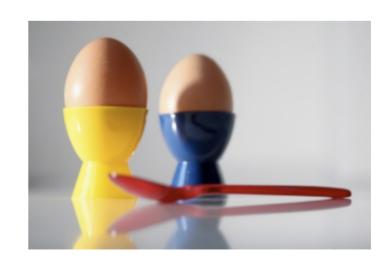


Risk assessment of fipronil – a German perspective

Andreas Hensel



Chronology of the fipronil incident in 2017 (selection)

• 1st RASFF notification Kat II 'other message'; sample from May 2017, maximum concentration 1.2 mg/kg; Detection of "Dega 16" and "Copper Boost"

First request to BfR for a "short-term risk assessment" (Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, BMEL)

Request for "Residues of fipronil in food of animal origin" (BMEL)

30 Jul

• 1st BfR opinion on acute risk assessment in preparation online (BfR)

3 Aug

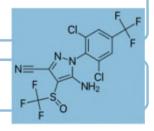
- "Incident" proclaimed (BMEL)
- 12 federal states affected

1st Meeting "incident core team" followed by different conference calls between Federal government and the Federal States

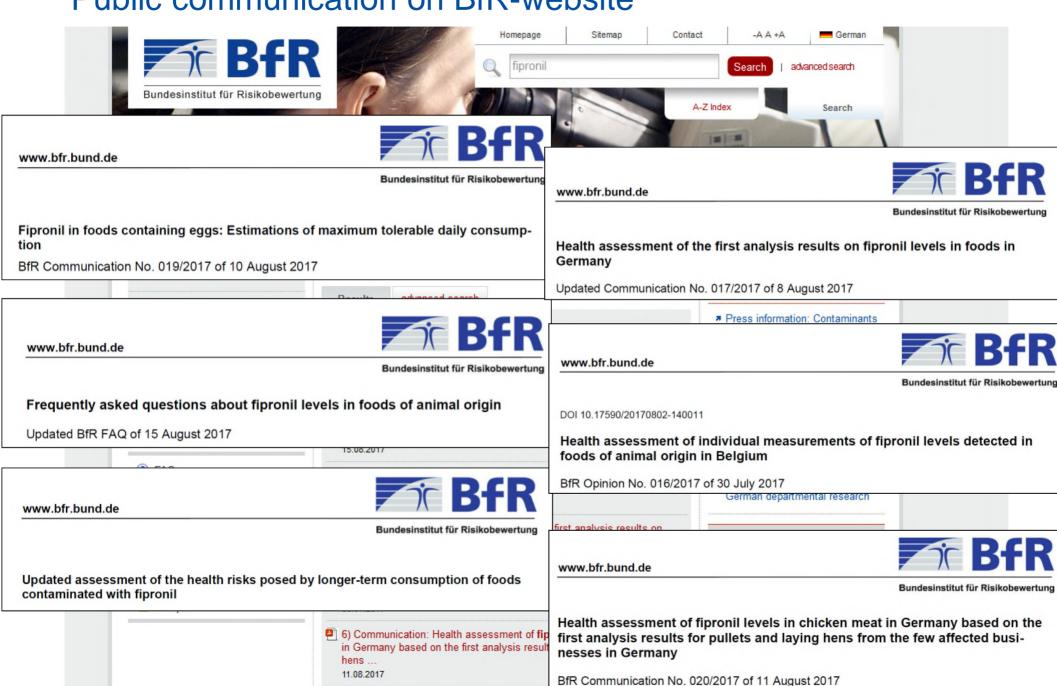
FAQs and, Updated Evaluation of chronic exposure published (BfR)

4 Sep

"Incident" terminated (BMEL)



Public communication on BfR-website



DISPITIENTO A

BfR Opinion No. 016/2017: Health assessment of individual measurements of fipronil levels detected in foods of animal origin in Belgium (30th July 2017)

What fundamental effects can fipronil have?

- > Fipronil is acutely toxic in animal experiments when ingested orally, absorbed through the skin, or when inhaled. The substance is not a skin or eye irritant and does not cause any allergic skin reactions.
- Fipronil has a toxic effect on the nervous system in tests with rats, mice, dogs and rabbits, but these effects are reversible in adult animals.
- > Depending on the dose, neurotoxicity is observed in the offspring of rats after the mother animals have ingested the substance. Toxic liver effects are also observed in rats and mice
- According to the current state of scientific knowledge, fipronil is not classified as mutagenic or carcinogenic

BfR Opinion No. 016/2017: Health assessment of individual measurements of fipronil levels detected in foods of animal origin in Belgium (30th July 2017)

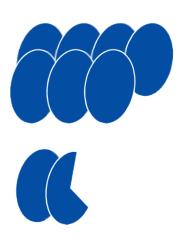
Are any health risks connected with consumption of foods containing fipronil?

- With regard to consumption of foods containing fipronil within 24 h and based on the currently available information and German consumption data, an exceedance of the acute reference dose (ARfD) does not result for any of the consumer groups observed in Germany. A health risk for children through the acute intake of Fipronil containing eggs is possible
- > According to current scientific knowledge, an exceedance of the ADI value would not result for consumers, including children, through the longer-term consumption of foods containing fipronil.
- > This preliminary assessment is based on principles for pesticide risk assessment and the data currently available to the BfR.

Fipronil incident – Risk assessment of acute intake

Content of Fipronil in chicken meat or eggs that does not lead to an exceedance of the ARfD for Fipronil for any of the concidered consumer groups

- 0.72 mg/kg in Eggs
- 0.77 mg/kg in Meat
- Amount of eggs with the maximal Fipronil content of 1.2 mg/kg that could be consumed per day without exceeding the ARfD
 - Adult (65 kg bw): 7 Eggs* per day
 - Child (16.15 kg bw): 1.7 Eggs* per day



Eggs

0.72 mg/kg



Meat

0.77 mg/kg

^{*}Fipronil content: 1.2 mg/kg; Weight: 70 g / egg

European starting points for risk assessment

Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)

after consultation with EFSA and WHO: ARfD of 0,009 mg/kg body weight (EFSA)

MRLs, residue definitions, ADI, ARfD

based on EU Pesticides database:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticidesdatabase/public/?event=homepage&language=EN

Consumption Data and Models

FFSA PRIMo Model

https://www.efsa.europa.eu/de/applications/pesticides/tools additionally in Germany: NVS 2 Model (children and adults)

Processing Factors

to account for concentration/dilution effects during processing and distribution of fipronil within the food

Contact to partner organizations

Country	Time of contact	Information Exchange	active collaboration
Belgium	at the beginning of the incident	Risk assessments Communication (prelimnary information)	Mail exchange
The Netherlands	at the beginning of the incident	Risk assessments Communication (prelimnary information)	Telefonconferences and bilateral calls Mail exchange
Austria	Contacted by BfR on 10.08.2017	no	no
France	Contacted by BfR on 10.08.2017	Request for Information via Mail	Mail exchange (at the end of the incident)

→ Improvement is necessary

Ongoing processes in Germany

- Federal Control Plan
 - Monitoring until 31st October 2017
 - Approx. 800 samples
 - Testing for Fipronil and its metabolites in processed products
 - Results expected in December 2017
- National Residue Control Plan (NRCP)
 - Long-term control of residues
 - Focus on Fipronil added to the Plan 2018 and 2019
- > EU-Adhoc-Program
 - Results expected in November 2017

Challenges (1)

 Exchange of information, data, and risk assessments (including divers versions in national languages)

How can we strengthen international collaboration?

 Founding of joint working groups for risk assessment in times of transnational incidents/crisis (also virtual)

Is there a necessity for such activities? How can we implement this?

- Possible role of EFSA as a coordinator in transnational crisis
 How can EFSA give support in cases of transnational crisis?
- Conflict of food fraud and illegal use of products/substances in contrast to food safety/public health

Is there a priority of legal investigations/prosecution?

Challenges (2)

 Risk communication regarding vulnerable groups (children, pregnant and breastfeeding woman)

Is there a necessity for harmonized communication?

- Collection of supply chain data is unstructured.
 When, finally, do we start to collect data in a meaningful way?
- Harmonization of risk assessment strategies

 How can we avoid different results in risk assessments as a consequence
 of using ARfDs or consumption studies from different national
 backgrounds?
- Assessment of products/substances with multi-functional use (veterinary drug, biocide, pesticide)

How can we implement a collaboration of affected departments or organizations at a very early stage?



Thank you for your attention

Andreas Hensel

German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

Max-Dohrn-Str. 8-10 • 10589 Berlin

Phone +49 30 - 184 12 - 0 • Fax +49 30 - 184 12 - 47 41

bfr@bfr.bund.de • www.bfr.bund.de