Table 1: Analytic dimensions for cumulative impacts analyses.

Context	• Project-, policy-, program-, chemical- or plan-based decision (e.g., identify consequences of a specific proposal or activity) • Geography- or population-based decision (e.g., identify overburdened areas or populations[1] for purposes of prioritizing allocation of resources)
Stressors	• Chemical stressors (e.g., pollutants in air, water, soil, food, products) • Biological stressors (e.g., internal and external microbiome) • Social stressors (e.g., discrimination, poverty, violence) • Physical stressors (e.g., noise, radiation, housing quality)
Vulnerability	• Intrinsic factors (e.g., age, existing health conditions, genome) • Extrinsic factors (e.g., socioeconomic vulnerability, access to health care)

[1] Communities or populations that may not necessarily share a common geography, such as agricultural workers or individuals who share similar social, occupational and/or environmental exposures or a common disease/illness.