化学物質のリスク評価研究の成果とさらなる飛翔 ーリスク評価手法の研究の進展ー

Environmental Risk Evaluation of Chemicals:

Achievements and Seeds for Future

---- Development of Metrics for Evaluating Risks ----

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- 2)科学技術振興事業団
- 3)資源環境技術総合研究所
- 4)九州大学

研究プロジェクト This Project

Title:

環境影響と効用の比較評価に基づいた化学物質の管理原則 Establishment of a Scientific Framework for the Management of Toxicity of Chemicals based on Environmental Risk-Benefit Analysis

Period of time:

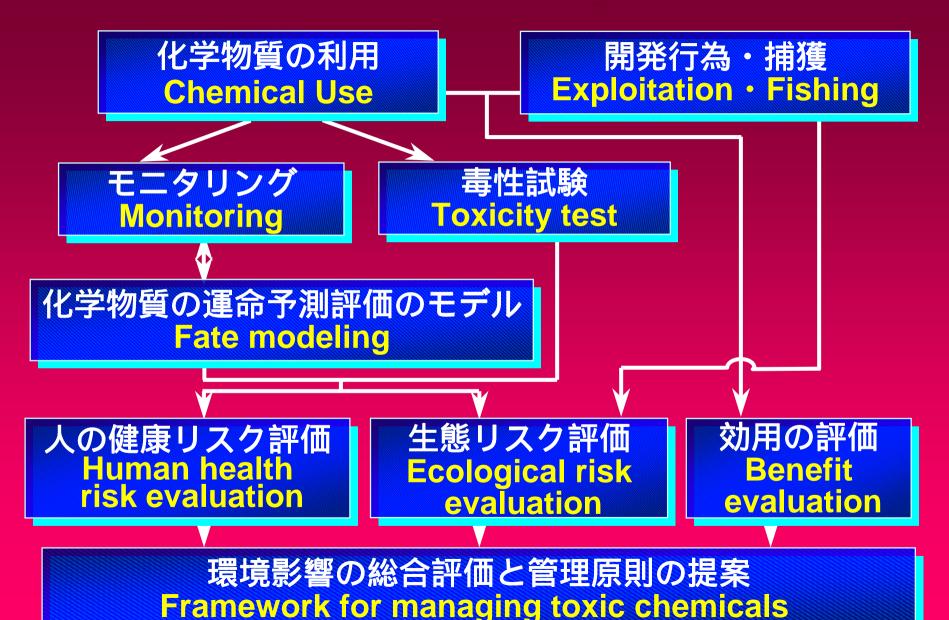
July 1996 ~ March 2001

Funded by:

科学技術振興事業団(科学技術庁、現在は文部科学省の所管) の基礎研究推進事業

Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology of Japan Science and Technology Corporation, under jurisdiction of the Agency of Science and Technology (the Ministry of Education and Science since January 2001)

研究の全体像 Project Overview



我々にとって、一番大きな使命は、異種のリスクの大小を比較で きる評価尺度の開発であった



そうでなければリスク管理はできない

The greatest mission of our project is development of metrics for evaluating various types of risks

化学物質A(発がん性)の使用 Use of chemical A (carcinogen)



化学物質B (神経毒)の使用 Use of chemical B (neurotoxicant)

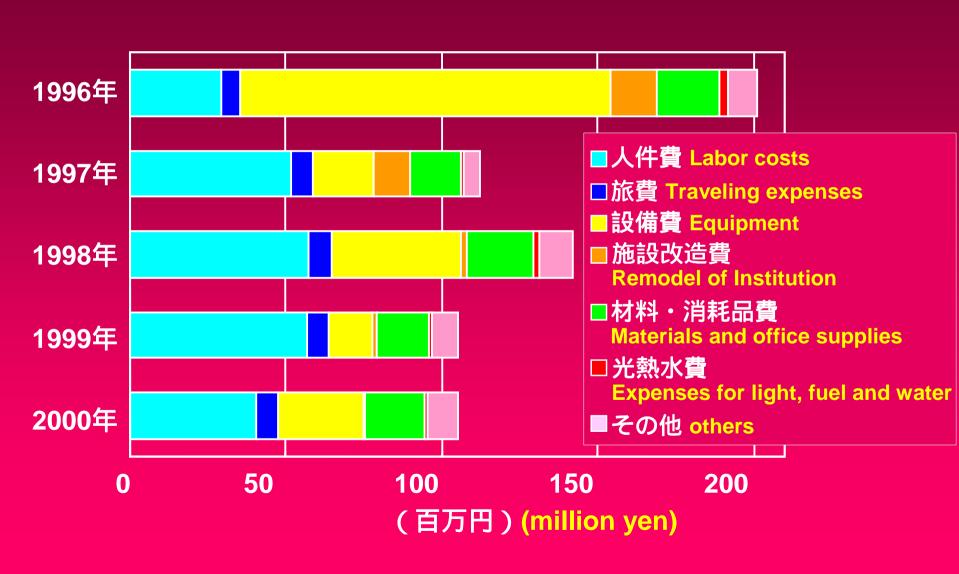


中枢神経障害のリスク

当研究プロジェクトのメンバー構成



研究費使途 Research fund



Outcomes of human health evaluation used in risk analysis Direct evaluation method

		Endpoint			
	_	Injury	Concer	Noncancer	
		Fatal	Cancer	Fatal	Nonfatal
Common	Outcomes	Death	Death	HQ	HQ
regulatory assessment	Comparability			×	×
Epidemiological - based assessment	Outcomes	Death	Death	Death	Hospital admissions
	Comparability				×
Harvard University	Outcomes	LLE	LLE	LLE	Not evaluated
	Comparability				×
Our project	Outcomes	LLE	LLE	LLE	LLE
	Comparability				

HQ:ハザード比 Hazard quotient

LLE: 損失余命 Loss of life expectancy

Hazard Quotient (ハザード比) dose 用量 TDI NOAEL × 安全率

Outcomes of human health evaluation used in risk analysis Direct evaluation method

		Endpoint		
		Injury	Noncancer	
		Fatal Cancer	Fatal	Nonfatal
Epidemio- logical - based	Outcomes	Death Death	Death,	Hospital admissions
	Comparability	у		×

HQ:ハザード比 Hazard quotient

LLE: 損失余命 Loss of life expectancy

Harvard University's Studies

LLE: life-years lost (損失寿命) Loss of life expectancy (損失余命)

死亡の原因 Cause of death	1死亡により失われる生年(年) LLE per death
職場 Occupational	30
事故 Accidental	35
がん Cancer	10

Outcomes of human health evaluation used in risk analysis Direct evaluation method

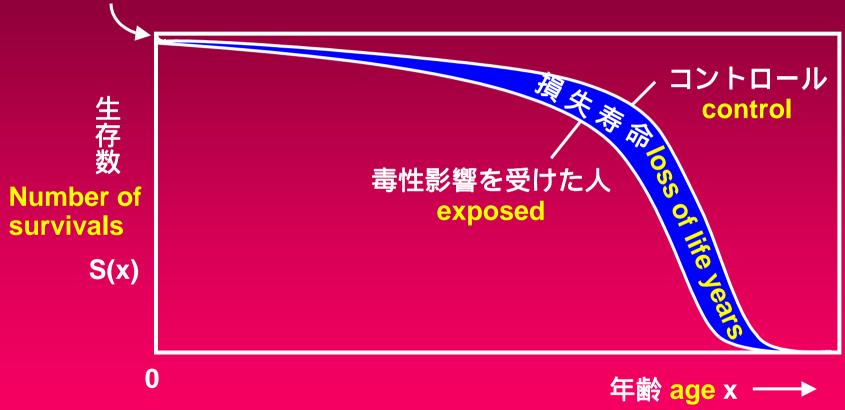
		Endpoint			
		Injury		Noncancer	
		Fatal	Cancer	Fatal	Nonfatal
Harvard University	Outcomes	LLE	LLE	LLE	Not evaluated
	Comparabili	ty			×

HQ:ハザード比 Hazard quotient

LLE: 損失余命 Loss of life expectancy

LLE:Loss of Life Expectancy (損失余命)

0 歳時の人数 number at age 0:S(0)



LLE =
$$\frac{$$
 損失寿命 $}{S(0)}$ = $\frac{Loss \ of \ life \ years}{S(0)}$

Outcomes of human health evaluation used in risk analysis Direct evaluation method

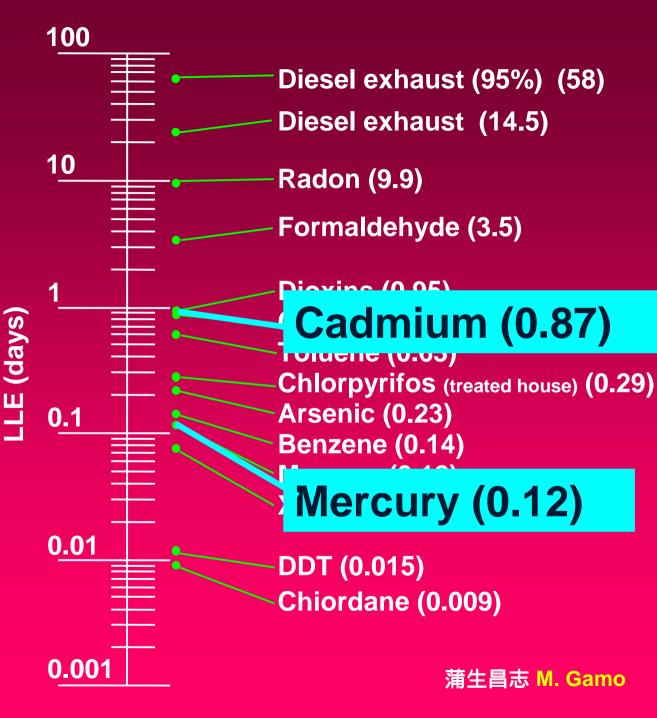
		Endpoint			
		Injury		Noncancer	
		Fatal	Cancer	Fatal	Nonfatal
Our	Outcomes	LLE	LLE	LLE	LLE
project	Comparabil	ity			

HQ:ハザード比 Hazard quotient

LLE: 損失余命 Loss of life expectancy

日本における 化学物質の リスクランキング (主要な13種類)

Estimated risk levels of 13 chemical substances in Japan



LLEを尺度とするリスク(RISK)算定のための プロトコール <u>Protocol for estimating RISK</u> in terms of LLE

- 1)発がんリスク Cancer risk
- 1 1)個人リスク Individual risk
- 1 2)集団のリスク Population risk
- 2) 非がんリスク(ただし、集団リスクのみ)Noncancer risk
- 2 1)用量反応関係が分かっているとき Dose-response relationship available
- 2 2) NOAELしか分からないとき Only NOAEL available

発ガンリスク Cancer Risk

$$RISK(E)$$
 (LLE) = risk×12.6(年)

Eは曝露レベル

Severity of cancer is evaluated to be 12.6 years in terms of LLE

非がんリスク Noncancer risk

risk = Probability (
$$\frac{NOAEL}{BB} > 1$$
)

NOAEL and BB are independent and follow respective statistic distributions,

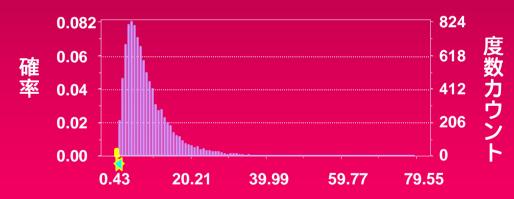
RISK = risk × severity (LLE)

BB: Body burden(化学物質の体内負荷)

Monte Calro Simulation



10,000 runs



信頼度は 0.09% (between 0.43 and 1.00)

Risk (Dioxins) =
$$1 \times 10^{-3}$$

Risk (D-like Comp.) = 2×10^{-2}

個人差の分布に関するパラメーター Summary of Data regarding Individual Variability used for our Studies

Type of Individual Variability	化学物質 <mark>Chemical</mark>	対象Object	分布Distribution
	ダイオキシン類	母乳	LN
	Dioxins	Breast milk	GSD = 1.5
		母乳	LN
	PCB	Breast milk	GSD = 2.2
体内蓄積量	有機水銀	頭髮	LN
Body Burden	Methylmercury	Hair	GSD = 1.7
	有機水銀	尿	LN
	Methylmercury	Urine	GSD = 1.6
	カドミウム	尿	LN
	Cadmium	Urine	GSD = 2
	ダイオキシン類	胎児のNOAEL	LN
感受性	Dioxins	NOAEL in fetus	GSD = 1.7
Sensitivity	有機水銀		LN
	Methylmercury	NOAEL	GSD = 2.7

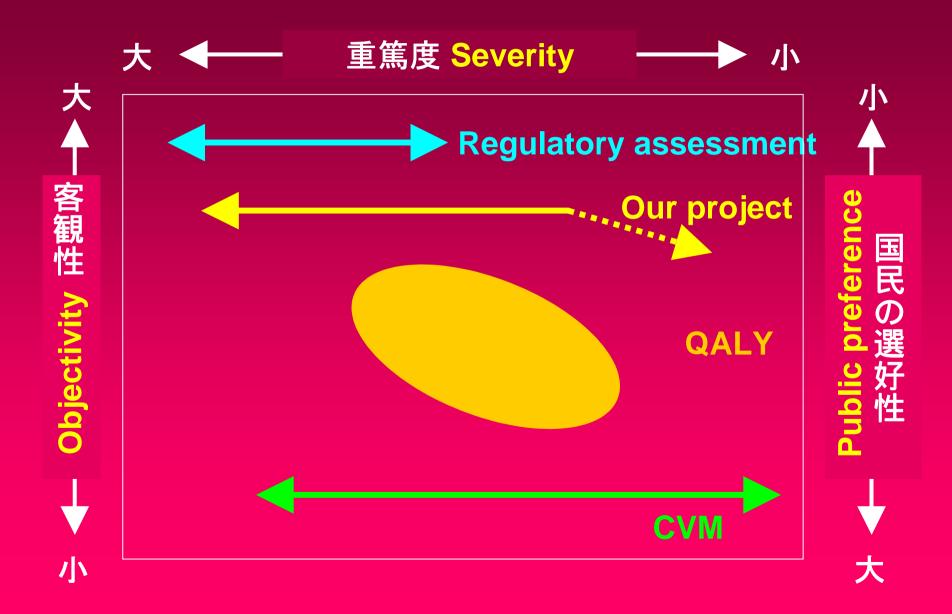
LN=Lognormal, N=Normal, CV=Coefficient of Variation GSD= Geometric Standard Deviation

蒲生昌志 M.Gamo

WTP (Willingness to pay for risk reduction) リスク削減のための支払い意思額

エンドポイント Endpoint	汚染物質 Pollutant	1件あたり金銭価値 monetary value per case
死亡 Death	PM ₁₀	\$4,800,000
慢性気管支炎 Chronic bronchitis	PM ₁₀	\$260,000
慢性ぜん息 Chronic asthma	О3	\$25,000
入院 hospitalization		
すべての呼吸器系の入院 Hospitalization for all the respiratory disease	SO2, NO2, PM10 & O	3 \$6,900
すべての循環器系の入院 Hospitalization for all the cardiovascular disease	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , & CO PM ₁₀ & O ₃	\$9,500
ぜん息による緊急入院 Emergent hospitalization due to a	PM10 & O3 sthma	\$194

Diagram of human health risk metrics

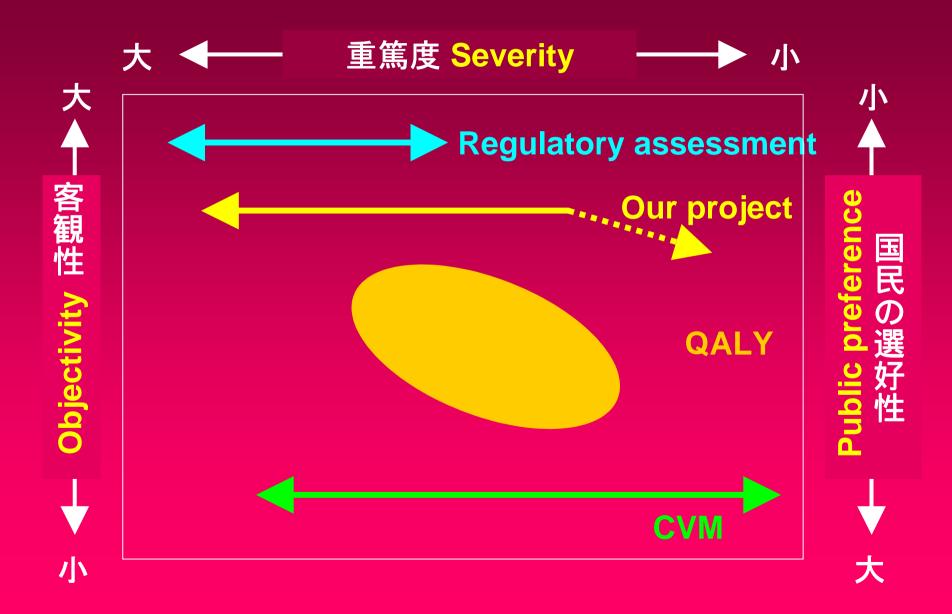


QOL: 生活の質 Quality of life

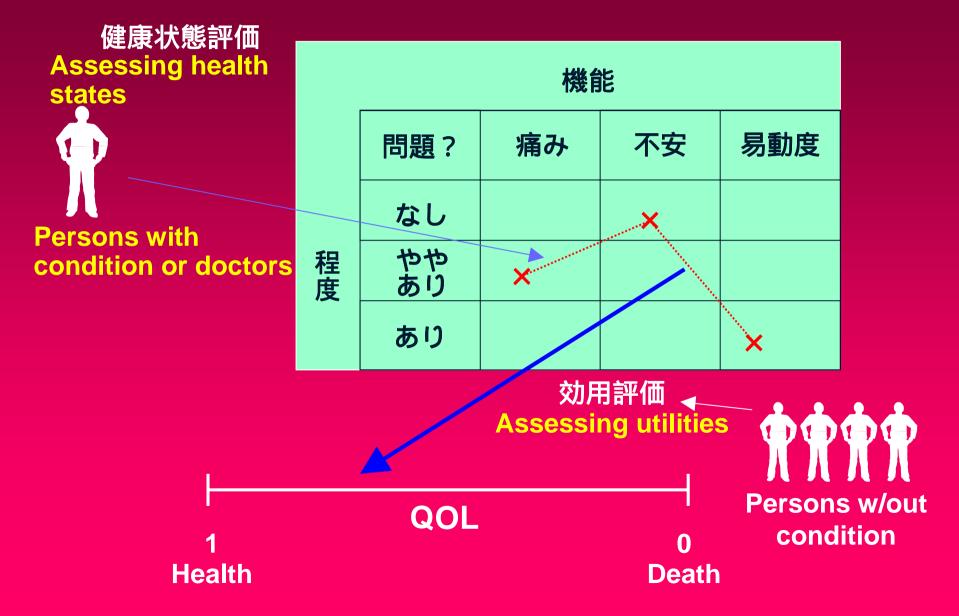
QALY:質調整生存年

Quality-adjusted life year

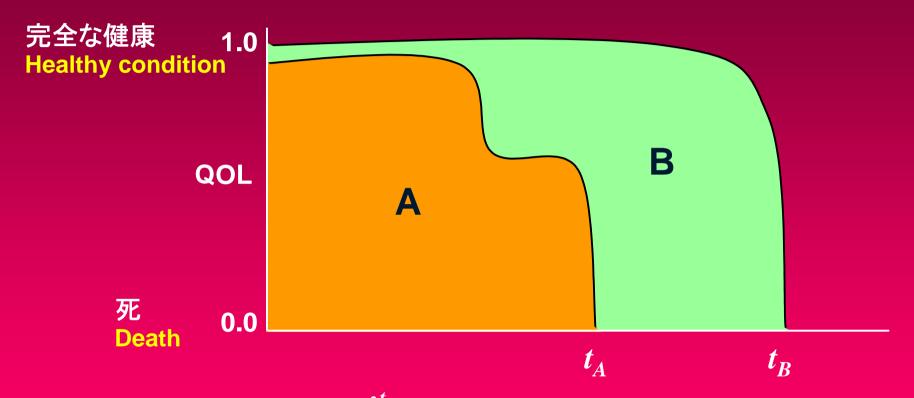
Diagram of human health risk metrics



生活の質の評価 How to evaluate QOL

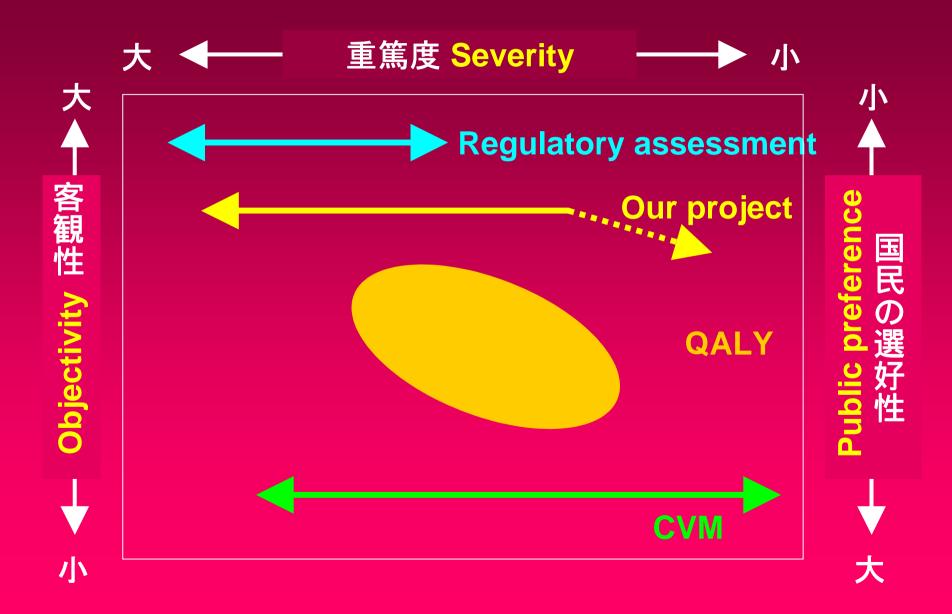


QALYの概念 Concept of QALY



QALY(A) = area of A = $\int_0^{t_A} QOL(A) dt$ QALY(B) = area of B (including area of A) = $\int_0^{t_B} QOL(B) dt$ Risk = Loss of QALY = QALY(B) - QALY(A) (in terms of year)

Diagram of human health risk metrics



種の絶滅をエンドポイントに選んだ理由 The extinction of species was chosen as endpoint of ecological risk

- 1)種の絶滅を防ぐことは、多くの人にとって生態系保全の 共通の目標になりうる Everyone wants to avoid it
- 2)化学物質の影響と開発等の影響を同じ尺度で評価できる (比較できる) Likely common metrics for evaluating risks due to chemical and exploitation
- 3) すべての生態影響を、未来影響として把握する方がいい Ecological risk should be evaluated in terms of what will occur in the future

Ecological-effects models

Ecosystem (生態系)

Naito, Miyamoto and Bartell Murata Oka and Matsuda



Population-level

Tanaka Iwasa, Hakoyama and Nakamaru Matsuda



Individual-level effects-extrapolation (個体レベル)



Toxicity test

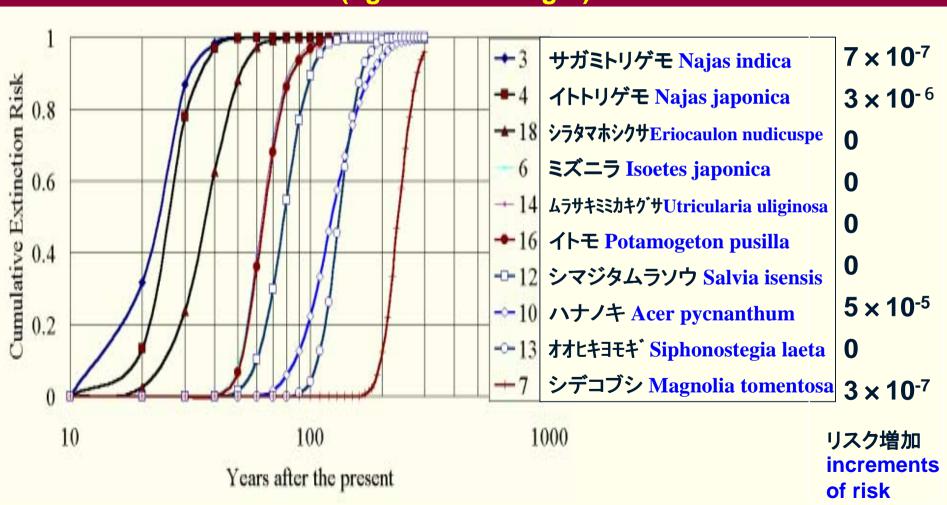
絶滅リスクの指標 Metrics of Time to Extinction

	Matsuda	lwasa	Tanaka
指標 Metrics	(1/T)	$(\log T)$	T
意味 Meaning	絶滅確率 Probability of extinction	T の対数の減少量 Logarithmic reduction of T	T の減少量 Reduction of T
対象 Species	希少種 Threatened	安定種:高密度 Stable, high- density population	安定種:低密度 Stable, low-density population

絶滅までの平均時間 = 絶滅待ち時間(T) Mean time to extinction

愛知万博予定地に生息する希少種の累積絶滅リスク(グラフ)と万博による絶滅リスクの増加(右側数字)

Cumulative extinction risk of threatened plants inhabiting in the main site of the EXPO2005 (graph) and the increments of extinction risk due to habitat loss for EXPO (figures in the right)



E^x**ponent**

Improvements in Applications of Models in Ecological Risk Assessment:

Evaluation of Ecological-Effects Models

Prepared for American Chemistry Council 1300 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209

Prepared by Exponent

E^x**ponent**

Ginzburg et al.(1982) (Iwasa(1998)) (Tanaka(1998), Hakoyama(1998):

現実性 Realism	***
適切さ Relevance	***
柔軟性 Flexibility	**
不確実性の扱い Treatment of Unvertainty	***
発展段階 Degree of Development and Co	★ nsistency
パラメータ推定の容易さ Ease of Estimating Parameters	**
行政での受容 Regulatory Acceptance	***
信頼性 Credibility	**
資源の効率性 Resource Efficiency	**

★:Low

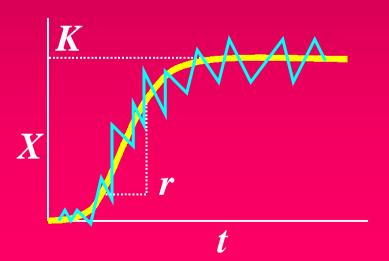
★★: Medium

★★★:High

Canonical Model

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = rX \left(1 - \frac{X}{K}\right) + \sigma_e \xi_e(t) \circ X + \xi_d(t) \bullet \sqrt{X}$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow$$
ロジスティック式 環境変動 人口学的確率性 Demographic fluctuations



X: 個体数 Population size

r:内的自然增加率 Intrinsic growth rate

K: 環境収容力 Carrying capacity

 ξ_e : 環境変動 Intensity of environmental

fluctuation

•: ホワイトノイズ White noise

リスク当量を算定するためのプロトコール (巌佐らの方法)

Protocol for estimating risk equivalents (approach by Iwasa et al.)

- 1) $r_s(0)$,K(0) and CV $\log T(0)$ (自然状態 in the natural condition)
- 2) r_s ', K'and CV logT' (化学物質曝露 under chemical stress)
- 3) $\log T = \log T' \log T(0)$

Values of Parameters

CV: 個体数の変動係数 Variation coefficient of population size

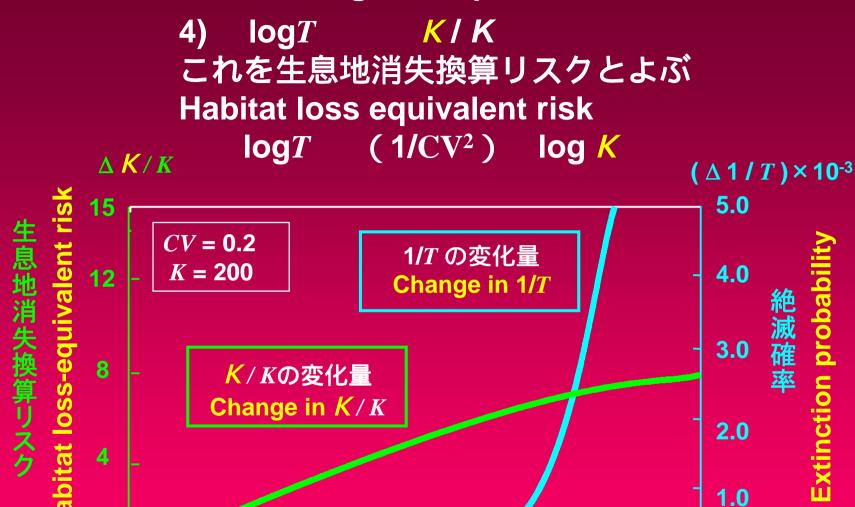
Field data obtained by Primm and others

 $r_{c}(0)$: Field data

 $r_{\rm s}$: Toxicity data

 $=r_s(0)-r_s$ ' 化学物質のrへの影響 Chemical effects on r K'=K(0) (1- $Ir_s(0)$) 化学物質のKへの影響 Chemical effects on K

Protocol for estimating risk equivalents -continued-



海水中ΣDDT濃度 ΣDDT conc. in water (ppb)

0.1

0.15

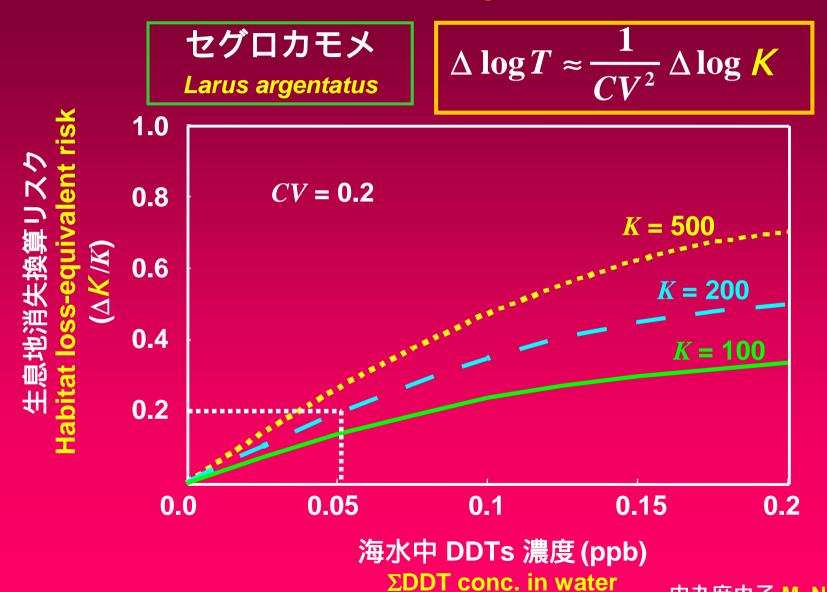
0.05

0.0

中丸麻由子 M. Nakamaru

0.0

生息地消失換算リスク Habitat loss-equivalent risk



中丸麻由子 M. Nakamaru

Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Vol.19, No.11, pp.2856-2862, 2000 2000 SETAC Printed in the USA 0730-7268/00 \$9.00+.00



Hazard/Risk Assessment

MEAN EXTINCTION TIME OF POPULATION UNDER TOXICANT STRESS AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Yoshinari Tanaka and Junko Nakanishi

 $\Delta \log T$, ΔT , ΔK (環境収容力)

Lande モデルによるT の近似解 Mean extinction time using Lande's model and the scaling law (approximation)

$$Log T = C + (2s - 1) log K$$

T: 絶滅待ち時間 mean extinction time

K: 環境収容力 carrying capacity

$$s = \frac{r_i}{v}$$

 r_i :内的自然增加率 intrinsic growth rate

v:rの環境変動 environmental variance of r

リスク当量を算定するための手順 (プランクトン) Protocol of Tanaka's method

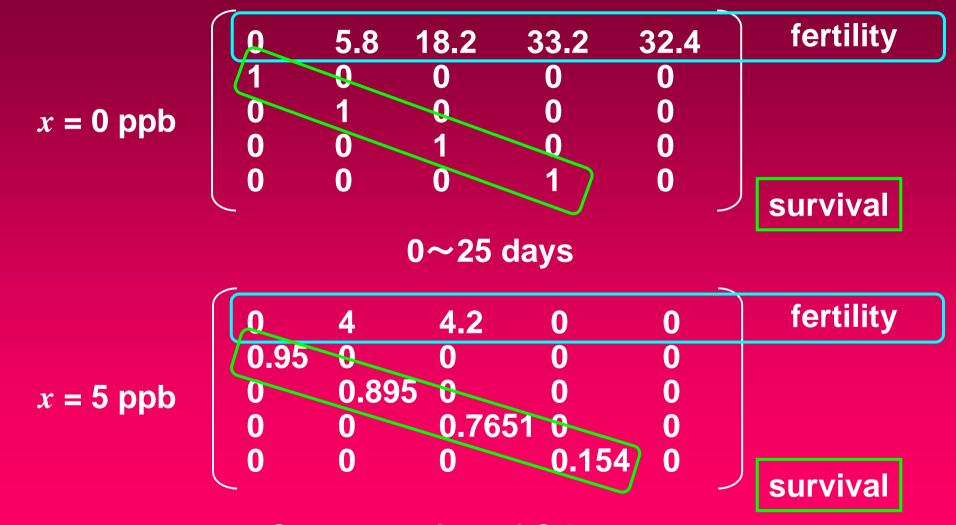
1)
$$K(0) = 10^6$$
, $r_i(0) = 0.3$, $v(0) = 0.03 \rightarrow log T(0)$

2)
$$LC_{50}$$
, $v' = v(0) = 0.03 \rightarrow r_i'$

3)
$$r_i'$$
, $K = K(0) = 10^6$ and $v' = v(0) = 0.03 \rightarrow \log T$

- 4) $\Delta T/T$ (%) percent reduction of T
- 5) $\Delta \log K$ $\Delta s \log K(0) / \{ s(0) + \Delta s 0.5 \} \rightarrow \Delta \log K$ $\rightarrow \Delta K / K(\%)$ percent reduction of K (carrying capacity)

Cdとミジンコのレズリー行列 *Daphnia pulex* under cadmium exposure



x: Concentration of Cd

ミジンコの内的自然増加率と銅の濃度

Effect of copper on intrinsic growth rate of Daphnia species

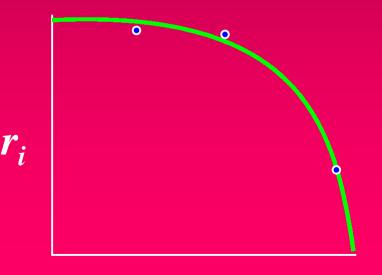
濃度 *x* での 内的自然増加率 濃度 0 の ときの *r*

$$r_i(\mathbf{x}) = r_i(\mathbf{0}) \{ 1 - (\mathbf{x} /)^2 \}$$

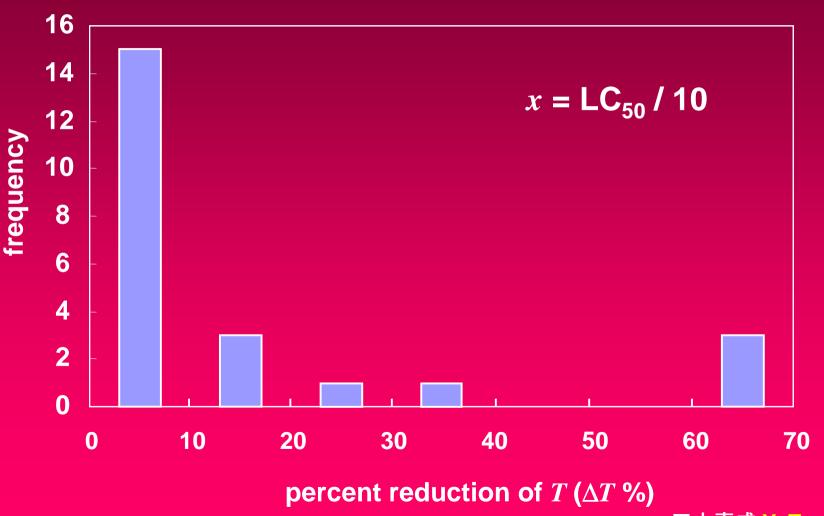
Log = c + b log { LC₅₀ } b = 0.843 and c = 1.562 半数致死濃度

x: Concentration of chemical LC₅₀: Lethal concentration 50%

半数 致死濃度

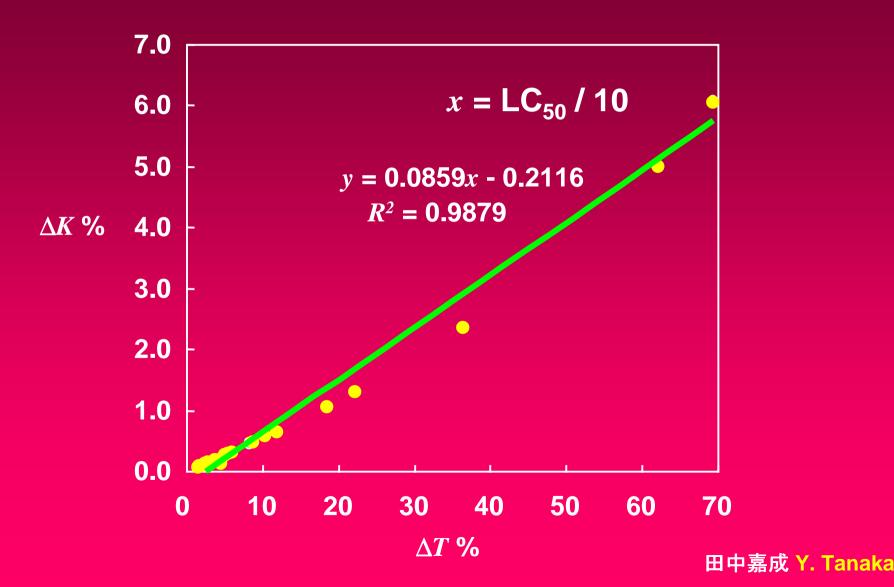


Percent reduction of T (ΔT %) of zooplankton due to chemical exposure at the concentration of 1/10 LC₅₀



田中嘉成 Y. Tanaka

K% and T% for planktons due to chemical exposure at the concentration of 1/10 LC₅₀



Ecological-effects models

Ecosystem (生態系)

Naito, Miyamoto and Bartell Murata Oka and Matsuda



Population-level

Tanaka Iwasa, Hakoyama and Nakamaru Matsuda



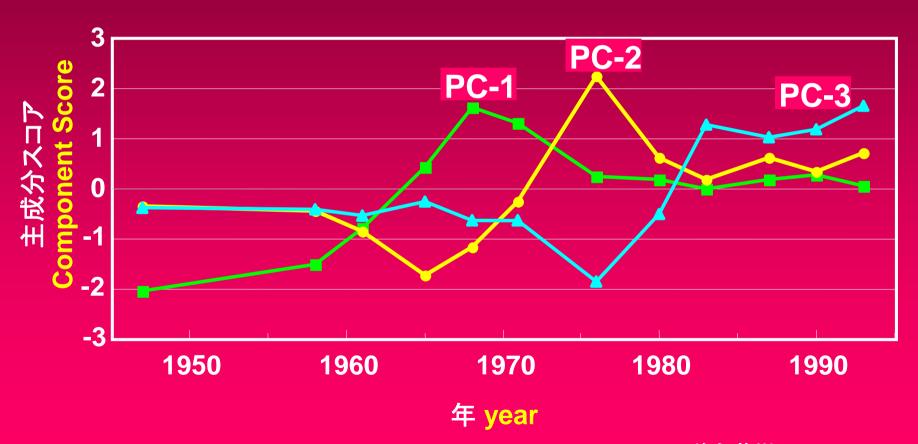
Individual-level effects-extrapolation (個体レベル)



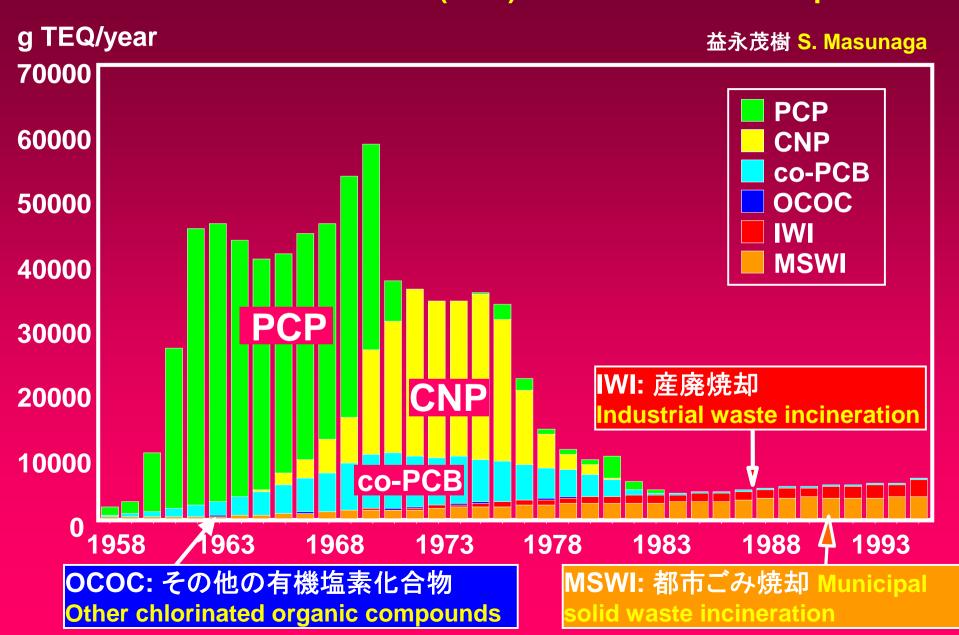
Toxicity test

主成分のスコアの経年変化・宍道湖 ~主成分分析の結果(全PCDD/Fs量に対して)~

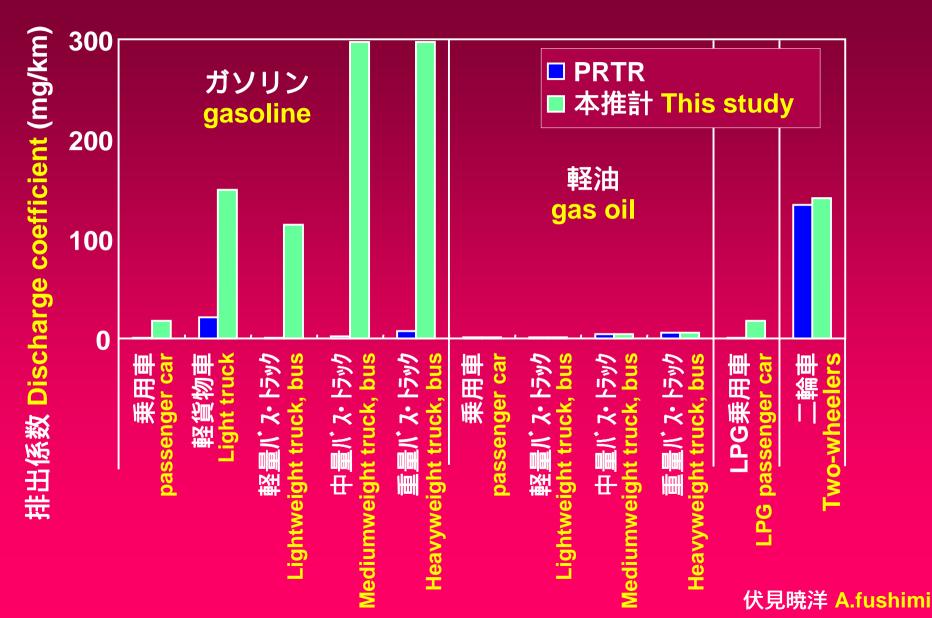
Temporal trends of component scores in the sediment core (Lake Shinji)



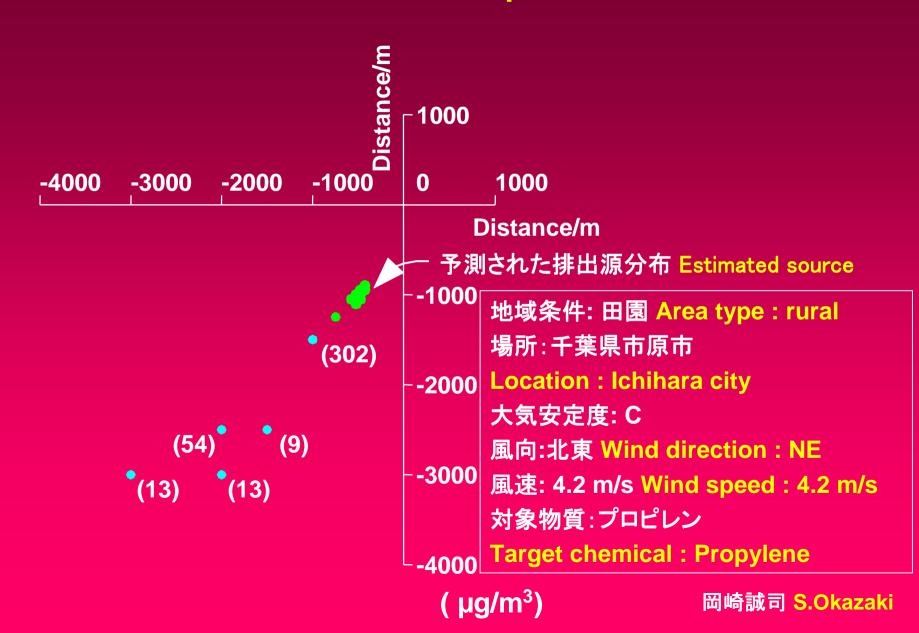
ダイオキシン環境排出量経年変化 Trend of dioxin emission (TEQ) to environment in Japan



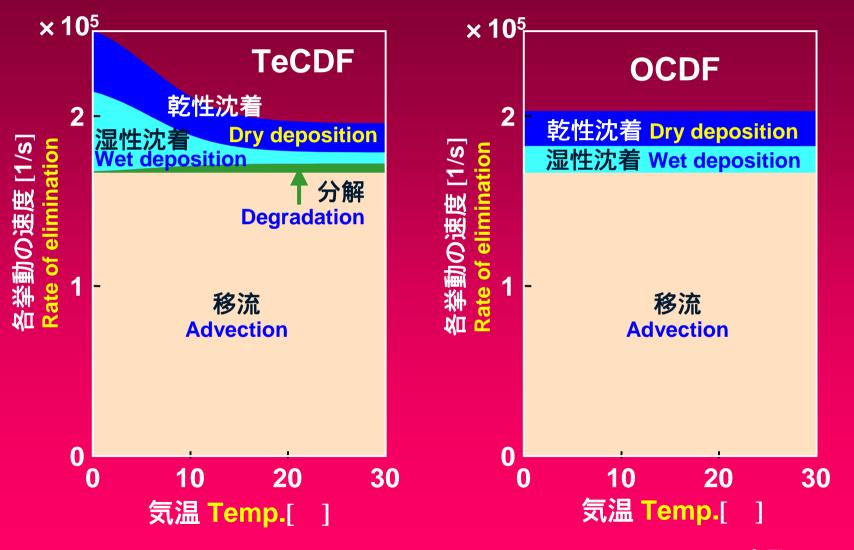
自動車のベンゼン排出係数の比較(PRTRと本推計) Emission of benzene from automobiles



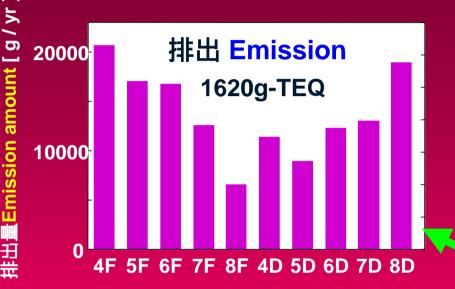
排出源位置の予測例 Example of source estimation



気温による挙動の変化 Estimated atmospheric fate of dioxins emitted from combustion sources

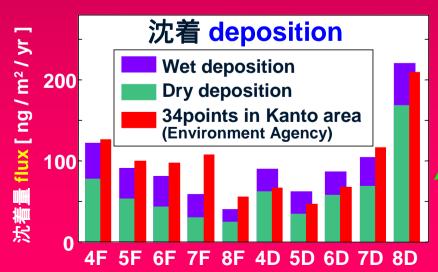


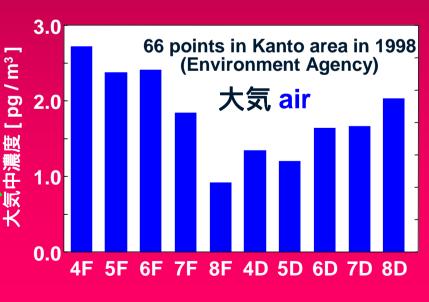
排出量、大気濃度、沈着量の関係 Relationships among Emission amount, Air concentration and Deposition flux



H10年 都市ゴミおよび産廃焼却排ガス データからの排出量の推定 Estimation of emission from MSWIs and IWIs based on emission data in 1998 540g-TEQ

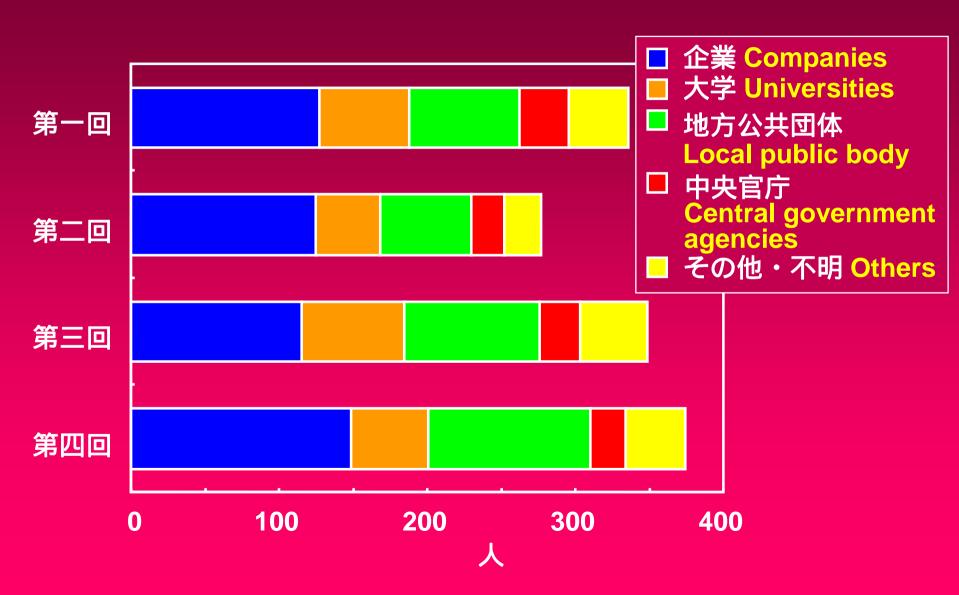
推定 Estimate





小倉勇 I.Ogura

ワークショップ出席者の所属別分布 Distribution of attendance in this workshop



ご静聴ありがとうございました

Thank you for your attention

書籍:中西準子「水の環境戦略」(岩波新書)

中西準子「環境リスク論」(岩波書店)

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