Requirements on consumption data for the use in exposure assessment of pesticide residues in food

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Christian Sieke
Overview

1. Estimation of dietary exposure
   • Definitions
   • General principle
   • Different kinds of exposure

2. Requirements on food consumption data
   • General requirements
   • Acute exposure
   • Chronic exposure
   • Cumulative exposure

3. Food consumption databases

4. Recommendations
Residues of plant protection products (pesticides):

one or more substances present in or on plants or products of plant origin, edible animal products or elsewhere in the environment and resulting from the use of a plant protection product, including their metabolites and products resulting from their degradation or reaction.

**Pre-regulation - prospective assessment**

- Risk assessment
- Estimation of Maximum Residue Levels

**Post-regulation - retrospective assessment**

- Enforcement/Monitoring of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)
- Risk assessment in context of the Rapid Alert System
Estimation of dietary exposure

\[ \text{RISK} = f(\text{HAZARD}, \text{EXPOSURE}) \]

hazard = toxicity of the pesticide

\[ \text{EXPOSURE} = \text{Intake of the pesticide via food and drinking water} \]

\[ = f(\text{RESIDUE}, \text{CONSUMPTION}) \]
Estimation of dietary exposure

General equation:

Exposure = food pesticide concentration • food consumption • body weight

„Consumption“ = amount of food consumed
„Dietary exposure“ = amount of pesticide ingested via food

- Short-term exposure covers a period of 24 hours
- Long-term exposure covers average daily exposure over the entire lifetime

The resulting dietary exposure estimate is compared with the relevant toxicological reference value

- ARfD Acute Reference Dose
- ADI Acceptable Daily Intake
# Estimation of dietary exposure

## Single pesticide residues
- Only one pesticide
- Routinely used
- Short-term exposure
- Long-term exposure
- Deterministic approach
- (Probabilistic approach)

## Multiple residues
- More than one pesticide
- Not yet routinely used, EFSA PPR opinion May 2008 expected
- Short-term exposure
- Long-term exposure
- (Deterministic approach)
- Probabilistic approach

**Different requirements on consumption data needed**
Food consumption data – general requirements

In general there is a lack of consumption data for most of the EU member states, and the existing food surveys apply different methodologies, are not all up-to-date, and cover different population subgroups.


Consumption data should

be representative for the consumption over the whole year, the gender, the age and the socioeconomic characteristics of the population.

- cover sensitive subgroups (e.g. young children)
- cover consumption patterns for individuals at the upper end of distribution
- cover demographic characteristics of the individuals sampled
- Information on body weight of individuals
- Information on seasons and days of week
Food consumption data – general requirements

Data reporting – required information

• If only summary data are available
  ➢ Commodity
  ➢ Type of commodity (raw, juice, juice concentrate etc.)
  ➢ Statistical information (e.g. selected percentile, number of consumers)
  ➢ Selected subgroup (e.g. general population, consumers only, heavy consumers)
  ➢ Consumers data (e.g. mean/median body weight, age, gender)
  ➢ Sampling method and time-frame of the sample (e.g. consumption per meal, person-days, averages across various survey days)

• Reporting at individual respondent level
  ➢ Multiple food intake per day and person
  ➢ Identification of specific subgroups on individual level
  ➢ Estimation of distributions of food consumption

Deterministic approach, single pesticide only
Probabilistic approach, multiple residues
Food consumption data – general requirements

Regulation (EC) No 178/2006 of 1 February 2006:
Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 listing the food and feed products to which MRLs for pesticide residues apply

Data reporting - required information

• Aggregation level
  - Format that allows matching the consumption data with the residue data in the dietary exposure assessment (“translation”)
  - Individual recipes used to reflect back to the different raw commodities (Use of standard recipes introduce some uncertainty)
  - In case of processed food the contribution of raw commodities is added to the daily food amount per person (e.g. apples includes apples in baked apple pie and apple juice)
**Data requirements – acute exposure**

**FAO/WHO-Workshop (Annapolis, 2005)**

[www.who.int/entity/ipcs/food/exposure_assessment.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/ipcs/food/exposure_assessment.pdf)

**Recommendations**

- Large portion (LP) should be based on the 97.5\textsuperscript{th} percentile of individual consumers from national survey results.
- If a food consumption survey includes multiple days of record per participant, individual consumer days should be used.
- Estimating exposure in a single commodity use food consumption data for only those people who consume the single food (consumers only).
- Estimations in multiple commodities should be conducted for both consumers only and total survey population.
- Commodity eaten predominately fresh (apples): LP derived for raw commodity.
- Commodity consumed processed (cereals): LP should relate to the processed commodity (bread, flour).
Data requirements – chronic exposure

FAO/WHO-Workshop (Annapolis, 2005)

www.who.int/entity/ipcs/food/exposure_assessment.pdf

Difficult to obtain representative data to reflect lifetime exposure (data collected over a period of few days)

Recommendations

- Data from surveys needs to be adjusted for the estimation of long-term consumption
- As approximation for a specific food, use the overall average food consumption on a national or group level
- Methods combining food frequency data with information on the amount of consumption
- Statistical models that use the correlation among the days of consumption to estimate the typical intake
Data requirements – cumulative exposure

EFSA-Workshop (Parma, 2006)

Recommendations

- In dietary surveys, data should be collected on separate, non-consecutive days rather than on consecutive days
- Raw data of all the different food consumption surveys should be made available rather than aggregated consumption data
- Food codes used for consumption surveys and residue monitoring programs should be harmonized
- EFSA should conduct a EU-wide food survey that is representative for all the 27 Member States
Estimation of dietary exposure

**Single pesticide residues**
- Only one pesticide
- Short-term exposure, one commodity
- Deterministic method
- Large portion (LP) 97.5th percentile, eaters only
- Long-term exposure, more than one commodity
- Mean value of all consumption data

**Multiple residues**
- More than one pesticide
- Short-term exposure, one or more than one commodity
- Probabilistic method
- Distribution of consumption data
  - single commodity: eaters only
  - > 1 commodities: total survey population
- Long-term exposure, more than one commodity
- Distribution of all consumption data
Food consumption databases

Food consumption surveys (FCS) at an individual or household level

- Records/food diaries
- Food frequency questionnaires
- Dietary recall
- Total diet survey

Food production statistics (FPS)

Represent foods available for consumption for the whole population, typically in the raw form as produced.

Data collected on population-based methods represent the total annual amount of a commodity available for domestic consumption per year:

annual consumption ÷ 365 = daily consumption

Food balance sheets (about 15% overestimation, e.g. WHO GEMS/Food Cluster diets)
**Food consumption databases - used by BfR**

**VELS-Model DE**

(Verzehrsstudie zur Ermittlung der Lebensmittelaufnahme von Säuglingen und Kleinkindern für die Abschätzung eines akuten Toxizitätsrisikos durch Rückstände von PSM)

- consumption data for children (collected 2001/2002)
- age: 2 to <5 years
- average body weight: 16,15 kg
  [http://www.bfr.bund.de](http://www.bfr.bund.de)

**New national consumption study (NVS II) DE**

- raw data 2008, not yet evaluated
- age: 14 – 80 years

**WHO/FAO JMPR-Model**

- acute: 8 national consumption studies
- chronic: 13 cluster diets

**EFSA-Model (PRAPER¹ collected national consumption models)**

- 19 acute and 22 chronic European diets

¹PRAPER: Pesticide Risk Assessment Peer Review Unit
Recommendations

Scientific Opinion of the PPR Panel on request by EFSA on cumulative dietary risk assessment of pesticide residues
Publication expected for May 2008

- Overview of the food consumption data available at European level
- How to use them in dietary exposure assessment of pesticide residues

Recommendations with regard to food consumption data

- Raw survey data from national food consumption databases should be accessible for risk assessment purposes
- A harmonized consumption survey be performed on the European level, e.g. along the lines of the 4 European GEMS/Food cluster diets, and not along the lines of country borders

(further recommendations for cumulative dietary risk assessment!)
Thank you for your attention

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Probabilistic exposure assessment

Calculation of exposition under consideration of probability
## Estimation of dietary exposure – point estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic exposure</th>
<th>Acute exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim:</strong></td>
<td>Maximum daily intake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily intake over lifetime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicological threshold value:</strong></td>
<td>Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumption:</strong></td>
<td>97.5th percentile daily consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average consumption of all days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residue:</strong></td>
<td>Highest residue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervised trials median residue (STMR) incl. values &lt; LOQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Estimation of dietary exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Deterministic approach</strong></th>
<th><strong>Probabilistic approach</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single portion</td>
<td>Distribution of consumption data based on individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One residue concentration</td>
<td>Distribution of residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimation for a single commodity (acute)</td>
<td>Consideration of more than one commodity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple, transparent; model accepted in EU and at international level</td>
<td>Highly expensive on data, modeling. Model not yet accepted in EU and at international level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overestimation of exposure, combination of worst-case assumptions</td>
<td>Result more realistic, depends from the parameters selected, „black box“</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example – German VELS Study

- Multi center study on 9 local points in Germany
- Study duration from June 2001 to September 2002
- 816 children aged from 6 months to 4 years
- Prospective food consumption survey:
  - 3-days weight protocol by the mothers
  - recovery after 3-6 months (infants after 4-8 weeks)
VELS Data – e. g. apple, pear

Consumption per day and person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person No</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Apples, raw in g</th>
<th>Pears, raw in g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>206,00</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>63,51</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean daily consumption per person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person No</th>
<th>Apples, raw in g</th>
<th>Pears, raw in g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>44,92</td>
<td>2,67</td>
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</table>