Study Finds Connection Between Living Near Oil and Gas Development and Childhood Leukemia

Monday, February 27, 2017

No "alternative facts" here -- we publish the uncensored, uncorrupted news you rely on. Support Truthout by making a donation! (http://www.truth-out.org/donate-now/#top)
With the rise of new technologies like fracking and horizontal drilling, oil and gas development in the United States has exploded over the past 15 years. As development expands, it's also pushing ever closer into areas where people live. It's been estimated (https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424052702303672404579149432365326304) that today more than 15 million Americans live within one mile of oil and gas development.

The drilling process, of course, has the potential to emit toxic substances, including the carcinogen benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tf.asp?id=121&tid=25), and diesel exhaust, into the surrounding air and waterways. But researchers have long been trying to determine to what extent oil and gas drilling operations may threaten public health, particularly around cancer risk.

However, new research suggests that children living in areas of high-density oil and gas development may face increased risk of health impacts, namely a certain type of leukemia, as a result of their exposure to pollutants associated with this activity.

In some parts of Colorado where oil and gas development is especially concentrated, hundreds of oil and gas wells reportedly lie within one mile of residential areas. And according to a recent study (http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0170423), children and young adults who were diagnosed with acute lymphocytic leukemia were 4.3 times more likely to live within 10 miles of an active oil and gas well than kids with other types of cancer.

This finding, published in the scientific journal PLOS One, applied to youth between 5 and 24 years old. The study did not find a connection between other types of cancer, such as non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and proximity to oil and gas wells.

"Over 378,000 Coloradans and millions of Americans currently live within a mile of at least one oil and gas well, and petroleum development continues to expand into residential areas," Dr. Lisa McKenzie, professor with the Colorado School of Public Health at the University of Colorado Anschutz and the lead author of the study, said in a statement (http://www.cuanschutztoday.org/study-finds-association-proximity-oil-gas-development-childhood-leukemia/).
"The findings from our registry-based case control study indicate that young Coloradans diagnosed with one type of childhood leukemia are more likely to live in the densest areas of oil and gas sites. More comprehensive research that can address our study's limitations is needed to understand and explain these results."

While oil and gas development can and does happen in urban areas (see: Los Angeles (http://www.latimes.com/opinion/editorials/la-ed-0204-oil-drilling-la-20160204-story.html)), McKenzie's team limited their research to Colorado's small towns and rural areas with populations under 50,000 people. They used data collected by the Colorado Central Cancer Registry to find more than 740 young Coloradans under 24 years old who were diagnosed with cancer between 2001 and 2013.

In order to analyze these children's proximity to oil and gas development at diagnosis, the researchers then employed information from the Colorado Oil and Gas Information System to determine both the coordinates of all oil and gas wells in rural Colorado and timing when each well was active.

The study team notes in the PLOS One paper that environmental factors such as pollution from oil and gas wells are unlikely to fully explain incidence of cancer on their own, but that they are a significant influence:

"A number of factors, including genetic predisposition and susceptibility, as well as environmental factors, come together in the development of childhood cancers through a two step process, the first of which likely occurs in utero. Environmental factors that may be associated with [acute lymphocytic leukemia] include in-utero and postnatal exposures to vehicle exhaust fumes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and chemicals including benzene and other hydrocarbons."

McKenzie and her co-authors called for more research to confirm their findings, recommending that those studies take into account nuances such the type and level of oil and gas development and production, the amounts of benzene and other pollutants, and pollutant levels at locations such as schools and childcare facilities.

But a key takeaway of the study seems to be that fracking and horizontal drilling
have enabled oil and gas development to encroach more and more into places where people live (something the city of Greeley, Colorado, is grappling with firsthand (http://www.denverpost.com/2013/05/04/drilling-in-gung-ho-greeley-hits-opposition-near-west-side-homes/)), and as the researchers note, "This has the potential to expose a large population to oil and gas development related pollutants."

This piece was reprinted by Truthout with permission or license. It may not be reproduced in any form without permission or license from the source.

MIKE GAWORECKI (/AUTHOR/ITEMLIST/USER/52539)

Mike Gaworecki is a New York-based journalist who writes about energy, climate and forest issues for Mongabay. His writing has appeared on BillMoyers.com, AlterNet, Treehugger, Change.org, The Huffington Post and more. He is also a novelist whose debut The Mysticist came out via FreemadeSF in 2014.

RELATED STORIES

Fracking Becomes an Issue in Presidential Primaries (/news/item/35180-fracking-becomes-an-issue-in-presidential-primaries)

Fracking Industry's Aubrey McClendon: A Requiem for a Wrecking Ball (/opinion/item/35201-fracking-industry-s-aubrey-mcclendon-a-requiem-for-a-wrecking-ball)
By Emily Schwartz Greco, OtherWords (http://otherwords.org/requiem-for-a-wrecking-ball/) | Op-Ed


Show Comments