

March 2020 Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention

## **Draft Risk Evaluation for Asbestos**

### Systematic Review Supplemental File:

Data Quality Evaluation of Ecological Hazard Studies

March 2020

# Table of Contents

HERO ID	Data Type	Reference	1
621276	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Plants	Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A. 2007. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on antioxidative system of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 52:355-362	1
3080106	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Plants	Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A., Rahman, Q. 2004. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on growth and physiological and biochemical parameters of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 47:281-289	4
3093600	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R. 1986. UPTAKE OF CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBERS ALTERS GROWTH AND REPRODUC- TION OF ASIATIC CLAMS. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sci- ences 43:43-52	8
3093856	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R 1986. SEASONAL BEHAVIORAL AND GROWTH CHANGES OF JUVENILE CORBICULA-FLUMINEA EX- POSED TO CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS. Water Research 20:1243-1250	12
3584231	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Fish	Belanger, S. E., Schurr, K., Allen, D. J., Gohara, A. F. 1986. Effects of chrysotile asbestos on coho salmon and green sunfish: evidence of behavioral and patho- logical stress. Environmental Research 39:74-85	15
3585046	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Fish	Belanger, S. E.,Cherry, D. S.,Cairns, J. 1990. FUNCTIONAL AND PATHO- LOGICAL IMPAIRMENT OF JAPANESE MEDAKA (ORYZIAS-LATIPES) BY LONG-TERM ASBESTOS EXPOSURE. Aquatic Toxicology 17:133-154	19

Study Citation:	: Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A 2007. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on antioxidative system of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 52:355-362							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (> 621276	21 days); Aquatic; Plants						
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
Domain 1: Test S	Substance							
	Metric 1:	Test Substance Identity	High	$\times 2$	2	The test substance was identified definitively.		
	Metric 2:	Test Substance Source	Low	$\times 1$	3	Although the test material source not defined there is no indication this impacted the results of the study.		
	Metric 3:	Test Substance Purity	Low	$\times 1$	3	Although the purity was not reported, there is no indication that this had an effect on the results.		
Domain 2: Test I	Design							
	Metric 4:	Negative Controls	Medium	× 2	4	Although aquatic plants used as controls were cul- tured in nutrient mediumwithout chrysotile fiber, they were from the third generation of plants ob- tained from a natural habitat in an aquatic body that was contaminated with asbestos. There are un- certainties (e.g., due to epigenetics) around how the initial exposure to asbestos at the parent generation would affect the plants from the third generation.		
	Metric 5:	Negative Control Response	Medium	× 1	2	There were minor uncertainties or limitations re- garding the biological responses of the negative con- trol group(s).		
	Metric 6:	Randomized Allocation	Low	$\times 1$	3	Researchers did not report how organisms were al- located to study group.		
Domain 3: Expos	sure Characte	erization						
Ţ	Metric 7:	Experimental System/Test Media Prepara- tion	Unacceptable	× 2	8	The test organisms were cultured in a media contain- ing asbestos, while also being exposed at a rate that is reported in terms of exposure per frond. The au- thors did not provide sufficient detail about the test organisms or exposure regime (ex. how many fronds per plant? Does excess test media applied to fronds enter the test suspension?) to allow the reviewer to confirm the scientific validity of this study.		
		Continued on next page						

Study Citation:	Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A 2007. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on antioxidative system of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 52:355-362 Chronic (>21 days): Aquatic: Plants						
Hero ID:	621276						
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$	
	Metric 8:	Consistency of Exposure Administration	Unacceptable	× 1	4	There were serious flaws in how the aquatic plants were exposed to asbestos. The authors described the test media as containing asbestos, while describ- ing the exposure of asbestos to the fronds. This led the reviewer to question the source of the effects ob- served in this study and whether it was due to as- bestos in the media or the asbestos applied to the frond. In addition, the lack of detail about the pro- cedure used to apply asbestos to the fronds meant that the exposure cannot be adequately understood from the information provided in this study.	
	Metric 9:	Measurement of Test Substance Concentra- tion	N/A		N/A	Exposure concentrations to fronds in the plants were not measured due to the insoluble nature of asbestos fibers.	
	Metric 10:	Exposure Duration and Frequency	High	$\times 1$	1	Experiments were carried out for a test duration of 28 days. EPA determined this to be acceptable.	
	Metric 11:	Number of Exposure Groups/Spacing of Exposure Levels	Low	$\times 1$	3	There were no Justifications provided for the selec- tion of the test concentrations.	
	Metric 12:	Testing at or Below Solubility Limit	N/A		N/A	Test media was left in suspension because as bestos is an insoluble particle	
Domain 4: Test (	Organism						
	Metric 13:	Test Organism Characteristics	Medium	$\times 2$	4	There are minor reservations or uncertainties about the source of test organisms.	
	Metric 14:	Acclimitization and Pretreatment Conditions	Unacceptable	$\times 1$	4	Plants were cultured in a media containing asbestos which may interfere with the ability of the authors to adequately quantify the effects of the test material.	
	Metric 15:	Number of Organisms and Replicates per Group	High	$\times 1$	1	The numbers of test organisms and replicates were reported and sufficient to characterize toxicological effects.	
	Metric 16:	Adequacy of Test Conditions	Unacceptable	× 1	4	Plants were cultured in a media containing asbestos in addition to having suspensions containing as- bestos applied to their fronds.	
Domain 5: Outco	ome Assessme	ent					
	Metric 17:	Outcome Assessment Methodology	Low	$\times 2$	6	The results were sufficiently reported, but uncertain- ties regarding the exposure led the reviewer to ques- tion the applicability of the results.	
		Continued on next page					

Study Citation:	on: Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A. 2007. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on antioxidative system of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 52:355-362							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (> 621276	21 days); Aquatic; Plants						
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 18:	Consistency of Outcome Assessment	Medium	× 1	2	There were incomplete reporting of minor details of outcome assessment protocol execution, but these uncertainties or limitations are unlikely to have sub- stantial impact on results.		
Domain 6: Confo	ounding / Var	iable Control						
	Metric 19:	Confounding Variables in Test Design and Procedures	Medium	$\times 2$	4	The study reported minor differences among the study groups with respect to environmental con- ditions or other non-treatment-related factors, but these are unlikely to have a substantial impact on results.		
	Metric 20:	Outcomes Unrelated to Exposure	High	$\times 1$	1	There were no differences among groups that could influence the outcome assessment.		
Domain 7: Data	Presentation	and Analysis						
	Metric 21:	Statistical Methods	High	$\times 1$	1	Statistical methods were clearly described and appropriate for $dataset(s)$ .		
	Metric 22:	Reporting of Data	Unacceptable	$\times 2$	8	Results were reported in terms of asbestos applied to each frond, but there were critical details lack- ing about the characteristics of the test organisms, particularly regarding the number of fronds /plant.		
	Metric 23:	Explanation of Unexpected Outcomes	High	$\times 1$	1	There were no unexpected outcomes, or unexpected outcomes were satisfactorily explained.		
Overall Quality I	Determination	1 <sup>‡</sup>	Unacceptable		4.0			
Extracted			No					

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\*\* Consistent with our Application of Systematic Review in TSCARisk Evaluations document, if a metric for a data source receives a score of Unacceptable (score = 4), EPA will determine the study to be unacceptable. In this case, five of the metrics were rated as unacceptable. As such, the study is considered unacceptable and the score is presented solely to increase transparency.

\* MWF = Metric Weighting Factor

<sup>†</sup> High = 1; Medium = 2; Low = 3; Unacceptable = 4; N/A has no value.

<sup>‡</sup> The overall rating is calculated as necessary. EPA may not always provide a comment for a metric that has been categorized as High.

 $\text{Overall rating} = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if any metric is Unacceptable} \\ \left| \sum_{i} \left( \text{Metric Score}_{i} \times \text{MWF}_{i} \right) / \sum_{j} \text{MWF}_{j} \right|_{0.1} & \text{(round to the nearest tenth) otherwise} \end{cases},$ 

where High: > 1 to < 1.7; Medium: > 1.7 to < 2.3; Low: > 2.3 to < 3. If the reviewer determines that the overall rating needs adjustment, the original rating is crossed out and an arrow points to the new rating.

Study Citation:	Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A., Rahman, Q. 2004. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on growth and physiological and biochemical parameters of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 47:281-289							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (> 3080106	21 days); Aquatic; Plants						
Domain		Metric	$\mathrm{Rating}^\dagger$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
Domain 1: Test S	Substance							
	Metric 1:	Test Substance Identity	High	$\times 2$	2	The test substance was identified definitively.		
	Metric 2:	Test Substance Source	Low	$\times 1$	3	Although the test material source not defined there is no indication this impacted the results of the study.		
	Metric 3:	Test Substance Purity	Low	× 1	3	Although the purity was not reported, there is no indication that this had an effect on the results.		
Domain 2: Test I	Design							
	Metric 4:	Negative Controls	Medium	× 2	4	Although aquatic plants used as controls were cul- tured in nutrient mediumwithout chrysotile fiber, they were from the third generation of plants ob- tained from a natural habitat in an aquatic body that was contaminated with asbestos. There are un- certainties (e.g., due to epigenetics) around how the initial exposure to asbestos at the parent generation would affect the plants from the third generation.		
	Metric 5:	Negative Control Response	Medium	$\times 1$	2	There were minor uncertainties or limitations re- garding the biological responses of the negative con- trol group(s).		
	Metric 6:	Randomized Allocation	Low	$\times 1$	3	Researchers did not report how organisms were al- located to study group.		
Domain 3: Expos	sure Characte	erization						
-	Metric 7:	Experimental System/Test Media Prepara- tion	Unacceptable	× 2	8	The test organisms were cultured in a media contain- ing asbestos, while also being exposed at a rate that is reported in terms of exposure per frond. The au- thors did not provide sufficient detail about the test organisms or exposure regime (ex. how many fronds per plant? Does excess test media applied to fronds enter the test suspension?) to allow the reviewer to confirm the scientific validity of this study.		
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Study Citation: Data Type: Hero ID:	on: Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A., Rahman, Q. 2004. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbess its toxic effects on growth and physiological and biochemical parameters of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contam and Toxicology 47:281-289 Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Plants 3080106							
Domain		Metric	$\mathrm{Rating}^\dagger$	$\mathrm{MWF}^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 8:	Consistency of Exposure Administration	Unacceptable	× 1	4	There were serious flaws in how the aquatic plants were exposed to asbestos. The authors described the test media as containing asbestos, while describ- ing the exposure of asbestos to the fronds. This led the reviewer to question the source of the effects ob- served in this study and whether it was due to as- bestos in the media or the asbestos applied to the frond. In addition, the lack of detail about the pro- cedure used to apply asbestos to the fronds meant that the exposure cannot be adequately understood from the information provided in this study.		
	Metric 9:	Measurement of Test Substance Concentra- tion	N/A		N/A	Exposure concentrations to fronds in the plants were not measured due to the insoluble nature of asbestos fibers.		
	Metric 10:	Exposure Duration and Frequency	High	$\times 1$	1	Experiments were carried out for a test duration of 28 days. EPA determined this to be acceptable.		
	Metric 11:	Number of Exposure Groups/Spacing of Exposure Levels	Low	$\times 1$	3	There were no Justifications provided for the selec- tion of the test concentrations.		
	Metric 12:	Testing at or Below Solubility Limit	N/A		N/A	Test media was left in suspension because asbestos is an insoluble particle.		
Domain 4: Test	Organism							
	Metric 13:	Test Organism Characteristics	Medium	$\times 2$	4	There are minor reservations or uncertainties about the source of test organisms.		
	Metric 14:	Acclimitization and Pretreatment Conditions	Unacceptable	$\times 1$	4	Plants were cultured in a media containing asbestos which may interfere with the ability of the authors to adequately quantify the effects of the test material.		
	Metric 15:	Number of Organisms and Replicates per Group	High	$\times 1$	1	The numbers of test organisms and replicates were reported and sufficient to characterize toxicological effects.		
	Metric 16:	Adequacy of Test Conditions	Unacceptable	$\times 1$	4	Plants were cultured in a media containing asbestos in addition to having suspensions containing as- bestos applied to their fronds.		
Domain 5: Outco	ome Assessme	ent						

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Study Citation: Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A., Rahman, Q. 2004. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on growth and physiological and biochemical parameters of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 47:281-289 Data Type: Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Plants Hero ID: 3080106  $\mathrm{Comments}^{\dagger\dagger}$ Rating<sup>†</sup> Score Domain Metric  $MWF^*$ Metric 17: Outcome Assessment Methodology  $\times 2$ 6 Low The results were sufficiently reported, but uncertainties regarding the exposure led the reviewer to question the applicability of the results. Consistency of Outcome Assessment  $\mathbf{2}$ Metric 18: Medium  $\times 1$ There were incomplete reporting of minor details of outcome assessment protocol execution, but these uncertainties or limitations are unlikely to have substantial impact on results. Domain 6: Confounding / Variable Control Metric 19: Confounding Variables in Test Design and Medium  $\times 2$ 4 The study reported minor differences among the study groups with respect to environmental con-Procedures ditions or other non-treatment-related factors, but these are unlikely to have a substantial impact on results. Metric 20: Outcomes Unrelated to Exposure High  $\times 1$ 1 There were no differences among groups that could influence the outcome assessment. Domain 7: Data Presentation and Analysis Statistical Methods Metric 21: High  $\times 1$ 1 Statistical methods were clearly described and appropriate for dataset(s). Reporting of Data Metric 22: Unacceptable  $\times 2$ 8 Results were reported in terms of asbestos applied to each frond, but there were critical details lacking about the characteristics of the test organisms, particularly regarding the number of fronds /plant. Explanation of Unexpected Outcomes Metric 23: High  $\times 1$ 1 There were no unexpected outcomes, or unexpected outcomes were satisfactorily explained. Overall Quality Determination<sup>‡</sup> Unacceptable 4.0Extracted No Continued on next page ...

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Study Citation:	Trivedi, A. K., Ahmad, I., Musthapa, M. S., Ansari, F. A., Rahman, Q. 2004. Environmental contamination of chrysotile asbestos and its toxic effects on growth and physiological and biochemical parameters of Lemna gibba. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 47:281-289						
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Plants 3080106						
Domain	Metric	$\mathrm{Rating}^\dagger$	MWF <sup>*</sup> Score	$\mathrm{Comments}^{\dagger\dagger}$			

\*\* Consistent with our Application of Systematic Review in TSCARisk Evaluations document, if a metric for a data source receives a score of Unacceptable (score = 4), EPA will determine the study to be unacceptable. In this case, five of the metrics were rated as unacceptable. As such, the study is considered unacceptable and the score is presented solely to increase transparency.

\* MWF = Metric Weighting Factor

<sup>†</sup> High = 1; Medium = 2; Low = 3; Unacceptable = 4; N/A has no value.

<sup>‡</sup> The overall rating is calculated as necessary. EPA may not always provide a comment for a metric that has been categorized as High.

$$Overall rating = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if any metric is Unacceptable} \\ \\ \left\lfloor \sum_{i} \left( \text{Metric Score}_{i} \times \text{MWF}_{i} \right) / \sum_{j} \text{MWF}_{j} \right\rceil_{0.1} & \text{(round to the nearest tenth) otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where High:  $\geq 1$  to < 1.7; Medium:  $\geq 1.7$  to < 2.3; Low:  $\geq 2.3$  to  $\leq 3$ . If the reviewer determines that the overall rating needs adjustment, the original rating is crossed out and an arrow points to the new rating.

Study Citation:	Belanger, S BEPRODI	5. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R., 1986. UPT. ICTION OF ASIATIC CLAMS, Canadian Jour	AKE OF C nal of Fishe	HRYSO ries and	FILE A: Aquatic	SBESTOS FIBERS ALTERS GROWTH AND Sciences 43:43-52
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (> 3093600	21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates		ines and	riquatic	, Sciences 19.19 02
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$
Domain 1: Test S	Substance					
	Metric 1:	Test Substance Identity	High	$\times 2$	2	Grade 5 chrysotile asbestos mined ore was used.
	Metric 2:	Test Substance Source	Low	$\times 1$	3	The study authors did not report the specific com- mercial supplier or batch/lot $\#$ used to obtain the test substance.
	Metric 3:	Test Substance Purity	Low	× 1	3	The study authors mentioned "Grade 5 chrysotile asbestos" was used but did not define what the "Grade 5" represents.
Domain 2: Test 1	Design					
	Metric 4:	Negative Controls	High	$\times 2$	2	The study authors used an appropriate concurrent negative control groups for all experiments,.
	Metric 5:	Negative Control Response	High	$\times 1$	1	The biological responses of the negative control groups were reported and had acceptable variations.
	Metric 6:	Randomized Allocation	Low	× 1	3	Study authors obtained clams from New River, Vir- ginia and transported these clams to their lab at Virginia Tech. There were no discussions about sep- arating these clams into formal randomized groups.
Domain 3: Expo	sure Charact	erization				
Domain 0. Expo	Metric 7:	Experimental System/Test Media Prepara- tion	High	× 2	2	The experimental system and methods for prepara- tion of test media were described in adequate de- tail and appropriately accounted for the physical- chemical properties of the test substance. Specifi- cally, the exposure system used for the asbestos ex- periments kept the asbestos fibers in suspension by employing a raised plexiglass tray above a stir bar.
	Metric 8:	Consistency of Exposure Administration	Low	× 1	3	Difficulties with measuring asbestos accurately posed challenges in consistent administration of test substance. Study authors used nominal concen- trations of asbestos in their experiments and men- tioned that the detection limits for all concentra- tions ranged from 1.79E4 to 6.91E4 fibers. However, they tested concentrations up to 10E8. This issue is an inherent challenge to asbestos, a difficult to test chemical.

Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R. 1986. UPTAKE OF CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBERS ALTERS GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION OF ASIATIC CLAMS. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 43:43-52								
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates 3093600								
Domain		Metric	$\mathrm{Rating}^\dagger$	$\mathrm{MWF}^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$			
	Metric 9:	Measurement of Test Substance Concentra- tion	N/A		N/A	Due to the physical chemical properties and diffi- cult to test nature of asbestos, the nominal values of asbestos are highly variable, i.e., the effect con- centrations reported in this study may misrepresent the actual effect concentrations. Consequently, this metric is not applicable.			
	Metric 10:	Exposure Duration and Frequency	High	× 1	1	For the 96-hr and 30 day experiments, the duration of exposures and exposure frequency were reported and appropriate.			
	Metric 11:	Number of Exposure Groups/Spacing of Exposure Levels	High	$\times 1$	1	The number of exposure groups and spacing of expo- sure levels were justified and adequate to observe the short-term and long-term effects of asbestos effects in Corbicula.			
	Metric 12:	Testing at or Below Solubility Limit	N/A		N/A	Asbestos fibers are insoluble in water and organic solvents. The study authors cannot test the asbestos fibers at or below the solubility limit.			
Domain 4: Test C	Organism								
	Metric 13:	Test Organism Characteristics	High	× 2	2	The Corbicula test organism was adequately de- scribed and obtained from a reliable source. Cor- bicula was an appropriate test organism to evalu- ate the environmental effects posed by asbestos to aquatic invertebrates for the following four reasons: 1) it resides in every major river system in the U.S and, therefore, is likely to be found within several chrysotile-contaminated waterways; 2) mollusks are known to accumulate asbestos; 3) clams are easy to collect and observe in laboratory environments; and 4) known effects of other toxicants on clams allow comparisons.			
	Metric 14:	Acclimitization and Pretreatment Conditions	High	$\times 1$	1	Clams were acclimatized to laboratory conditions for 1-2 weeks prior to experiments and all pretreatment conditions were the same for control and exposed populations			
	Metric 15:	Number of Organisms and Replicates per Group	Medium	× 1	2	Minor uncertainties or limitations were identified re- garding the number of test organisms and replicates used for each experiments. These uncertainties are unlikely to have a substantial impact on the test re- sults.			
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Study Citation:	tion: Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R., 1986. UPTAKE OF CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBERS ALTERS GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION OF ASIATIC CLAMS. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 43:43-52							
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Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$\mathrm{MWF}^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 16:	Adequacy of Test Conditions	High	× 1	1	Clams were adequately housed and fed in a specially designed exposure system that employed a raised plexiglass tray above a stir bar that was used to keep the asbestos fibers in suspension.		
Domain 5: Outco	me Assessme	ent						
	Metric 17:	Outcome Assessment Methodology	High	$\times 2$	2	The outcome assessment methodology addressed the intended biological effects.		
	Metric 18:	Consistency of Outcome Assessment	High	× 1	1	Details of the outcome assessment protocol were reported and outcomes were assessed consistently across study groups (e.g., at the same time after ini- tial exposure) using the same protocol in all study groups.		
Domain 6: Confo	unding / Var	iable Control						
Domain 0. Como	Metric 19:	Confounding Variables in Test Design and Procedures	High	$\times 2$	2	There were no reported differences among the study groups in environmental conditions or other factors that could influence the outcome assessment.		
	Metric 20:	Outcomes Unrelated to Exposure	High	$\times 1$	1	Mortality of adult claims were not observed in the 96-hours experiments and not statistically signifi- cant in the 30-days experiments.		
Domain 7: Data 1	Presentation	and Analysis						
	Metric 21:	Statistical Methods	High	$\times 1$	1	Kruskal-Wallis test used was adequate for test ob- jectives. Statistical methods were clearly described and appropriate for datasets.		
	Metric 22:	Reporting of Data	High	$\times 2$	2	Data for exposure-related findings were presented for each treatment and control group and were ad- equate to determine values for the endpoint(s) of interest.		
	Metric 23:	Explanation of Unexpected Outcomes	High	× 1	1	All unexpected outcomes were satisfactorily explained.		
Overall Quality I	Determination	ţ‡	High		1.3			
Extracted			Yes					
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Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R. 1986. REPRODUCTION OF ASIATIC CLAMS. Canadian	UPTAKE OF CHRYSOTILE ASBESTC a Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science	S FIBERS ALTERS GROWTH AND s 43:43-52
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates 3093600		
Domain	Metric	$Rating^{\dagger}$ MWF <sup>*</sup> Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$

\* MWF = Metric Weighting Factor

<sup>†</sup> High = 1; Medium = 2; Low = 3; Unacceptable = 4; N/A has no value.

<sup>‡</sup> The overall rating is calculated as necessary. EPA may not always provide a comment for a metric that has been categorized as High.

$$Overall rating = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if any metric is Unacceptable} \\ \left\lfloor \sum_{i} (\text{Metric Score}_{i} \times \text{MWF}_{i}) / \sum_{j} \text{MWF}_{j} \right\rfloor_{0.1} & \text{(round to the nearest tenth) otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where High:  $\geq 1$  to < 1.7; Medium:  $\geq 1.7$  to < 2.3; Low:  $\geq 2.3$  to  $\leq 3$ . If the reviewer determines that the overall rating needs adjustment, the original rating is crossed out and an arrow points to the new rating.

Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R., 1986. SEASONAL BEHAVIORAL AND GROWTH CHANGES OF JUVENILE CORRICULA ELIMINEA EXPOSED TO CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS. Water Records 20:1243-1250.						
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (> 3093856	21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates	ASDESIC	b. Water	nesea	01 20.1240-1200	
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$	
Domain 1: Test S	Substance						
	Metric 1:	Test Substance Identity	High	$\times 2$	2	Chrysotile asbestos	
	Metric 2:	Test Substance Source	Low	$\times 1$	3	Source of asbestos not specified	
	Metric 3:	Test Substance Purity	High	× 1	1	Test is conducted with a fiber; Asbestos fiber stocks used in exposures were prepared by lightly milling 400 mg of asbestos, followed by sonicating 500 ml of a 0.060mgl-j chrysotile stock for 2h with a Fisher ul- trasonic cleaner to eliminate large blocks and cleav- age fragments. Micrographs were taken of the first 15-25 fibers encountered and subsequently measured for length, width and aspect ratio.	
Domain 2: Test I	Design						
	Metric 4:	Negative Controls	High	$\times 2$	2		
	Metric 5:	Negative Control Response	High	$\times 1$	1		
	Metric 6:	Randomized Allocation	Medium	$\times 1$	2	randomization procedure not specified, no evidence that this affected the results of the study	
Domain 3: Expos	sure Characte	erization					
	Metric 7:	Experimental System/Test Media Preparation	High	× 2	2	Asbestos fiber stocks used in exposures were pre- pared by lightly milling 400 mg of asbestos, followed by sonicating 500 ml of a 0.060mgl -j chrysotile stock for 2h with a Fisher ultrasonic cleaner to eliminate large blocks and cleavage fragments. Suspension of asbestos fibers was maintained through magnetic stirring.	
	Metric 8:	Consistency of Exposure Administration	High	× 1	1	Clams were exposed to 0, $10\hat{2}$ , $10\hat{4}$ , $10\hat{5}$ , $10\hat{6}$ and $10\hat{8}$ fibers $\hat{-}1$ m chrysotile asbestos. aquaria situated above a magnetic stirrer that kept asbestos in suspension.	
		Continued on next page					

Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R 1986. SEASONAL BEHAVIORAL AND GROWTH CHANGES OF JUVENILE CORBICULA-FLUMINEA EXPOSED TO CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS. Water Research 20:1243-1250							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>2 3093856	21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates						
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 9:	Measurement of Test Substance Concentra- tion	High	× 2	2	Asbestos fiber concentrations in water were deter- mined by the TEM method described above except that water samples were directly filtered onto Nude- pore filters. Background and blanks were processed simultaneously. Measured asbestos concentration for 0, 102, 104, 105, 106 and 108 fibers/L were below detection at 0, 104, 5.7 x 105, 1.3 x 107 and 2.1 " 108 fibers/L, respectively.		
	Metric 10:	Exposure Duration and Frequency	High	$\times 1$	1	30-day exposure		
	Metric 11:	Number of Exposure Groups/Spacing of Exposure Levels	High	$\times 1$	1			
	Metric 12:	Testing at or Below Solubility Limit	N/A		N/A	Insoluble fiber maintained in a suspension		
Domain 4: Test C	Organism							
	Metric 13:	Test Organism Characteristics	Medium	× 2	4	Juvenile Corbicula (5.2-8.6 mm shell length) were collected from the New River, Va, by dip net adja- cent to an industrial pumphouse station (Celanese Fibers Corp., Narrows, Va). It was uncertain if the collection site was polluted, but the controls showed no ill effects, or accumulated fibers so it was assumed that this collection site was appropriate.		
	Metric 14:	Acclimitization and Pretreatment Conditions	High	× 1	1	Juvenile clams were sorted from adults and sed- iment in the field and returned to Virginia Tech where they were acclimated to constant tempera- ture (20"C)laboratory conditions for 7 days in 40-1. aquaria.		
	Metric 15:	Number of Organisms and Replicates per Group	High	$\times 1$	1	10 clams/group		
	Metric 16:	Adequacy of Test Conditions	High	$\times 1$	1	Groups of 10 clams were placed in a raised plexiglass platform of $315 \text{ cm}^2$ surface area in each tank.		
Domain 5: Outco	me Assessme	ent						
	Metric 17:	Outcome Assessment Methodology	High	$\times 2$	2			
	Metric 18:	Consistency of Outcome Assessment	High	$\times 1$	1			
Domain 6: Confo	Domain 6: Confounding / Variable Control							
	Continued on next page							

Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns J, J. R. 1986. SEASONAL BEHAVIORAL AND GROWTH CHANGES OF JUVENILE CORBICULA-FLUMINEA EXPOSED TO CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS. Water Research 20:1243-1250							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>2 3093856	21 days); Aquatic; Invertebrates						
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 19:	Confounding Variables in Test Design and Procedures	High	$\times 2$	2			
	Metric 20:	Outcomes Unrelated to Exposure	High	$\times 1$	1			
Domain 7: Data	Presentation	and Analysis						
	Metric 21:	Statistical Methods	High	× 1	1	Nonparametric statistical techniques were applied in allanalyses. The one-way analysis of variance rank- analogue, the Kruskal-Wallis Test, was used for one- way layout data. If significant differences were indi- cated ( $= 0.05$ ), a rank-like Least Significant Differ- ences Procedure was used to determine the relation- ships betweengroups. In cases of two sample data (e.g. planimetricanalysis of gill tissue), Wilcoxon's Rank Sum Test was used to test differences between groups		
	Metric 22:	Reporting of Data	High	$\times 2$	2			
	Metric 23:	Explanation of Unexpected Outcomes	High	$\times 1$	1			
Overall Quality Determination <sup>‡</sup>		High		1.1				
Extracted			Yes					

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\* MWF = Metric Weighting Factor

<sup>†</sup> High = 1; Medium = 2; Low = 3; Unacceptable = 4; N/A has no value.

<sup>‡</sup> The overall rating is calculated as necessary. EPA may not always provide a comment for a metric that has been categorized as High.

$$\text{Overall rating} = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if any metric is Unacceptable} \\ \\ \left\lfloor \sum_{i} \left( \text{Metric Score}_{i} \times \text{MWF}_{i} \right) / \sum_{j} \text{MWF}_{j} \right\rceil_{0.1} & \text{(round to the nearest tenth) otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where High:  $\geq 1$  to < 1.7; Medium:  $\geq 1.7$  to < 2.3; Low:  $\geq 2.3$  to  $\leq 3$ . If the reviewer determines that the overall rating needs adjustment, the original rating is crossed out and an arrow points to the new rating.

Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Schurr, K., Allen, D. J., Gohara, A. F. 1986. Effects of chrysotile asbestos on coho salmon and green sunfish: evidence of behavioral and pathological stress. Environmental Research 39:74-85						
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (> 3584231	21 days); Aquatic; Fish					
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$	
Domain 1: Test	Substance						
	Metric 1:	Test Substance Identity	High	$\times 2$	2	Asbestos was in the form of mined chrysotile.	
	Metric 2:	Test Substance Source	Medium	$\times 1$	2	Asbestos used in this study was a gift from a major asbestos producer.	
	Metric 3:	Test Substance Purity	Low	× 1	3	Purity and/or grade of test substance were not re- ported. The test chemical was in the form of mined chrysotile.	
Domain 2: Test	Design						
	Metric 4:	Negative Controls	High	$\times 2$	2	Study authors reported using an appropriate con- current negative control group.	
	Metric 5:	Negative Control Response	High	× 1	1	The biological responses of the negative control group(s) were adequate (e.g., mortality of control fish "20 percent in the chronic tests).	
	Metric 6:	Randomized Allocation	High	$\times 1$	1	The study reported that organisms were randomly allocated into study groups.	
Domain 3: Expo	sure Characte	erization					
ľ	Metric 7:	Experimental System/Test Media Preparation	High	$\times 2$	2	The experimental system and methods for prepara- tion of test media were described in adequate de- tail and appropriately accounted for the physical- chemical properties of the test substance.	
	Metric 8:	Consistency of Exposure Administration	High	$\times 1$	1	Test organisms were consistently dosed with as- bestos (i.e., only once at the beginning of the ex- periment).	
	Metric 9:	Measurement of Test Substance Concentra- tion	N/A		N/A	Nominal values are highly uncertain due to the na- ture of the test substance. As a result, the effect concentrations reported in this study may misrepre- sent the actual effect concentrations.	
	Metric 10:	Exposure Duration and Frequency	High	× 1	1	Test organisms were dosed with asbestos only once at the beginning of the experiment. This is sufficient because asbestos fibers are insoluble and the possi- bility of the fibers degrading during the experiment is low. The length of exposure was adequate for the objectives of the experiments.	
		Continued on next page					

Study Citation:	ion: Belanger, S. E., Schurr, K., Allen, D. J., Gohara, A. F. 1986. Effects of chrysotile asbestos on coho salmon and green sunfish: evidence of behavioral and pathological stress. Environmental Research 39:74-85								
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Fish 3584231								
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$			
	Metric 11:	Number of Exposure Groups/Spacing of Exposure Levels	High	$\times 1$	1	Two levels of exposure were used (i.e., 1.5E6 and 3E6 fibers/liter). These concentrations are similar to concentrations found in many aquatic environments at the time of the study.			
	Metric 12:	Testing at or Below Solubility Limit	N/A		N/A	Asbestos fibers are insoluble in water and organic solvents. Nominal values are highly uncertain due to the nature of the test substance. The effect concen- trations reported in these studies may misrepresent the actual effect concentrations.			
Domain 4: Test C	Organism								
	Metric 13:	Test Organism Characteristics	High	× 2	2	This study was designed to evaluate the effects of chrysotile asbestos on recentlyhatched coho salmon larvae (Oncorhynchus kisutch) and juvenile green- sunfish (Lepomis cyanellus). These species and life stages were chosen due tothe importance of salmonids (e.g., coho) in the Great Lakes ecosys- tem and theprobable susceptibility of young fish to asbestos intoxication. The test organisms were ade- quately described and were obtained from a reliable source.			
	Metric 14:	Acclimitization and Pretreatment Conditions	High	× 1	1	Fish were allowed to acclimate for 5 days at room temperature $(20.0 + 2.0^{\circ}C)$ and were randomly di- vided into six groups of 20 fish each. The test or- ganisms were acclimatized to test conditions and all pretreatment conditions were the same for control and exposed populations, such that the only differ- ence was exposure to test substance.			
	Metric 15:	Number of Organisms and Replicates per Group	Medium	× 1	2	The numbers of test organisms and replicates were sufficient to characterize toxicological effects, but minor uncertainties or limitations were identified re- garding the number of test organisms and/or repli- cates that are unlikely to have a substantial impact on results.			
	Metric 16:	Adequacy of Test Conditions	High	× 1	1	Organism housing, environmental conditions, food, water, and nutrients were conducive to maintenance of health and biomass loading was appropriate.			
Domain 5: Outcome Assessment									
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Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Schurr, K., Allen, D. J., Gohara, A. F., 1986. Effects of chrysotile asbestos on coho salmon and green sunfish: evidence of behavioral and pathological stress. Environmental Research 39:74-85							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>2 3584231	21 days); Aquatic; Fish		-				
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^*$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 17:	Outcome Assessment Methodology	High	$\times 2$	2	The outcome assessment methodology addressed or reported the intended outcome(s) of interest and was sensitive for the outcomes(s) of interest.		
	Metric 18:	Consistency of Outcome Assessment	Medium	× 1	2	Details of the outcome assessment protocol were re- ported but the outcomes were not assessed consis- tently across study. The experiments with higher concentrations of asbestos occurred for a lesser du- ration compare to the experiments with lower con- centrations of asbestos.		
Domain 6: Confounding / Variable Control								
	Metric 19:	Confounding Variables in Test Design and Procedures	High	$\times 2$	2	There were no reported differences among the study groups in environmental conditions or other factors that could influence the outcome assessment.		
	Metric 20:	Outcomes Unrelated to Exposure	Medium	× 1	2	Data on attrition and/or outcomes unrelated to ex- posure were not reported for each study group, but this deficiency is not likely to have a substantial im- pact on results.		
Domain 7: Data	Presentation	and Analysis						
	Metric 21:	Statistical Methods	High	$\times 1$	1	Statistical methods were clearly described and ap- propriate for dataset(s).		
	Metric 22:	Reporting of Data	High	$\times 2$	2	Data for exposure-related findings were presented for each treatment and control group and were ade- quate to determine values for the endpoint(s) of in- terest. Negative findings were reported qualitatively or quantitatively.		
	Metric 23:	Explanation of Unexpected Outcomes	High	× 1	1	There were no unexpected outcomes, or unexpected outcomes were satisfactorily explained.		
Overall Quality I	Determination	ţ	High		1.2			
Extracted			Yes					
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Study Citation: Data Type: Hero ID:	Belanger, S. E., Schurr, K., Allen, D. J., Gohara, A. F., 19 of behavioral and pathological stress. Environmental Re Chronic (>21 days); Aquatic; Fish 3584231	986. Effects of chrysotile asbestos on co esearch 39:74-85	bho salmon and green sunfish: evidence
Domain	Metric	$Rating^{\dagger}$ MWF <sup>*</sup> Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$

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\* MWF = Metric Weighting Factor

<sup>†</sup> High = 1; Medium = 2; Low = 3; Unacceptable = 4; N/A has no value.

<sup>‡</sup> The overall rating is calculated as necessary. EPA may not always provide a comment for a metric that has been categorized as High.

$$Overall rating = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if any metric is Unacceptable} \\ \left\lfloor \sum_{i} \left( \text{Metric Score}_{i} \times \text{MWF}_{i} \right) / \sum_{j} \text{MWF}_{j} \right\rceil_{0.1} & \text{(round to the nearest tenth) otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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where High:  $\geq 1$  to < 1.7; Medium:  $\geq 1.7$  to < 2.3; Low:  $\geq 2.3$  to  $\leq 3$ . If the reviewer determines that the overall rating needs adjustment, the original rating is crossed out and an arrow points to the new rating.

Study Citation: Data Type:	Belanger, S (ORYZIAS Chronic (>	5. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns, J., 1990. FUNCTIO LATIPES) BY LONG-TERM ASBESTOS EX 21 days); Aquatic; Fish	NAL AND POSURE.	PATHOI Aquatic 7	LOGICA Toxicolo	AL IMPAIRMENT OF JAPANESE MEDAKA gy 17:133-154
Hero ID:	3585046					
Domain		Metric	$\operatorname{Rating}^{\dagger}$	$MWF^*$	Score	Comments <sup>††</sup>
Domain 1. Test S	Substance					
2011011 11 1050	Metric 1:	Test Substance Identity	Medium	$\times 2$	4	Study authors mentioned "Grade 5 chrysotile as- bestos" but did not define what the "Grade 5" means.
	Metric 2:	Test Substance Source	Low	× 1	3	Study authors did not report the specific commer- cial supplier or batch/lot # used to obtain the test substance. In addition, they only used nominal con- centrations of asbestos in their experiments.
	Metric 3:	Test Substance Purity	Low	$\times 1$	3	Purity and/or grade of test substance were not re- ported.
Domain 2: Test I	Design					
	Metric 4:	Negative Controls	High	$\times 2$	2	Study authors reported using an appropriate concur- rent negative control group (i.e., all conditions equal except chemical exposure).
	Metric 5:	Negative Control Response	High	$\times 1$	1	The biological responses of the negative control group(s) were adequate (e.g., mortality of control fish "20 percent in the chronic tests).
	Metric 6:	Randomized Allocation	Medium	× 1	2	The study reported methods of allocation of organ- isms to study groups, but there were minor limita- tions in the allocation method.
Domain 3 <sup>.</sup> Expos	sure Charact	erization				
	Metric 7:	Experimental System/Test Media Prepara- tion	High	× 2	2	The experimental system and methods for prepara- tion of test media were described in adequate de- tail and appropriately accounted for the physical- chemical properties of the test substance. Water and asbestos were completely changed every other week and loading (wet weight of fish per liter) did not exceed 0.33 g/l. Analyses of asbestos concen- trations were performed before and after one water exchange every 4 weeks for 4 months of exposures, and 1 month of recovery following exposure (n = 20 for each concentration).
	Metric 8:	Consistency of Exposure Administration	High	$\times 1$	1	Details of exposure administration were reported and exposures were administered consistently across study groups.

Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns, J.: 1990. FUNCTIONAL AND PATHOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT OF JAPANESE MEDAKA (ORYZIAS-LATIPES) BY LONG-TERM ASBESTOS EXPOSURE. Aquatic Toxicology 17:133-154							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>2 3585046	21 days); Aquatic; Fish						
Domain		Metric	$\mathrm{Rating}^\dagger$	$\mathrm{MWF}^{\star}$	Score	$\mathrm{Comments}^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 9:	Measurement of Test Substance Concentra- tion	N/A		N/A	Nominal values are highly uncertain due to the na- ture of the test substance. As a result, the effect concentrations reported in this study may misrepre- sent the actual effect concentrations.		
	Metric 10:	Exposure Duration and Frequency	High	$\times 1$	1	The duration of exposure and/or exposure frequency were reported and appropriate for the study type and/or outcome(s) of interest.		
	Metric 11:	Number of Exposure Groups/Spacing of Exposure Levels	High	$\times 1$	1	The number of exposure groups and spacing of ex- posure levels were justified by study authors and ad- equate to address the purpose of the study		
	Metric 12:	Testing at or Below Solubility Limit	N/A		N/A	Asbestos fibers are insoluble in water and organic solvents. Nominal values are highly uncertain due to the nature of the test substance. The effect concen- trations reported in these studies may misrepresent the actual effect concentrations.		
Domain 4: Test (	Organism							
	Metric 13:	Test Organism Characteristics	High	$\times 2$	2	The test organisms were adequately described and were obtained from a reliable source. The test species, strain, sex, age, size, life stage, and/or em- bryonic stage of the test organisms reported and appropriate for the evaluation of the specific out- come(s) of interest		
	Metric 14:	Acclimitization and Pretreatment Conditions	High	$\times 1$	1	The test organisms were acclimatized to test condi- tions and all pretreatment conditions were the same for control and exposed populations, such that the only difference was exposure to test substance.		
	Metric 15:	Number of Organisms and Replicates per Group	High	$\times 1$	1	The numbers of test organisms and replicates were reported and sufficient to characterize toxicological effects.		
	Metric 16:	Adequacy of Test Conditions	High	× 1	1	Organism housing, environmental conditions, food, water, and nutrients were conducive to maintenance of health and biomass loading was appropriate.		
Domain 5: Outco	ome Assessme	nt						
	Metric 17:	Outcome Assessment Methodology	High	$\times 2$	2	The outcome assessment methodology addressed or reported the intended outcome(s) of interest and was sensitive for the outcomes(s) of interest.		
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Study Citation:	Belanger, S. E., Cherry, D. S., Cairns, J. 1990. FUNCTIONAL AND PATHOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT OF JAPANESE MEDAKA (ORYZIAS-LATIPES) BY LONG-TERM ASBESTOS EXPOSURE. Aquatic Toxicology 17:133-154							
Data Type: Hero ID:	Chronic (>: 3585046	21 days); Aquatic; Fish						
Domain		Metric	$\mathrm{Rating}^\dagger$	$MWF^{\star}$	Score	$Comments^{\dagger\dagger}$		
	Metric 18:	Consistency of Outcome Assessment	High	× 1	1	Details of the outcome assessment protocol were reported and outcomes were assessed consistently across study groups (e.g., at the same time after ini- tial exposure) using the same protocol in all study groups.		
Domain 6: Confo	unding / Var	iable Control						
	Metric 19:	Confounding Variables in Test Design and Procedures	High	$\times 2$	2	There were no reported differences among the study groups in environmental conditions or other factors that could influence the outcome assessment.		
	Metric 20:	Outcomes Unrelated to Exposure	Medium	× 1	2	Data on attrition and/or outcomes unrelated to ex- posure were not reported for each study group, but this deficiency is not likely to have a substantial im- pact on results.		
Domain 7. Data	Presentation	and Analysis						
Domain 1. Data	Metric 21:	Statistical Methods	High	$\times 1$	1	Statistical methods were clearly described and appropriate for dataset(s) (e.g., ANOVA).		
	Metric 22:	Reporting of Data	High	$\times 2$	2	Data for exposure-related findings were presented for each treatment and control group and were ade- quate to determine values for the endpoint(s) of in- terest. Negative findings were reported qualitatively or quantitatively.		
	Metric 23:	Explanation of Unexpected Outcomes	High	$\times 1$	1	There were no unexpected outcomes, or unexpected outcomes were satisfactorily explained.		
Overall Quality Determination <sup>‡</sup>			High		1.3			
Extracted			Yes					

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\* MWF = Metric Weighting Factor

<sup>†</sup> High = 1; Medium = 2; Low = 3; Unacceptable = 4; N/A has no value.

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$$Overall rating = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if any metric is Unacceptable} \\ \left\lfloor \sum_{i} \left( \text{Metric Score}_{i} \times \text{MWF}_{i} \right) / \sum_{j} \text{MWF}_{j} \right\rfloor_{0.1} & \text{(round to the nearest tenth) otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where High:  $\geq 1$  to < 1.7; Medium:  $\geq 1.7$  to < 2.3; Low:  $\geq 2.3$  to  $\leq 3$ . If the reviewer determines that the overall rating needs adjustment, the original rating is crossed out and an arrow points to the new rating.