

**72nd Advisory Forum meeting  
Reykjavik, Iceland, 03-04.07.2019**

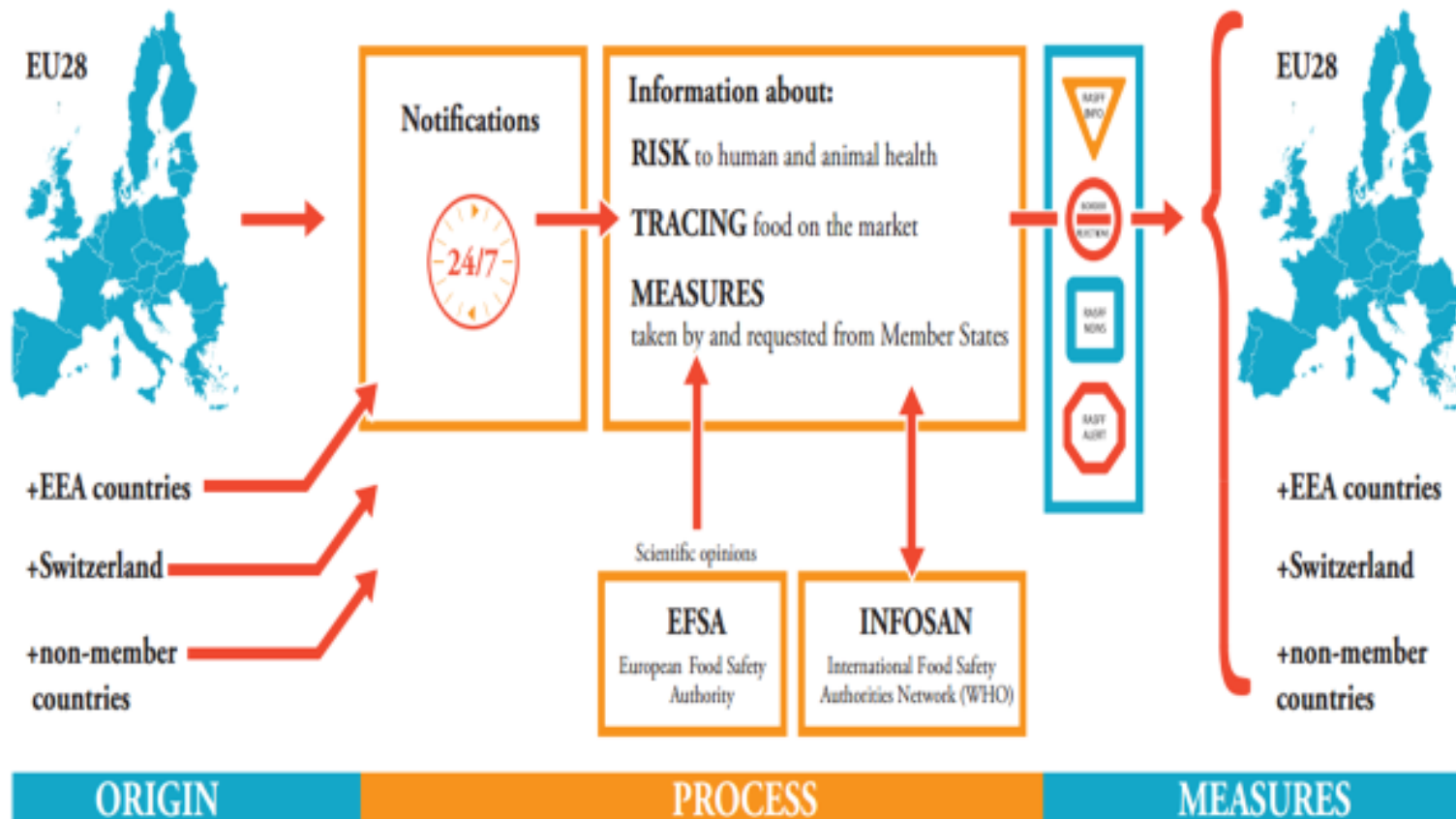
# **Risk evaluation tool for chemical contaminants in the context of RASFF**

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SCER Unit – RASFF contact point

Trusted science for safe food

## How does RASFF work



- **Develop a tool** to harmonise risk evaluation
- Propose **methodology for a risk-based classification** of RASFF notifications on contaminants
- Based on science but practical
- Application areas (examples):
  - Industrial and environmental contaminants
  - Heavy metals
  - Mycotoxins and other biotoxins
  - Migration from food contact materials
  - Residues of pharmacologically active substances

- EFSA staff (SCER, DATA, CONTAM, FIP) and external experts
- 3 Work Packages (WP):
  - WP1 Toxicological parameters
  - WP2 Estimating exposure
  - WP3 IT tool
- Consultation with RASFF network





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**Risk evaluation of chemical contaminants in food in the context of RASFF notifications**

Rapid Assessment of Contaminant Exposure tool (RACE)

Peter Füst, Maria Rosaria Milana, Karla Pfaff, Christina Tlustos, Christiane Vleminckx, Davide Arcella, Eric Barthélémy, Paolo Colombo, Tilemachos Goumperis, Luca Pasinato, Ruth Roldán Torres, Ana Afonso ... [See fewer authors](#) ^

First published: 15 May 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.2903/sp.efsa.2019.EN-1625>

**Requestor:** European Commission  
**Question number:** EFSA-Q-2019-00005

<https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/sp.efsa.2019.EN-1625>

WP1 Toxicological parameters



- EU legislation
- Past notifications - RASFF database
- **EFSA Scientific publications\***:
  - Contaminants in food and feed
  - Substances which are both genotoxic and carcinogenic
  - Margin of Exposure (MoE) approach
  - Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)
  - Reference Points for Action (RPAs)
  - etc.
- **Peer-reviewed publications\***

\*Note: full name of publications in Annex

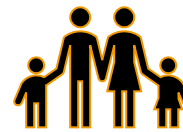
- Identification of potential genotoxic and carcinogenic properties of the contaminant
- Available HBGV (ARfD, TDI, TWI, TMI, etc)
- Available Reference Point (NOAEL, BMDL)
- Use of the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) approach
- Exposure assessment
- Output

No risk;  
Low probability of adverse  
health effects;  
Low concern for public health

Risk / Potential risk



## WP2 Estimating exposure



- Collected from EU Member States
- Stored in the EFSA Comprehensive European Food Consumption Database



- A common language
- Developed and maintained by EFSA
- Clearly defined groups
- Parent-child structure



WP3 IT tool



# Example: 100 µg/kg TTX (tetrodotoxin) in mussels

Trigger: analytical result showing potential concern or exceedance of legal limits

0. Is the compound genotoxic and carcinogenic?

No

1. Is there an ARfD available?

Yes

8. Exposure assessment  
Is exposure > HBGV

EFSA, 2017: ARfD 0.25 µg/kg bw

## FoodEx2:

▲ Fish, seafood, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates

▷ ○ Fish (meat) [A026V]

▷ ○ Fish offal [A02EH]

▷ ○ Crustaceans [A02FD]

▲ ○ Molluscs [A02GM]

● Freshwater molluscs [A02HY]

▷ ● Abalones, winkles, conchs [A02GS]

▷ ● Oysters [A02HG]

▷ ● Mussels [A02HF]

## IT tool: summary outcome\*

| Population group | Mean  | 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Infants          | 21.0  |                             |
| Toddlers         | 130.7 |                             |
| Other children   | 220.5 |                             |
| Adolescents      | 130.5 | 41.0                        |
| Adults           | 80.6  | 92.6                        |
| Elderly          | 78.5  |                             |
| Very elderly     | 138.7 |                             |
| Pregnant women   | 42.5  |                             |

| Survey's country | Mean  | 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Austria          | 66.5  |                             |
| Belgium          | 158.5 |                             |
| Bulgaria         | 102.6 |                             |
| Czech Republic   | 19.0  |                             |
| Germany          | 100.0 |                             |
| Denmark          | 2.5   | 3.0                         |
| Spain            | 44.3  | 41.0                        |
| Finland          | 19.1  |                             |
| France           | 130.7 | 71.4                        |

\*values are example only

# Considerations in characterising the risk

Outcome of the  
Decision Tree

RASFF terminology

No risk;  
Low probability of adverse  
health effects;  
Low concern for public health

Risk / Potential risk

Rate of exceedance;  
Population categories exposed;  
Severity of the effect;  
Duration of exposure;  
Characteristics of the food

No risk

Not serious risk

Serious risk

# In summary

Analytical  
results

Use of the  
tool

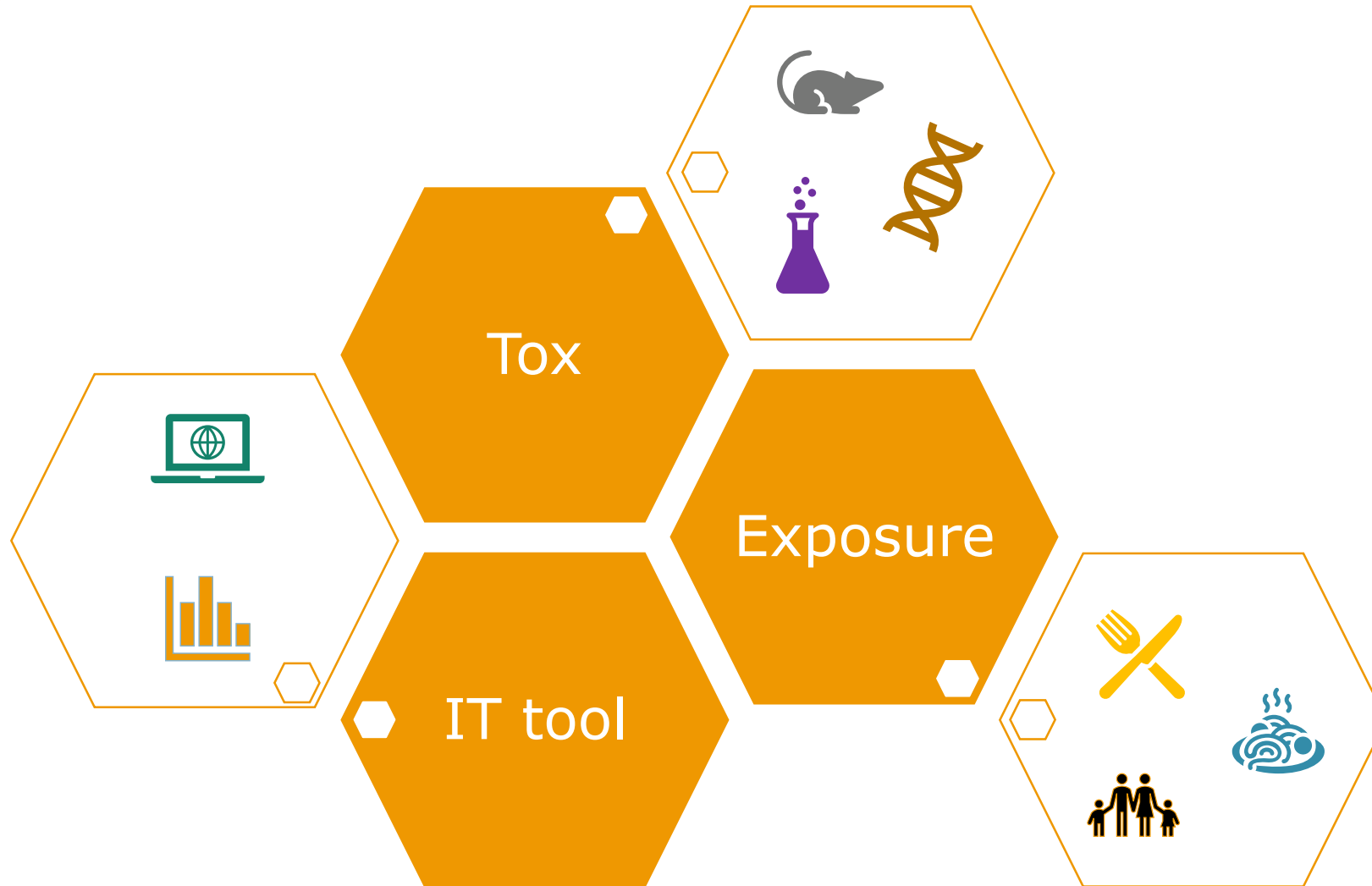
OUTCOME



- Not risk assessment (time /data requirements)
- Transparent evaluation
- Accept uncertainty

- Tool access  
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/microstrategy/race>
- Tool manual => **Appendix J**
- Tool registration  
[sc.secretariat@efsa.europa.eu](mailto:sc.secretariat@efsa.europa.eu)
- Technical support by EFSA
- Feedback from RASFF network  
[sc.secretariat@efsa.europa.eu](mailto:sc.secretariat@efsa.europa.eu)
- Future developments





Thank you!

Any questions?

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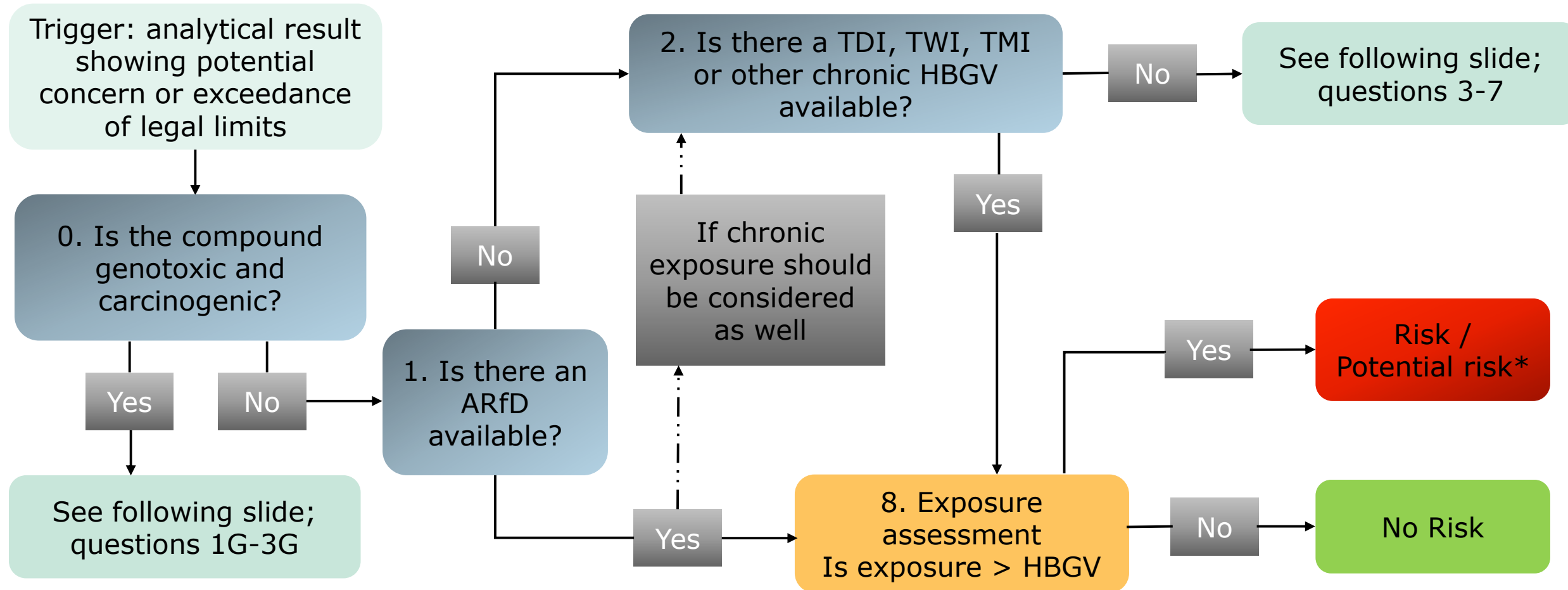


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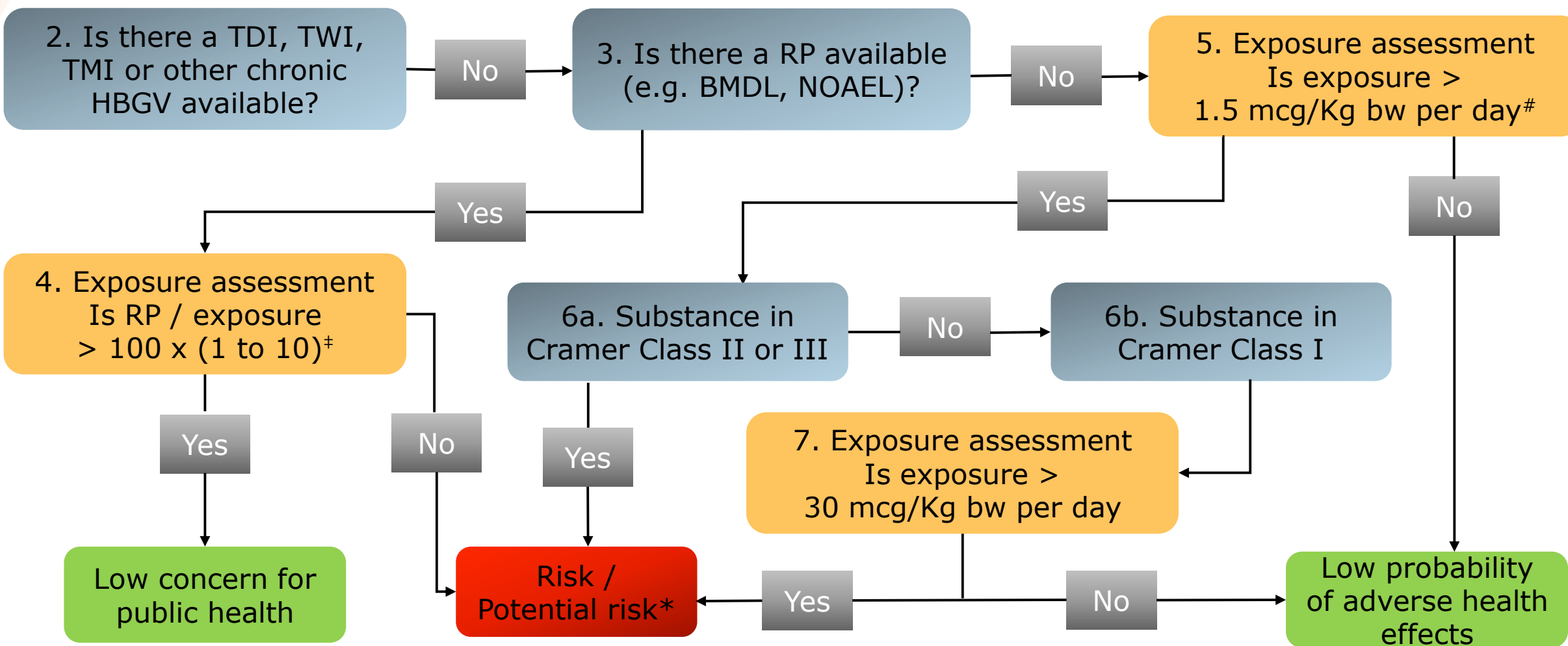
# Annex

# Non-genotoxic, non carcinogenic substances 1/2



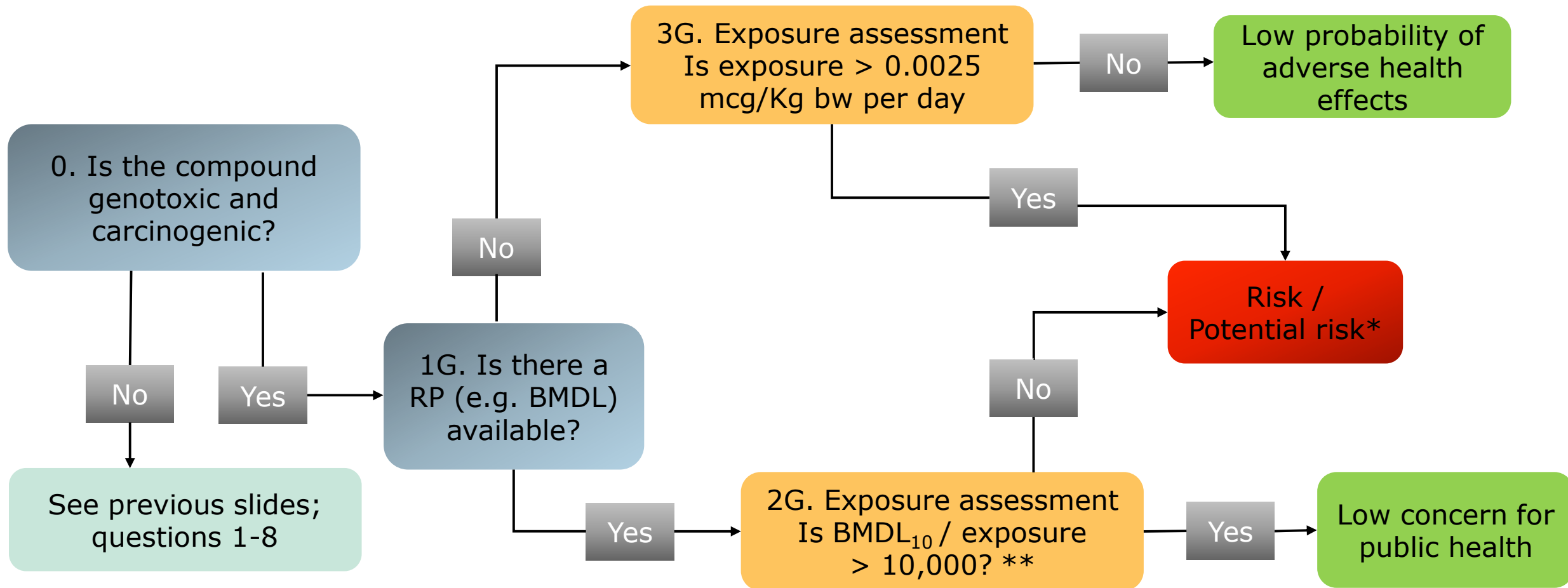
\*depending also on rate of exceedance, food, population category/ies exposed etc.  
Note: draft decision tree for food contaminants and food contact materials

# Non-genotoxic and non carcinogenic substances 2



\*depending also on rate of exceedance, food, population category/ies exposed etc. ‡margin to be defined; # for organophosphates and carbamates the threshold is 0.3 mcg/kg bw. per day

# Genotoxic and carcinogenic substances

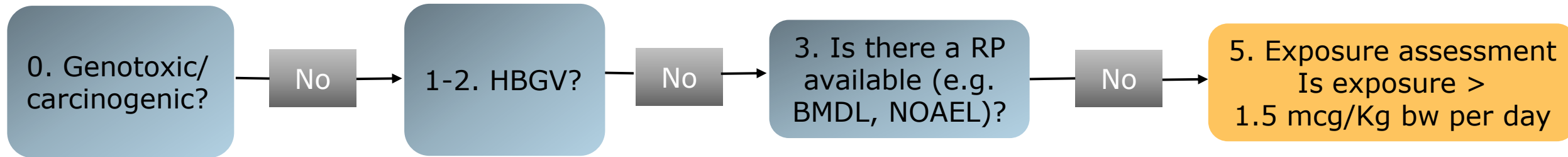


\*depending also on rate of exceedance, food, population category/ies exposed etc.

\*\*In the absence of BMDL, if T25 is available then a margin of 25,000 shall be considered.

Note: draft decision tree for food contaminants and food contact materials

# Example: 50 µg/kg beauvericin (BEA) in dried pasta



No HBGV or RP are available

## FoodEx2:

- ▲ ▲ Grains and grain-based products [A000J]
  - ▷ ▲ Cereals and cereal primary derivatives [A000K]
  - ▷ ▲ Bread and similar products [A004V]
  - ▲ ▲ Pasta, doughs and similar products [A04QT]
    - ▲ ▲ Pasta and similar products [A007D]
      - ▲ ○ Pasta, plain (not stuffed), uncooked [A007L]
        - Pasta wholemeal [A04LC]
        - ▷ ● Fresh pasta [A007F]
        - ▲ ● Dried pasta [A007L]
          - Dried egg pasta [A007M]
          - Dried durum pasta [A007P]

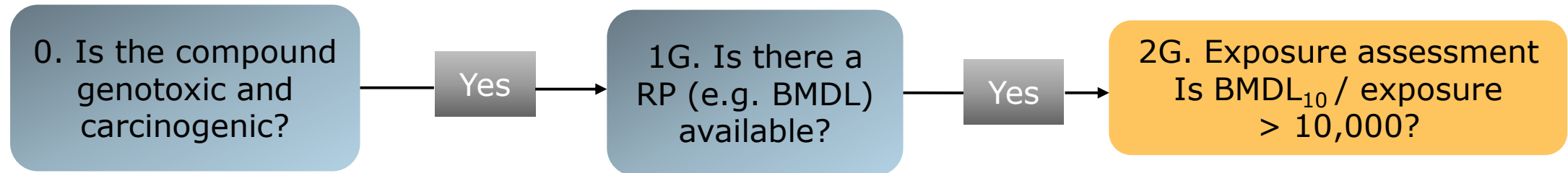
## IT tool: summary outcome\*

| Population group | Mean  | 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Infants          | 0.292 |                             |
| Toddlers         | 0.167 | 0.211                       |
| Other children   | 0.118 | 0.240                       |
| Adolescents      | 0.078 | 0.172                       |
| Adults           | 0.041 | 0.081                       |
| Elderly          | 0.039 | 0.078                       |
| Very elderly     | 0.041 | 0.084                       |
| Pregnant women   | 0.070 | 0.127                       |

| Survey's country | Mean  | 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Bulgaria         | 0.090 | 0.138                       |
| Germany          | 0.099 | 0.222                       |
| Estonia          | 0.109 |                             |
| Spain            | 0.078 | 0.211                       |
| Finland          | 0.051 | 0.105                       |
| France           | 0.040 | 0.116                       |
| United Kingdom   | 0.063 |                             |
| Greece           | 0.083 | 0.182                       |
| Hungary          | 0.018 |                             |










\*values are example only

# Example: 127.63 µg/kg PAH4 in dried garlic



EFSA, 2008: BMDL<sub>10</sub> 340 µg/kg bw/day

## FoodEx2:

- ▀  Vegetables and vegetable products [A00FJ]
  - ▷  Leafy vegetables [A00KR]
- ▀  Processed or preserved vegetables and similar [A00ZA]
  - ▷  Processed tomato products [A04MB]
  - ▷  Fermented or pickled vegetables [A00ZH]
  - ▷  Vegetable puree or paste [A0F3F]
  - ▷  Salted vegetables [A0ETR]
  - ▷  Candied or sugar preserved vegetables [A0ETS]
  - ▷  Dried vegetables [A00ZQ]

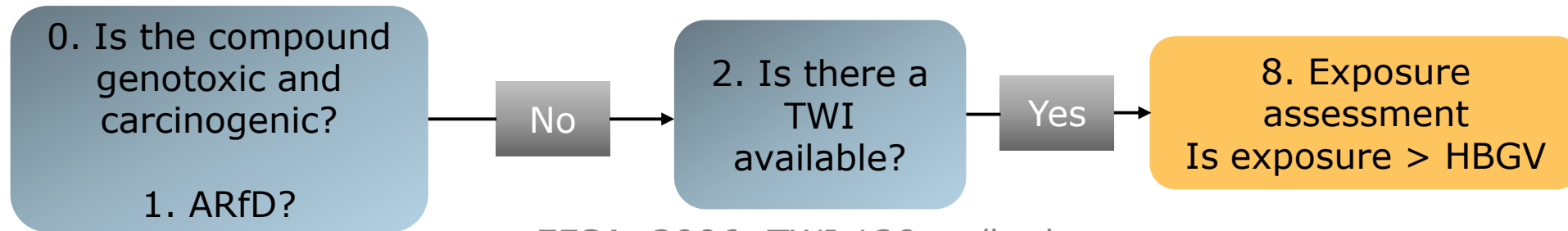
## IT tool: summary outcome\*

| Population group | Mean    | 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile |
|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Toddlers         | 1,141   |                             |
| Other children   | 2,163   |                             |
| Adolescents      | 22,792  |                             |
| Adults           | 10,435  | 7,974                       |
| Elderly          | 5,279   |                             |
| Very elderly     | 66,643  |                             |
| Pregnant women   | 112,441 |                             |
| Lactating women  | 121,598 |                             |

\*values are example only



# Example: 47 µg/kg ochratoxin (OTA) in dried mulberries



EFSA, 2006: TWI 120 ng/kg bw

## IT tool: summary outcome\*

### FoodEx2:

- ▷ ▲ Grains and grain-based products [A000J]
- ▷ ▲ Vegetables and vegetable products [A00FJ]
- ▷ ▲ Starchy roots or tubers and products thereof, sugar plants [A00ZR]
- ▷ ▲ Legumes, nuts, oilseeds and spices [A011X]
- ▲ Fruit and fruit products [A01BS]
  - ▷ ○ Fruit used as fruit [A04RK]
  - ▲ Processed fruit products [A01ML]
    - ▲ ○ Dried fruit [A01MA]

| Population group | Mean | 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Infants          | 608  | 723                         |
| Toddlers         | 758  | 764                         |
| Other children   | 165  | 524                         |
| Adolescents      | 169  | 258                         |
| Adults           | 142  | 472                         |
| Elderly          | 138  | 540                         |
| Very elderly     | 119  |                             |
| Pregnant women   | 156  | 399                         |
| Lactating women  | 152  |                             |

\*values are example only

## EFSA Scientific outputs

- Opinion of the Scientific Committee on a request from EFSA related to a harmonised approach for risk assessment of substances which are both Genotoxic and Carcinogenic. EFSA Scientific Committee, 2005 ; DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2005.282
- Statement on the applicability of the Margin of Exposure approach for the safety assessment of impurities which are both genotoxic and carcinogenic in substances added to food/feed- EFSA Scientific Committee, 2012; DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2012.2578
- EFSA Scientific Committee, 2012. Scientific opinion on exploring options for providing advice about possible human health risks based on the concept of Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) - DOI: 10.2903/j.efsa.2012.2750
- Alexander J, Benford D, Boobis A, Eskola M, Fink-Gremmels J, Fürst P, Heppner C, Schlatter J, van Leeuwen R; Special Issue: Risk assessment of contaminants in food and feed. EFSA Journal 2012;10(10):s1004. [12 pp.]. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2012.s1004.
- Risk assessment of contaminants in food and feed, EFSA CONTAM, 2012 ; DOI:10.2903/j.efsa.2012.s1004
- EFSA CONTAM Panel, 2013. Guidance on methodological principles and scientific methods to be taken into account when establishing Reference Points for Action (RPAs) for non-allowed pharmacologically active substances present in food of animal origin. EFSA Journal 2013;11(4):3195, 24 pp.

## Peer-reviewed publications

- Benford D. et al. Application of the Margin of Exposure (MOE) approach to substances in food that are genotoxic and carcinogenic, Food and Chemical Toxicology 48(2-24), 2010.
- Kroes R. et al. Structure-based thresholds of toxicological concern (TTC): guidance for application to substances present at low levels in the diet, Food and Chemical Toxicology 42(65-83), 2004.



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