

FEED INFO SESSION - 14th and 15th November 2019

Info session on applications for feed additives

Trusted science for safe food

Plenary session 4

Assessment of consumer safety of feed additives -
exposure assessment and genotoxicity

Assessing consumer exposure to feed additives

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General principles

Occurrence data

Consumption data

Exposure model

General principles – Dietary exposure

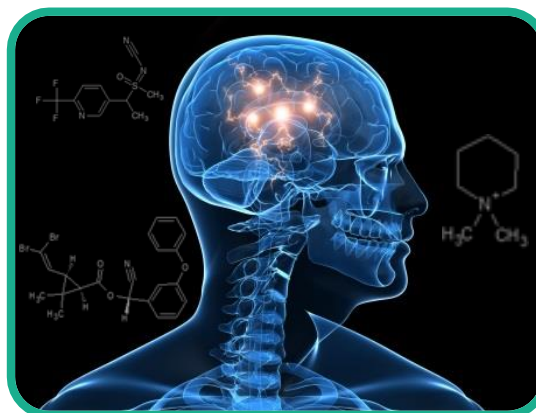
Occurrence



Consumption



Exposure



Guidance on the assessment of the safety of feed additives for the consumer

Adoption date: 27 September 2017

Publication date: 17 October 2017

Application date: 01 May 2018

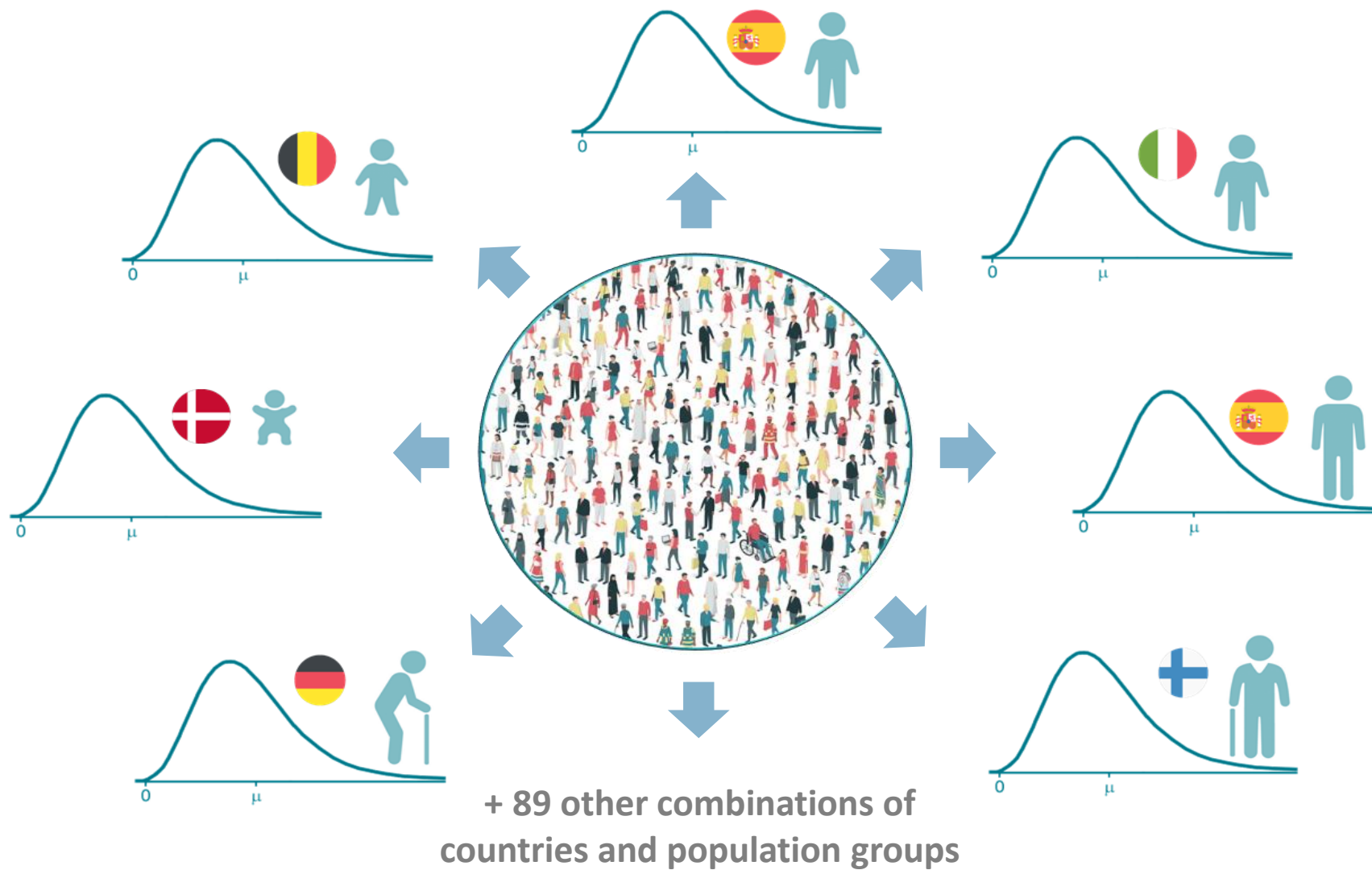
Available here: <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5022>

General principles – Individual-based models

Model diet



Individual-based model





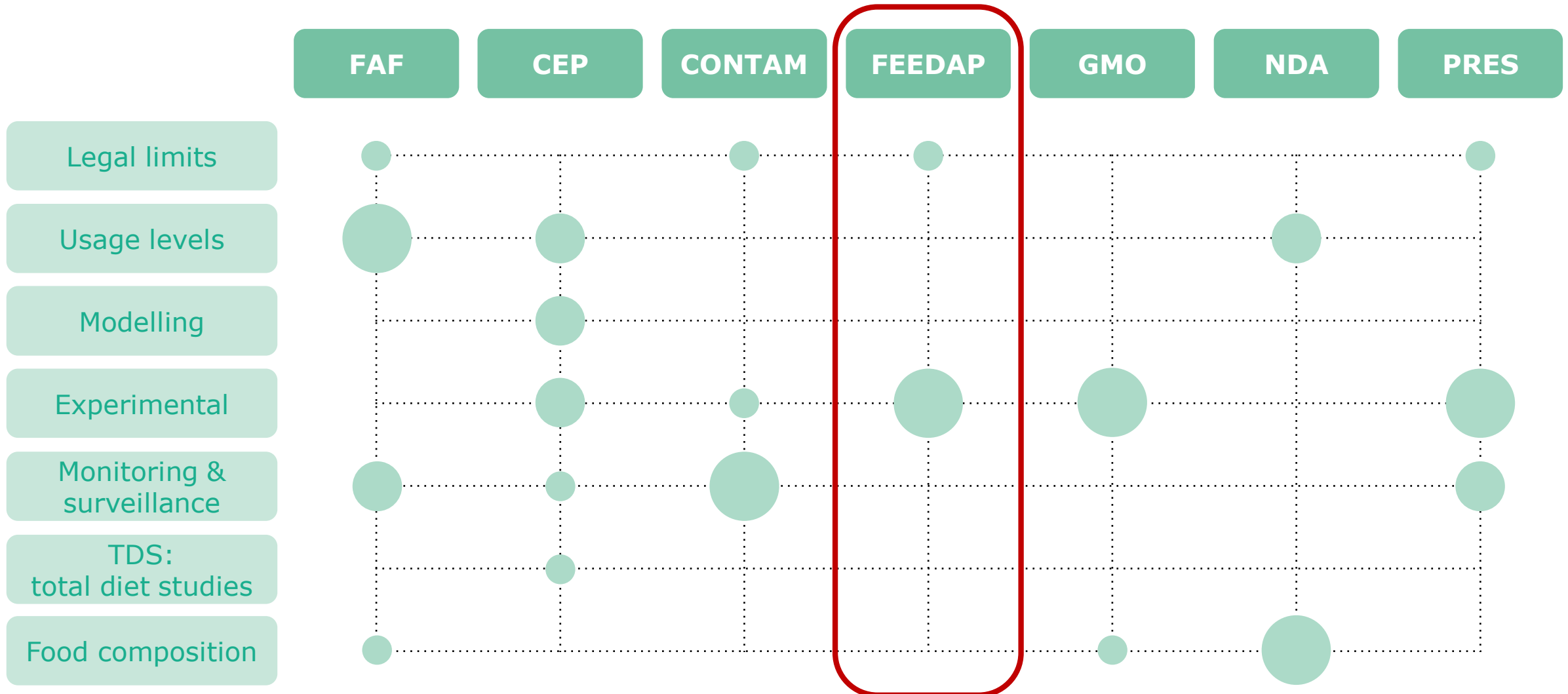
General principles

Occurrence data

Consumption data

Exposure model

Data types and their use frequency within different domains



Food commodities

- meat, fat, liver, other offal (including kidney), milk, eggs, honey, fish and seafood
- mammals and poultry handled separately

Concentration

- $\mu + 2 \cdot SD$ (≥ 6 animals)
- highest (< 6 animals)

Rules for meat and fat

- mammals meat (80% muscle, 20% fat)
- poultry meat (90% muscle, 10% fat)
- poultry skin \sim poultry fat





General principles

Occurrence data

Consumption data

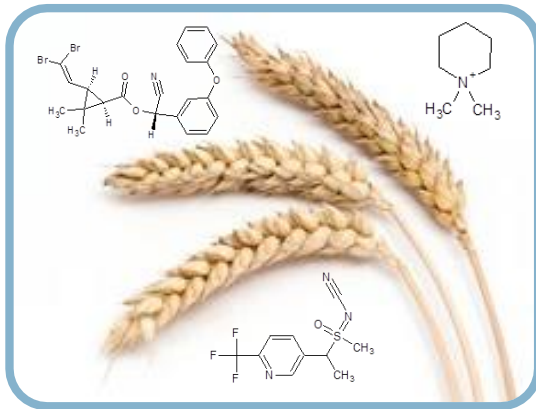
Exposure model

The **EFSA Comprehensive Database** contains:

- *24-hour recall* or *dietary record* surveys
- data collected at individual level (94,532 individuals)
- most recent data within each country (51 surveys, 23 countries)
- random sample at **national level**
 - different age classes, from infants to elderly
 - special population groups



Occurrence



RPC Model



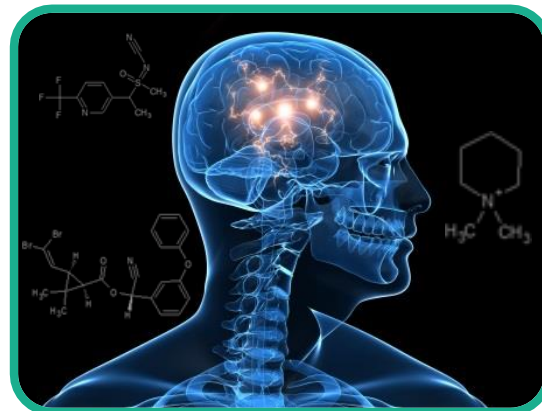
Consumption



Data availability:

- Specific food sector areas
e.g. pesticide residues, GMOs, feed additives, ...
- Raw primary commodities (RPC) only
single-component foods, unaltered by processing

Exposure



Database also includes:

- RPC derivatives
single-component foods, altered by processing
- Composite foods
foods consisting of multiple components

Consumption data - RPC Model



Composite foods



**Raw Primary
Commodities**



RPC derivatives

1. Disaggregation step
Ratio of ingredients

2. Conversion step
Reverse yield factors



General principles

Occurrence data

Consumption data

Exposure model

Chronic exposure assessment

- Exclude dietary surveys with 1 reporting day
- Calculate total chronic exposure for each individual
- Derive mean and P95 exposure per survey (total population)

Acute exposure assessment

- Calculate acute exposure for each food and consumption day
- Derive P95 exposure per food and survey (consumers only)

Individual chronic consumption data







Peter

 **KG** 18 kg

Food categories



	Consumption DAY 1 (g)	Consumption DAY 2 (g)	Average consumption (g/day)
	150	250	200
	65	0	32.5
	200	100	150
	0	15	7.5

Individual chronic exposure calculation



Peter

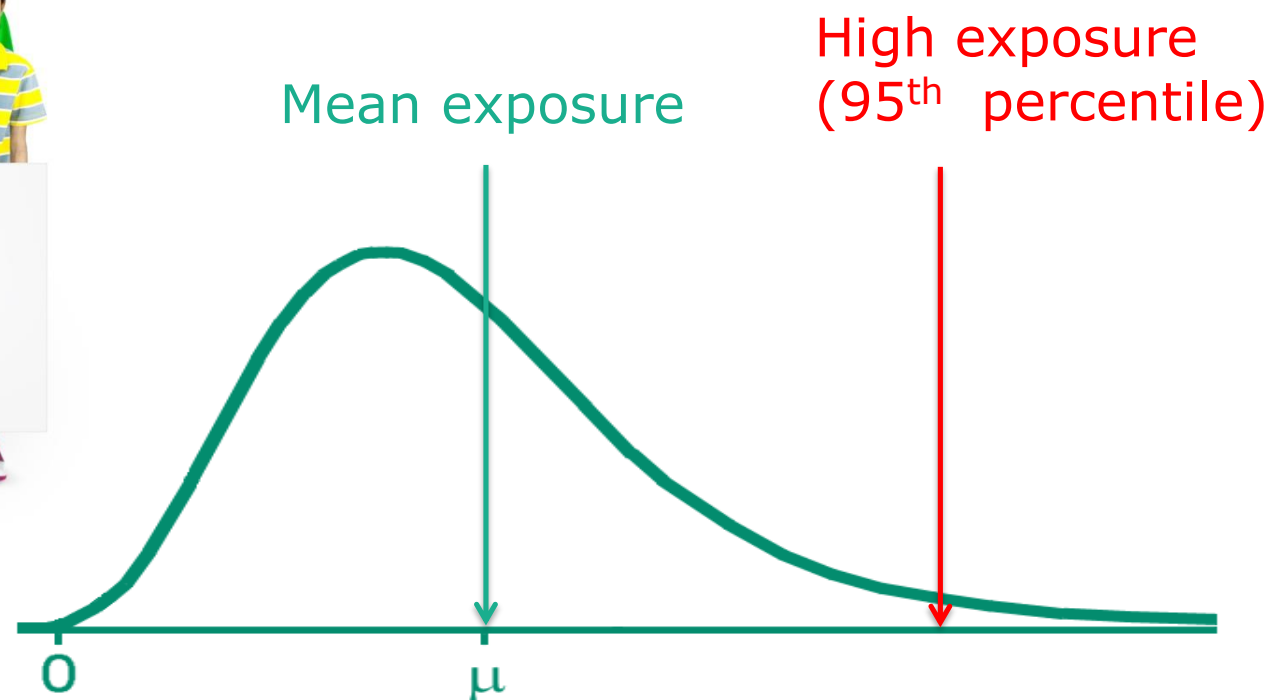
KG 18 kg

Food categories



Average consumption (g/day)	Concentration (mg/kg)	Chronic exposure (mg/day)
200	1.8	0.36
32.5	30	0.98
150	0.75	0.11
7.5	2	0.02
Total chronic exposure in <u>mg per day</u> :		1.47
Total chronic exposure in <u>mg/kg bw per day</u> :		0.08

Distribution of individual chronic exposures



FACE Calculator

- ➔ ***Feed Additives Consumer Exposure Calculator***
(i.e. online tool implementing the exposure model)
- ➔ ***Version 1.1, February 2019***
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/applications/feedadditives/tools>
- ➔ ***Registration required!***
Send an email to data.collection@efsa.europa.eu



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Thank you!