

**CEC SCIENCE ADVISORY PANEL  
FOR COASTAL & MARINE ECOSYSTEMS IN CALIFORNIA  
SCIENCE ADVISORY PANEL MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES**

**EPIDEMIOLOGIST/RISK ASSESSOR**

**Dr. Adam Olivieri, P.E.**

Vice President  
EOA, Inc.

Education:

Postdoctoral Fellow, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley  
Dr. P.H., University of California, Berkeley  
M.P.H., University of California, Berkeley  
M.S., Civil and Sanitary Engineering, University of Connecticut  
B.S., Civil Engineering, University of Connecticut

Dr. Olivieri has over 30 years of experience in the technical and regulatory aspects of water recycling, groundwater contamination by hazardous materials, water quality and public health risk assessments, water quality planning, wastewater facility planning, urban runoff management, and on-site waste treatment systems. He is a Registered Civil Engineer and a Registered Environmental Assessor with the State of California. Dr. Olivieri has extensive experience in the area of microbial risk assessment and the application of such models to make engineering and public policy decisions. Recently he served as Principal Investigator on the development of a user friendly microbial risk assessment tool (MRAIT) for the Water Environment Research Foundation. Dr. Olivieri served as the co-project director at the Public Health Institute/Western Consortium for Public Health, where he directed the City of San Diego's Health Effects Studies at Mission Valley and San Pasqual, investigating the health risks of potable reuse of reclaimed San Diego municipal wastewater. The overall research plan was developed to address the fundamental issues raised by the 1982 National Research Council, and consistent with their recommendations involved a comprehensive investigation and comparison of both a reclaimed and a current potable water supply. The research project involved developing research plans and managing research across a wide base of California's prestigious universities including Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Scripps (San Diego), San Diego State University and several laboratories of the California Department of Public Health Services. The project involved research in the following major areas: a) Infectious Disease Agents – pathogenic viruses, parasites, and bacteria (including indicator organisms), b) Chemical Screening – volatile and semi-volatile organics, metals, PCBs, dioxins, TOC, and TOX, c) Genetic Toxicity Bioassay – Ames Assay, Micronucleus tests, 6-Thioguanine Resistance Assay, and Cellular Transformation Assay, d) Fish Biomonitoring, e) Plant Reliability – performance and mechanical reliability analysis and chemical and microbial agent unit and plant spiking studies, f) Chemical Risk Assessment – carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic, g) Epidemiology – baseline information (reproductive outcomes, vital statistics, and neural tube defects), and h) a Long-Term Health Effects Monitoring Plan. The San Diego Health Effects investigations have

been recognized by the Science Advisory Board and a special publication by the Water Environment Federation and the American Water Works Association covering the use of reclaimed water to augment potable water resources. The San Diego Health Effects investigations have also been recognized and used by the Australian government and the University of New South Wales in the development of water reuse guidelines. Dr. Olivieri has and continues to serve on a number of national technical review panels. Currently he serves on two National Water Research Institute technical review panels, one for Orange County (CA) evaluating the alternative disinfection options for the wastewater treatment plant along with potential public health implications related to recreation exposure. The second is for Monterey County (CA), which is evaluating groundwater recharge using reclaimed water. At the request of the U.S. House of Representatives – Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, he provided testimony on April 13, 2005 on microbial agents and risk assessment relative to the national wastewater blending issue.