



# Processing factors for pesticide residues in food

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# What are we talking about?

**Concentration  
in unprocessed  
food**

**Processing  
factor**

**Concentration  
in processed  
food**

- Effect of processing on food
- Effect of processing on chemical
- Mainly used for pesticides

**Amount  
unprocessed  
food**

**Yield factor**

**Amount  
processed  
food**

- Effect of processing on food
- Dilution/concentration factor
- Process-specific

**Chemical  
in unprocessed  
food**

**Loss factor**

**Chemical  
in processed  
food**

- Effect of processing on chemical
- Process-specific
- Chemical-specific

# Legal requirements

## Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

- Approval criteria for pesticide active substances
- "...reliably predict ... the effects of processing and/or mixing..."

## Commission Regulation (EU) No 283/2013

- Data requirements for pesticide active substances
- Studies for the effect of processing on residues (nature/magnitude)

## Regulation (EC) No 396/2005

- EFSA to derive PFs when assessing Maximum Residue Levels (MRL)
- Annex VI – List of processing factors

➤ **Why is Annex VI still empty ?**

# Why is Annex VI still empty ?

## Guidance and data requirements

- How to assess processing studies?
- Most relevant processed commodities?

## Databases on processing factors

- Only available at national level

## Dietary exposure assessment

- Pesticide Residues Intake Model (PRIMo)
- Limited data for processed commodities

**Procurement  
BfR/BPI/RIVM**

# Procurement BfR / BPI / RIVM

## Timelines

December 2016 – November 2018

### Objective 1

Compendium of Representative Processing Techniques investigated in regulatory studies for pesticides

### Objective 2

Linking the processing techniques investigated in regulatory studies with the EFSA food classification and description system, FoodEx2

### Objective 3

European database of processing factors for pesticides in food

# Objectives 1 & 2

## Compendium on processing techniques

- Analysis of available processing studies
- Selection of most relevant processes
- Elaboration of flowcharts
- Identification of the final and intermediate products

## Linking with FoodEx2 classification

- Derive FoodEx2 code for each final product
- Identify key facets for the processing technique

# Objective 3 – Data and methodology

## Processing studies considered

- EFSA Conclusions and Scientific Reports (Reg. 1107/2009)
- EFSA Reasoned Opinions (Article 12 of Reg. 396/2005)
- issued until 30/06/2016

## Assessment criteria

- Representativeness (see objective 1)
- Mass balance
- Storage stability
- Analytical aspects
- Calculation of median processing factors

# Objective 3 - Outcome

## Individual processing factors (5731)

- 866 studies
- 143 active substances
- 222 processed commodities
- 2941 acceptable; 1151 indicative

## Median processing factors (1192)

- 125 active substances
- 203 processed commodities
- 571 reliable; 211 indicative





# Main achievements through procurement

## Improved assessment criteria (objective 1)

- Most relevant processed commodities identified
- Representativeness of processing studies

## PF Database at EU level (objectives 2 & 3)

- Publically available (Excel spreadsheets)
- Standardised coding for substances (PARAM catalogue)
- Standardised coding for commodities (FoodEx2)

## Considerations for the future

- Process for updating the database?
- Integration with other databases of EFSA?

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**Procurement  
BfR/BPI/RIVM**

**RPC model**

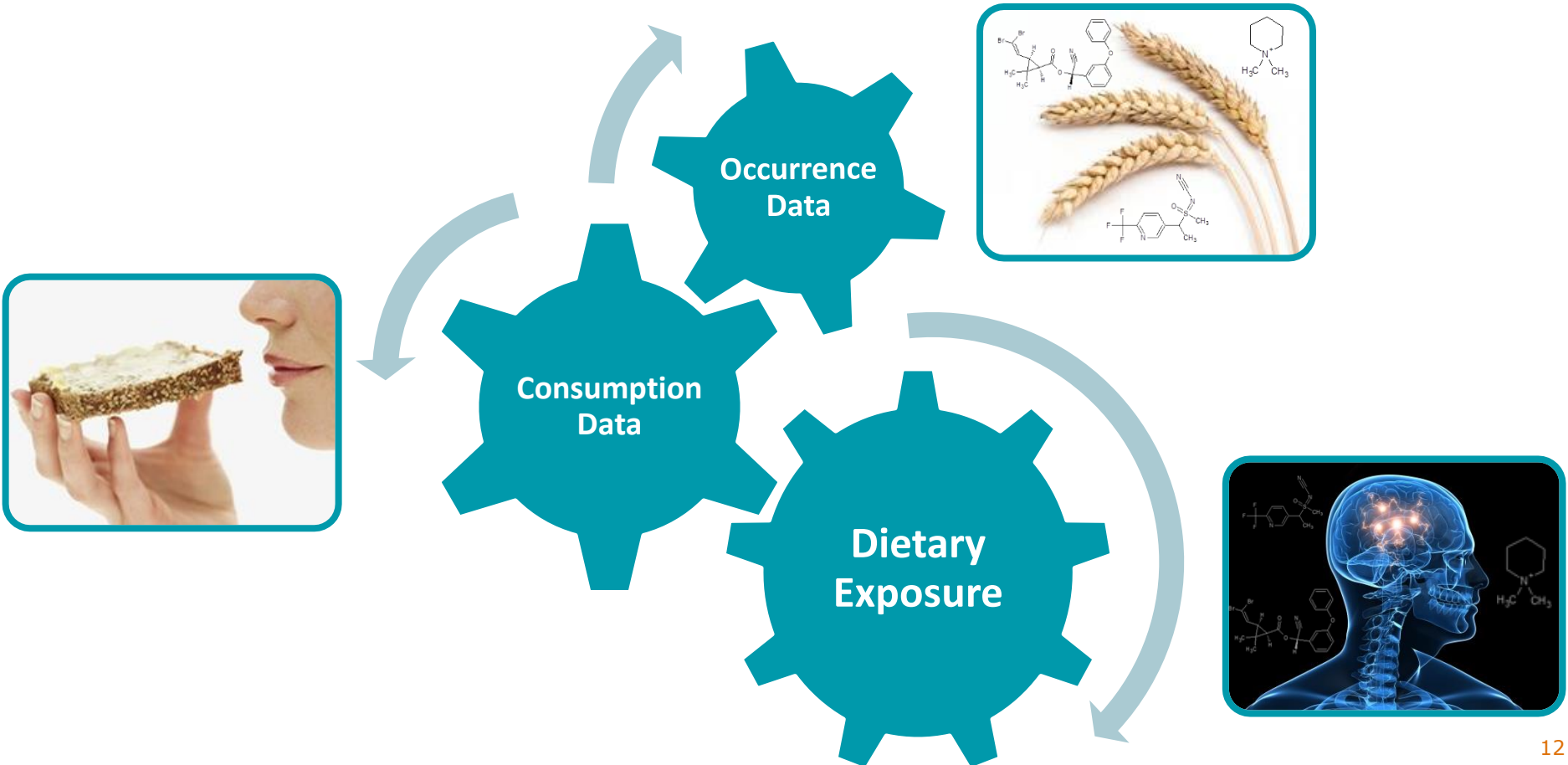
# Food consumption data

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



# Dietary exposure assessment



# Raw Primary Commodity (RPC) Model



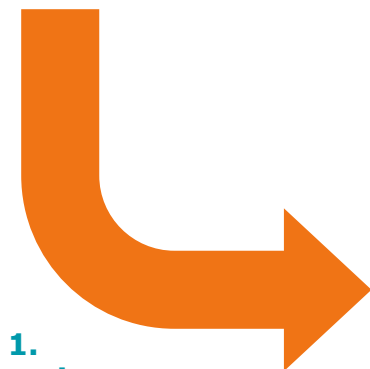
Food as consumed



Raw Primary Commodities

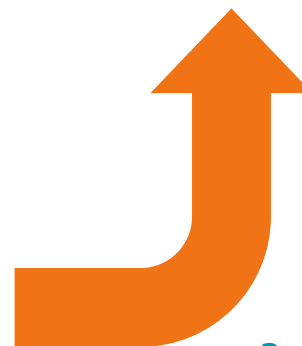


RPC derivatives



1.

**Disaggregation step**  
Ratio of ingredients



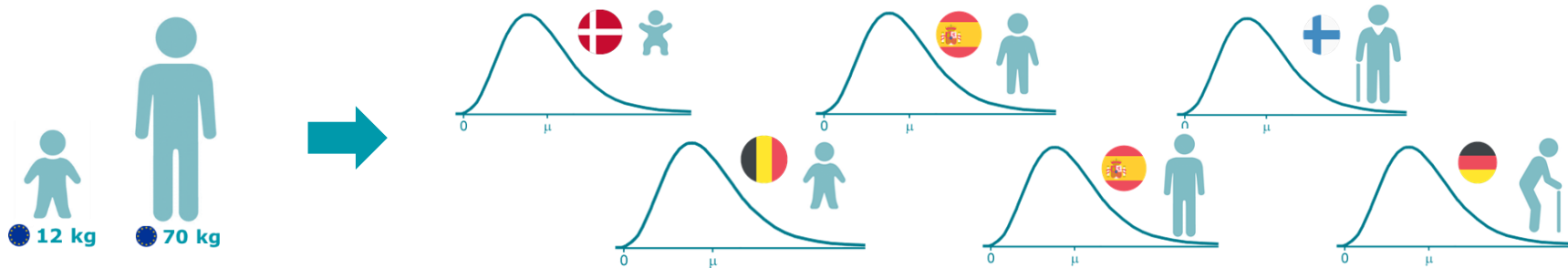
2.

**Conversion step**  
Reverse yield factors

# RPC Model – Main benefits

## Harmonisation and standardisation

- Comprehensive Database will be used in new areas
- Individual-based modelling at level of RPC



## Flexibility

- No longer limited by the available occurrence data
- Use of processing factors

# RPC Model – Implementation

## Case studies

- Scientific opinion on pesticides in foods for infants and young children (w/o processing factors)
- Feed Additives Consumer Exposure (FACE) calculator

## Validation and finalisation

- Final checks currently ongoing
- Technical report expected by end 2018

# What's next?

## Cumulative exposure to pesticides

- RPC consumption data
- Processing factors collected by BfR, BPI & RIVM

## Pesticide Residues Intake Model (PRIMo)

- RPC consumption data
- Incorporate PFs?
- Individual based modelling?

## PF Database

- How to ensure regular updates?
- How to improve accessibility?



# THANK YOU!



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