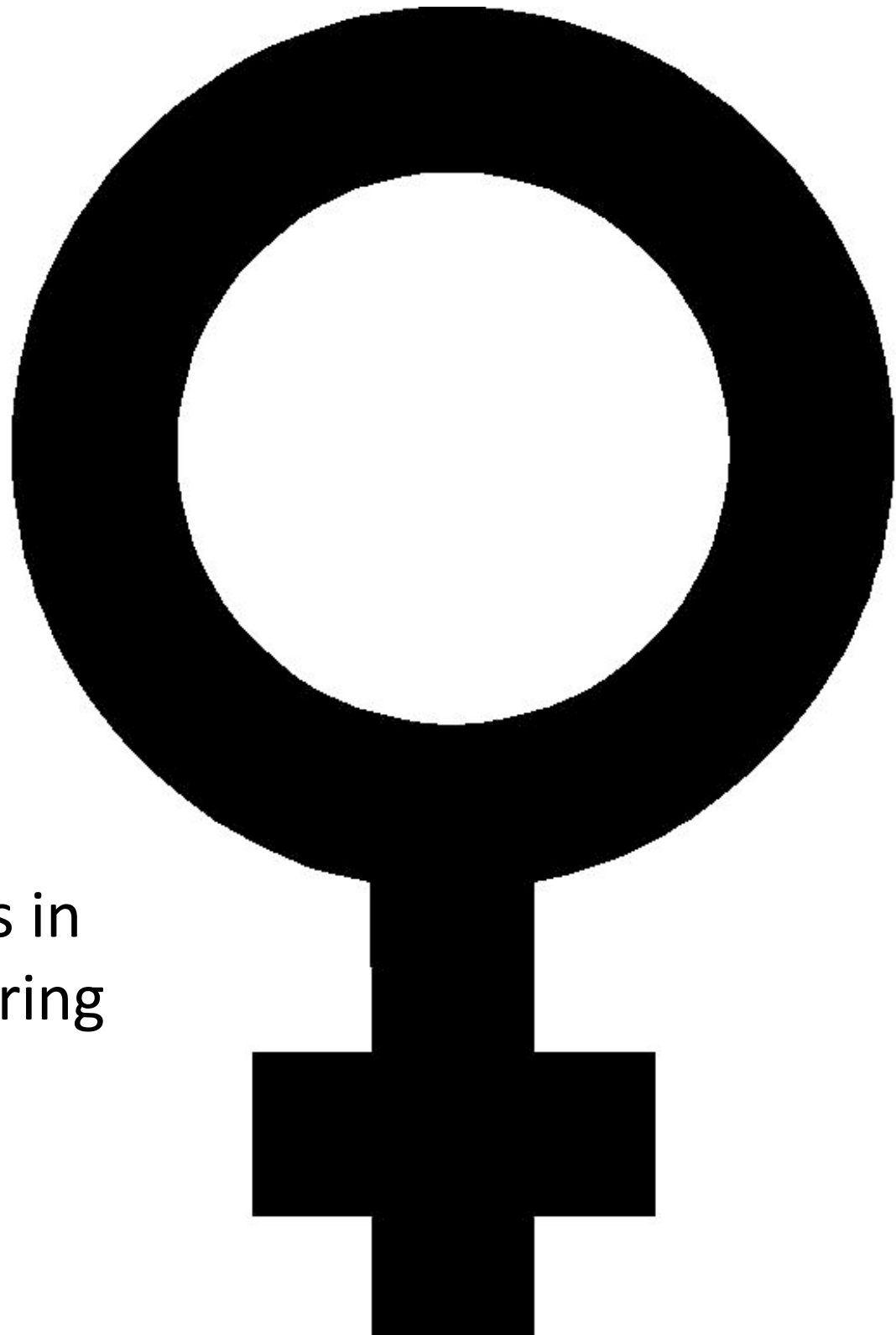
Prenatal exposure to UOG mixture altered body and organ weights in adult male mice



Ground water directly below surface spills, *Gross et al*

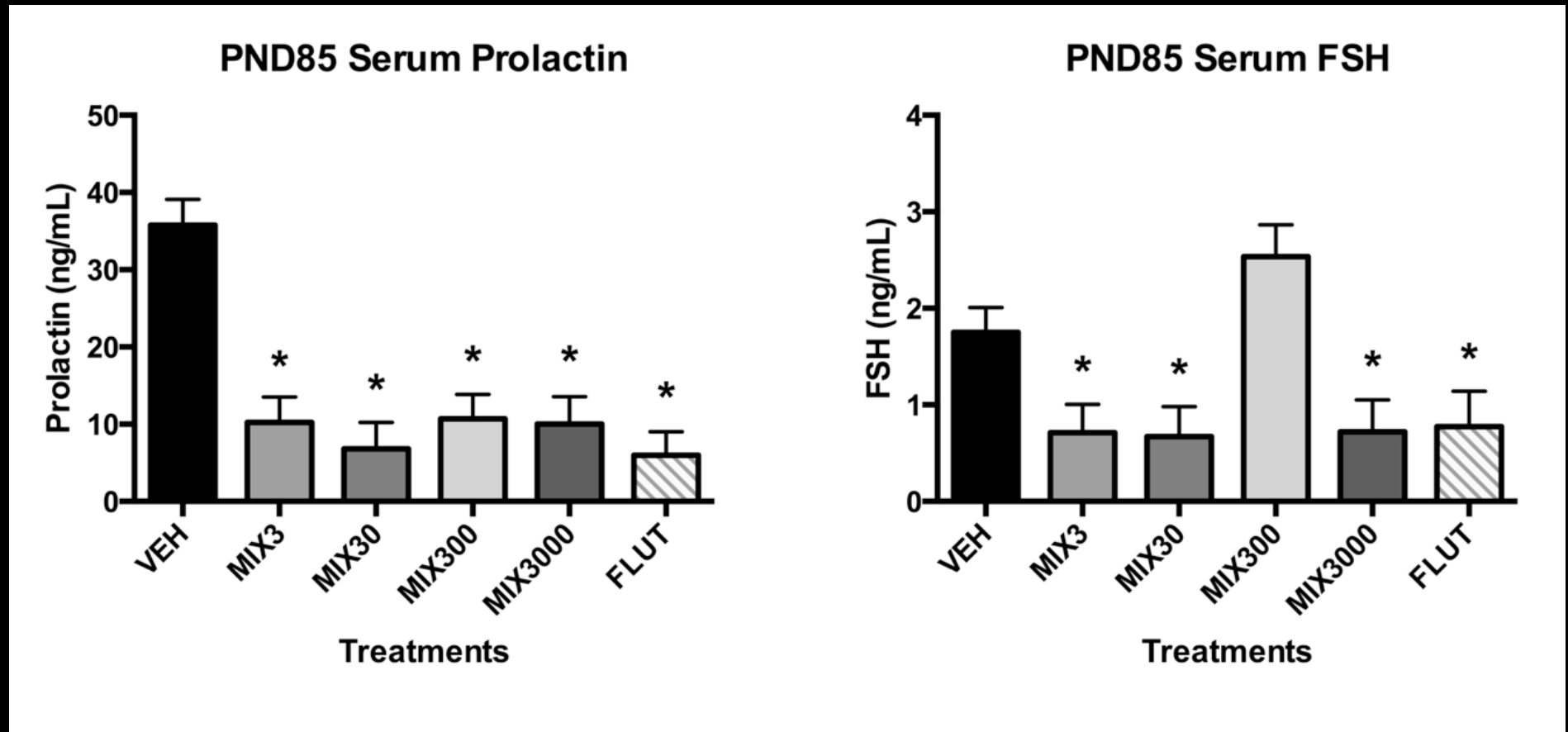
Prenatal exposure to UOG mixture increased adult testosterone and decreased sperm counts



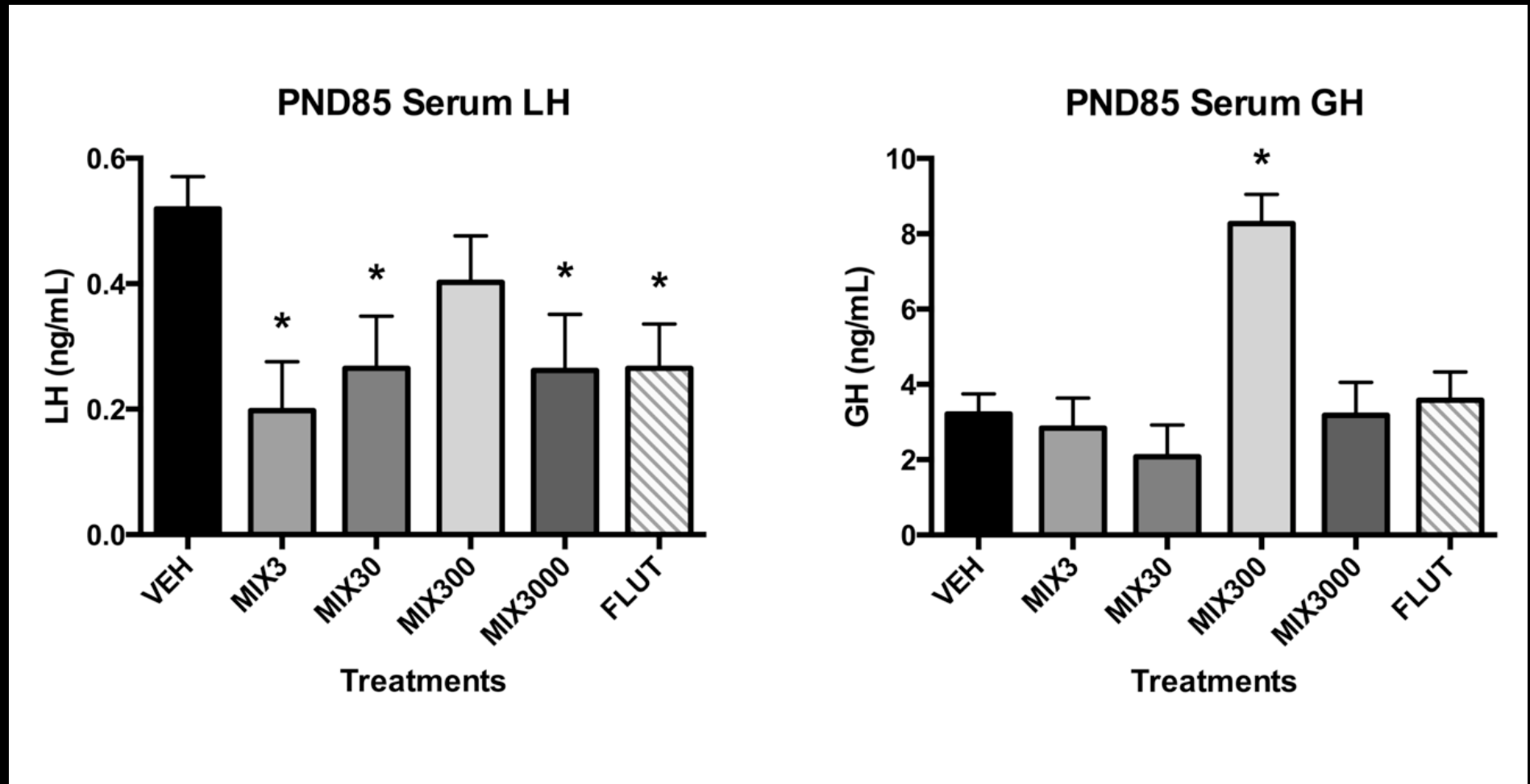


Health Effects in
Female Offspring

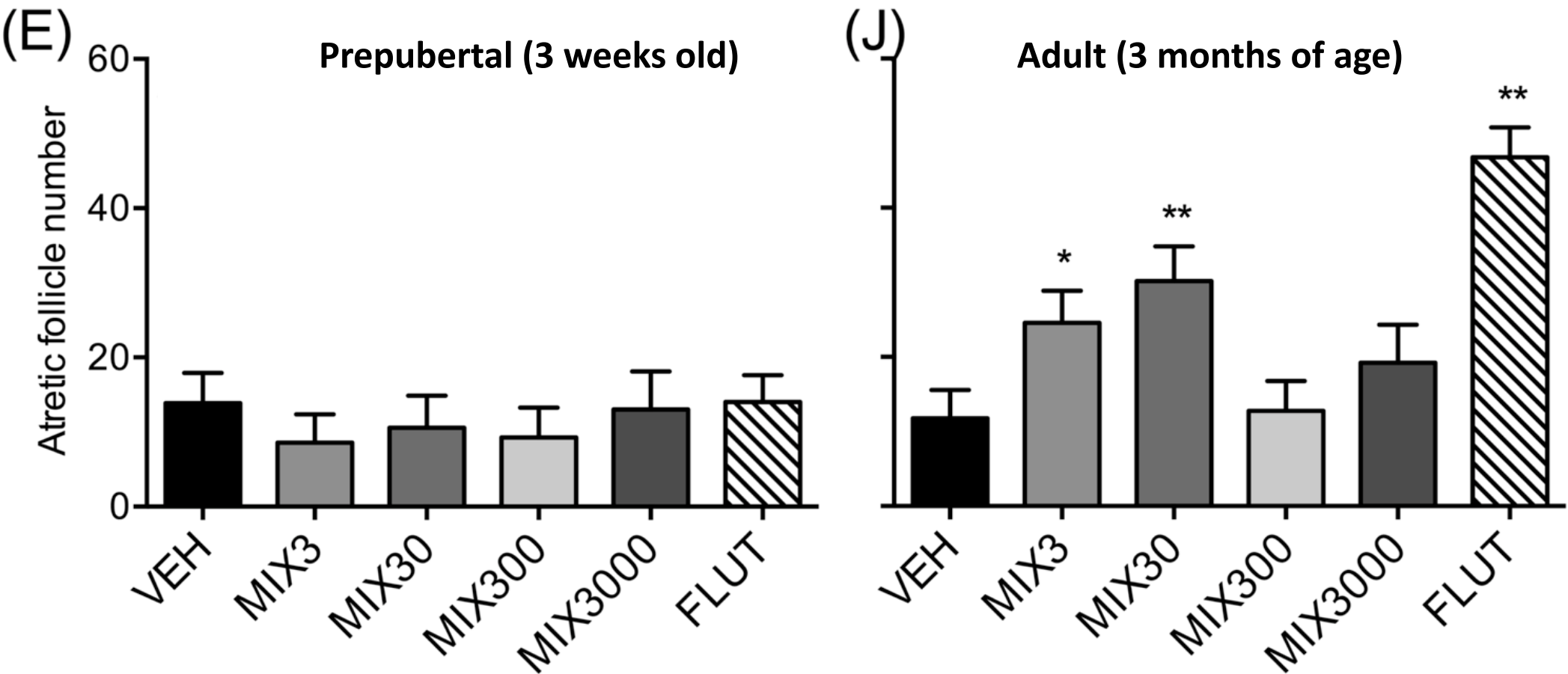
Prenatal Exposure Decreased Reproductive Hormones: Prolactin and FSH



Prenatal Exposure Decreased LH and Increased GH

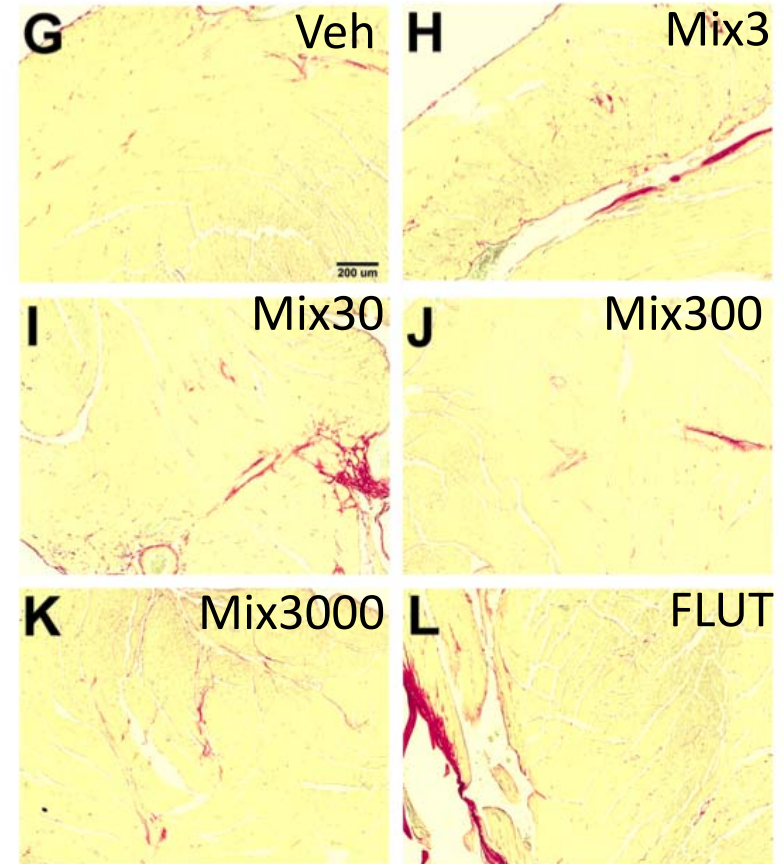
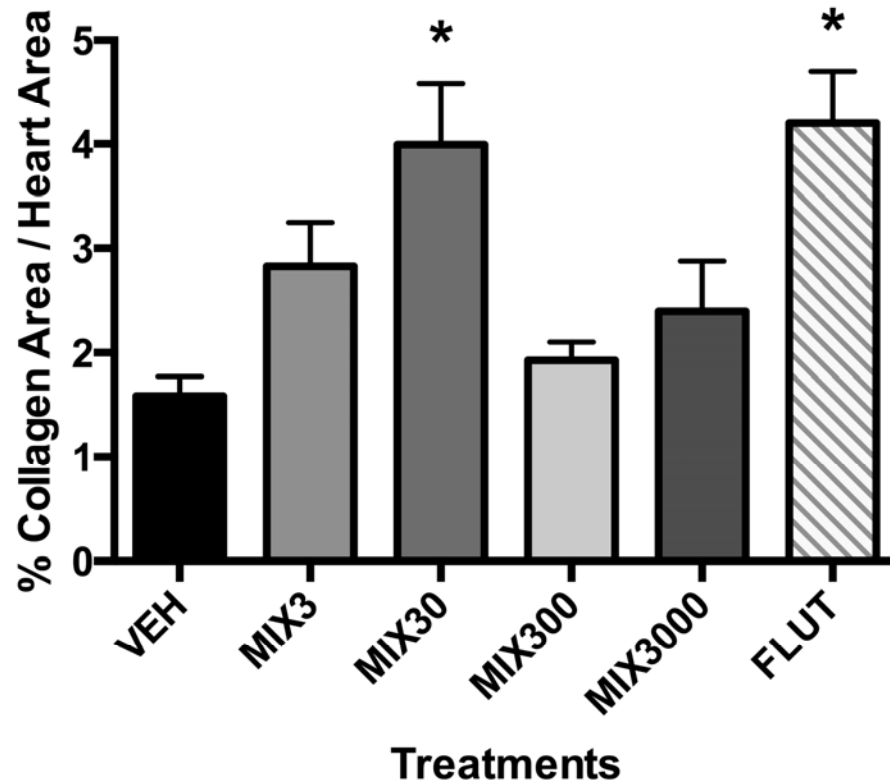


Prenatal Exposure Increased Number of Atretic Follicles at Low Doses



Collagen deposition was increased in the heart at low doses

(D) PND85 Heart Collagen Deposition



Conclusions

- Many chemicals used in and produced by oil and gas activities can be EDCs
- A systematic review of published studies suggests there is evidence for an association between oil and gas activities and negative developmental and reproductive health effects in humans.
- Laboratory studies found an association between prenatal exposure to UOG chemicals and negative developmental and reproductive health outcomes.