

# Development of a suitable approach for a risk benefit assessment (RBA) of nutrients and contaminants in fish

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- To provide a risk-benefit assessment of fish consumption in relation to the presence of dioxins (PCDD/Fs) and dioxin-like PCBs, taking into account the estimated exposure to PCDD/Fs and DL-PCBs in relation with the established Tolerable Weekly Intake (TWI) of 2 pg TEQ/kg bw/week.
- In addition, to assess the influence of the presence of other contaminants in fish such as methylmercury, brominated flame retardants and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) on the outcome of the risk-benefit assessment has to be provided.

- **Interpreting the request** for scientific advice from the European Commission together with risk managers of the EC and EU Member States
- Translating risk management questions into **a workplan for EFSA** how to address the questions posed by the risk managers
- Developing **a multi-annual programme 2021-2025** for data collection, developing a risk-benefit assessment methodology for application to nutrients and contaminants in fish

## Scope of the assessment

- Which (other) contaminants and nutrients
- Update exposure assessments
- How to weigh health risks and health benefits?

## Data collection and evaluation

- Updating occurrence data for contaminants and nutrients
- Different types of fish, geographical variation
- Estimates of % of HBGV and % of DRV for selected exposure scenarios

## Formulating advice on risks and benefits

- Methods for (weighing) health risks and health benefits of contaminants and nutrients in fish
- Assess health outcomes of combined exposures?

## NUTRIENTS

Long Chain Poly-Unsaturated Fatty Acids  
Vitamins (e.g. Vitamin D)  
Minerals \*calcium, iodine, selenium, zinc)  
.....

## CONTAMINANTS

Dioxins (PCDDs, PCDFs and dioxin-like PCBs)  
Methylmercury  
Brominated flame retardants  
PerFluoroAlkyl Substances (PFAS)  
.....

(Groups of) substances with different health (positive/negative) effects, HBGVs and DRVs for different endpoints, differences in levels in various types of fish, with fish not always major source of dietary exposure

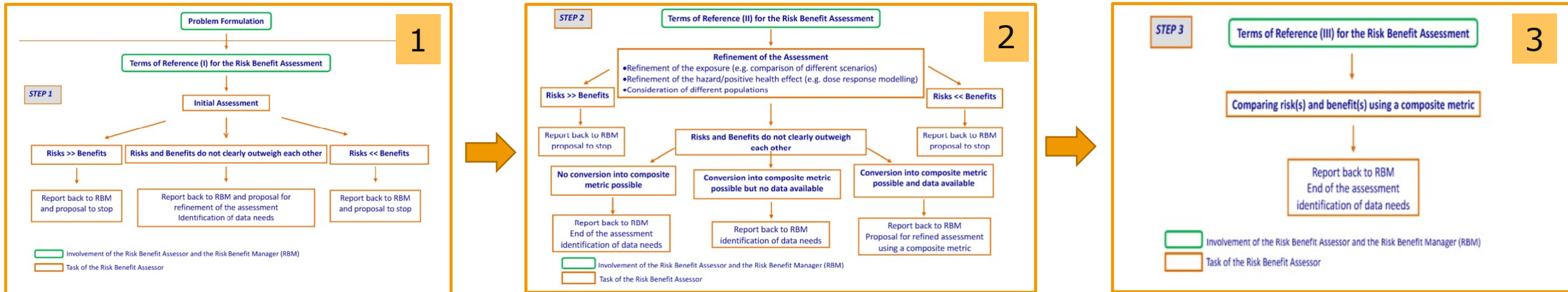
- EC and Member States need EFSA's advice that would support them in defining **dietary advice on consumption of fish**
- Several Member States considered an approach to estimate **% of HBGVs** and **% of DRVs** as not sufficient
- Member States need advice on **how to weigh risks and benefits of combined exposure** to contaminants and nutrients
- EFSA noted it needs an **update of the existing RBA guidance** to help risk managers to define (national) dietary advice

## SCIENTIFIC OPINION

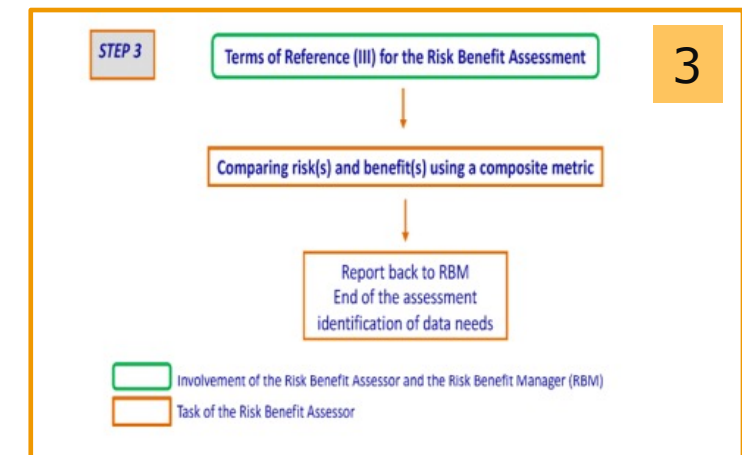
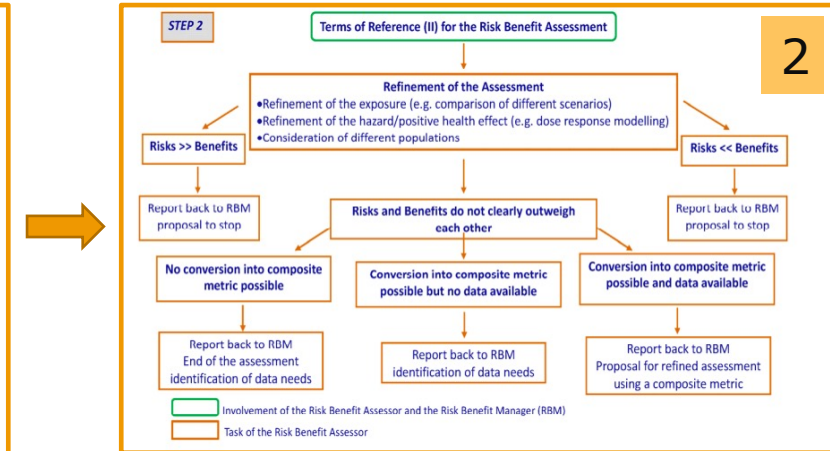
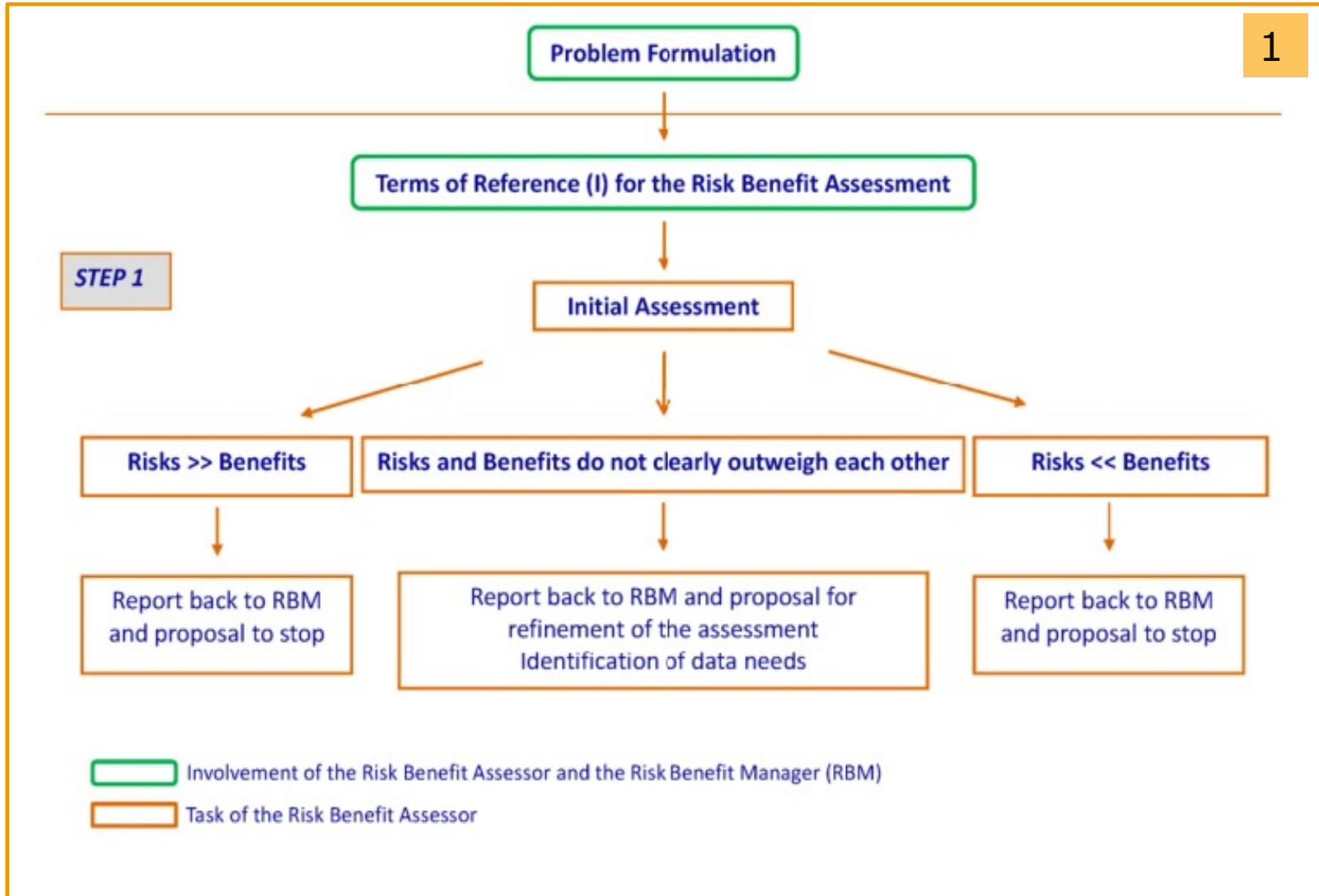
### Guidance on human health risk-benefit assessment of foods<sup>1</sup>

EFSA Scientific Committee<sup>2, 3</sup>

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy



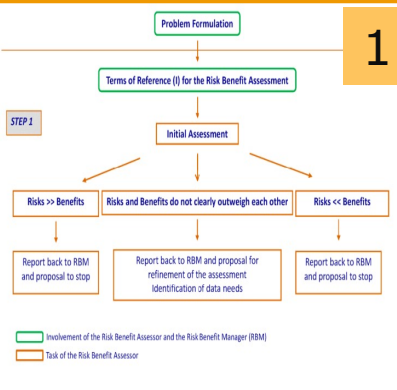
# RBA GUIDANCE OF SC (2010)



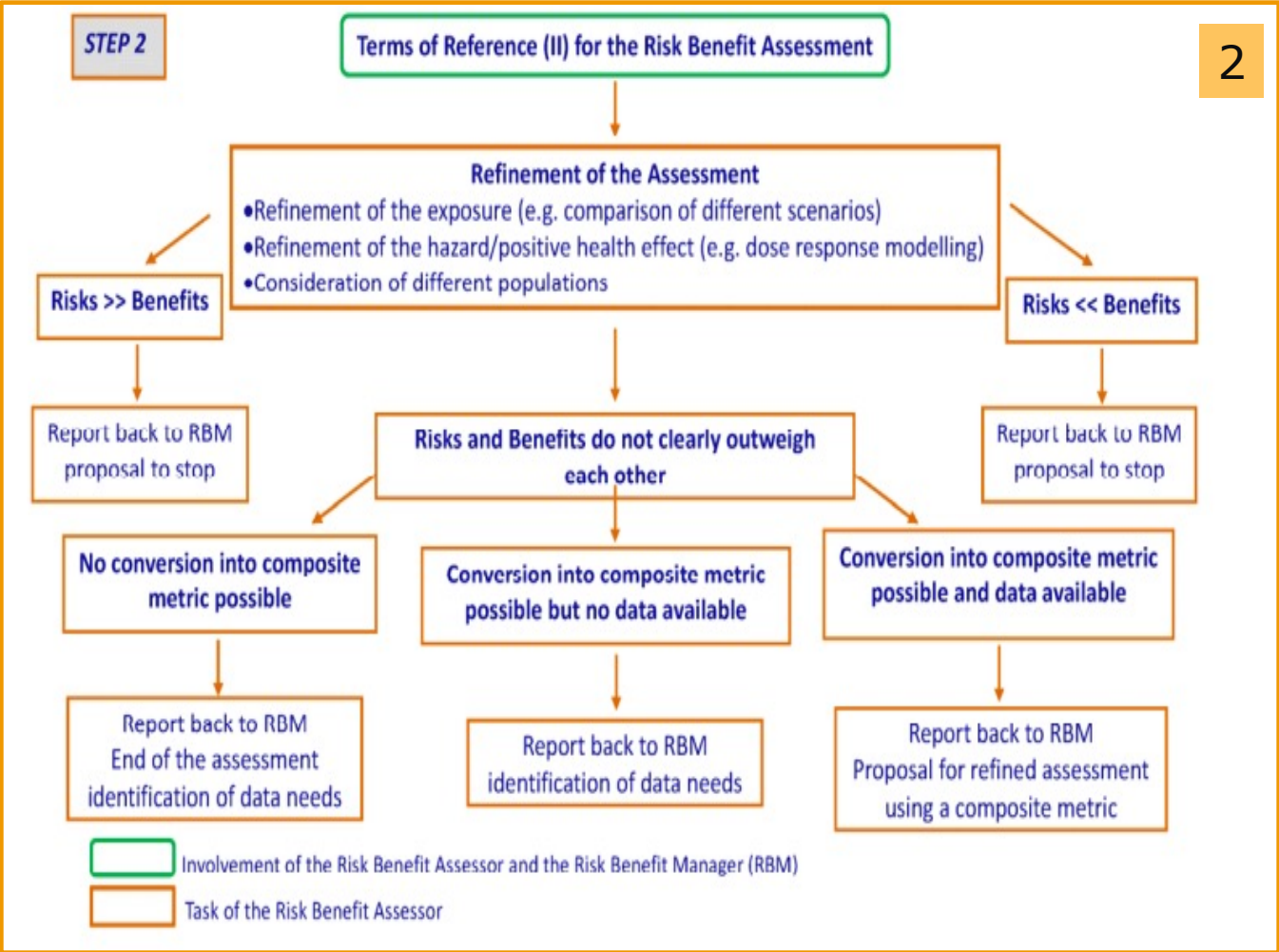


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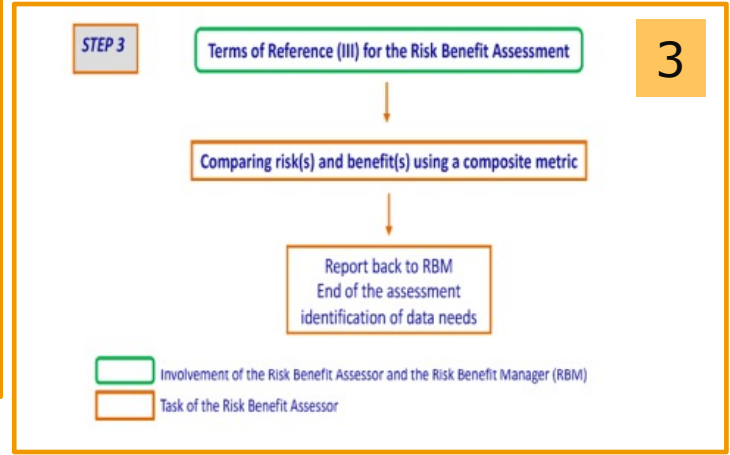
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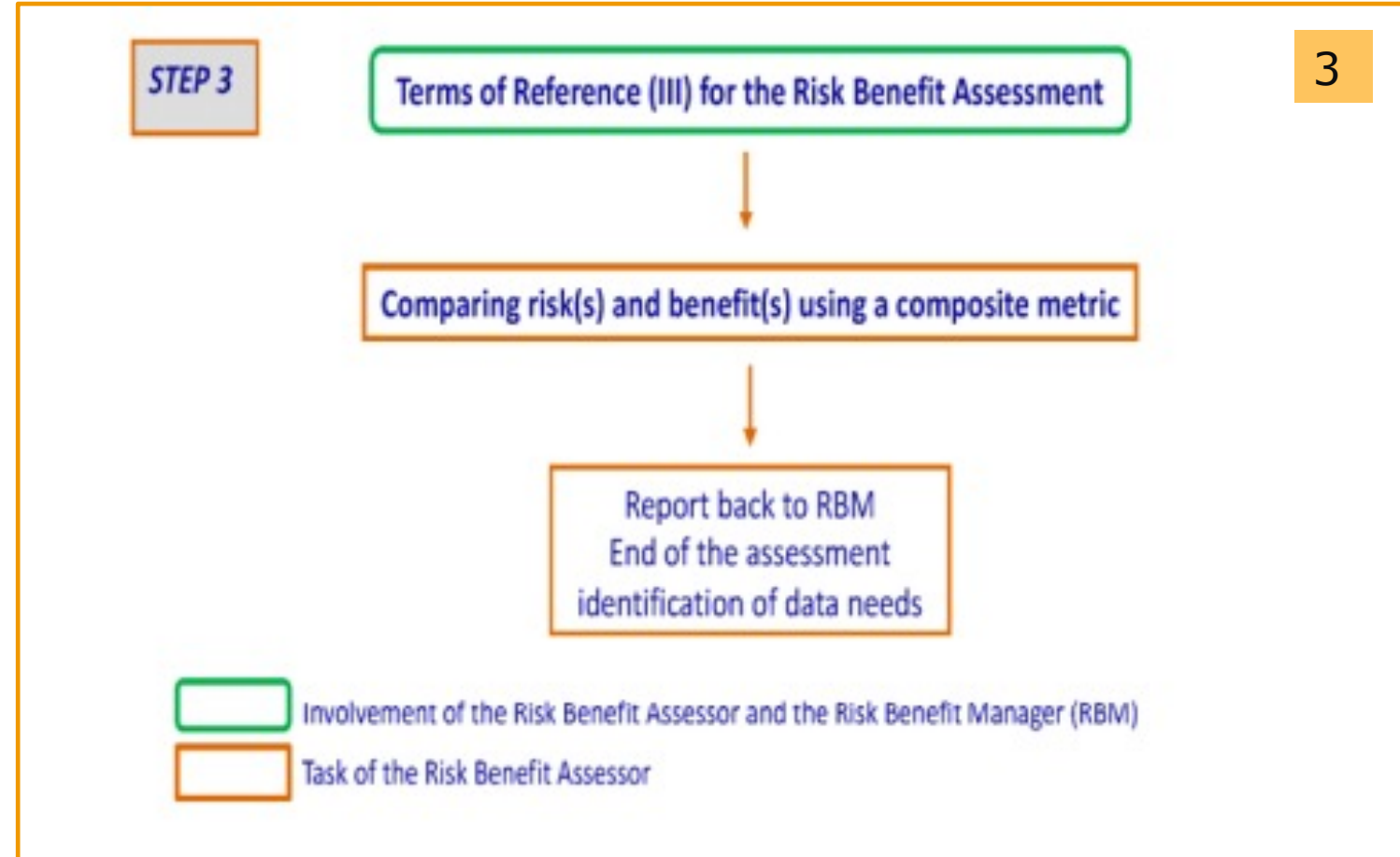
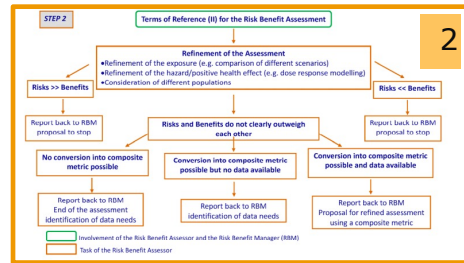
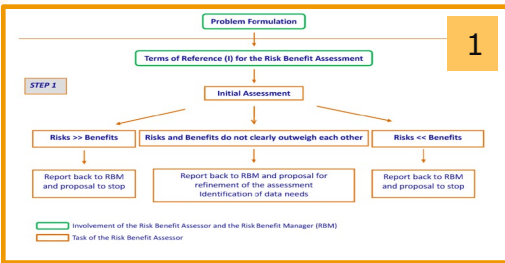
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# RBA GUIDANCE OF SC (2010)



- Possible outcome of applying EFSA's 2010 guidance\*
  - When would fish consumption exceed HBGV for substance X
  - How much fish should be consumed to meet DRV for nutrient Y
  - Comparing risks and benefits using a composite metric (e.g. DALYs)
- Application of the 2010 Guidance will not provide:
  - Comprehensive assessment putting risks and benefits in **overall context**
  - Assessments translating fish consumption into **overall health outcomes**
  - **Characterising risks and benefits** by fish species, by types of fish (e.g. wild vs farmed), by population subgroup (for targeted dietary advice and consumption warnings)

\*EFSA Scientific Committee statement on risks and benefits of fish consumption in relation to methylmercury (2015): how many servings of fish/seafood per week would population groups need to reach the TWI for methylmercury and the dietary reference value (DRV) for LCPUFAs. See: <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2015.3982>

- To make use of recently released **opinions on contaminants**: dioxins, methylmercury, PFAS, brominated flame retardants, ...
- To make use of existing opinions and ongoing EFSA work on **Dietary Reference Values** including **upper tolerable levels of vitamins and minerals**, main focus on LCPUFAs
- To consider the outcome of **recent EU and (inter)national projects** with a focus on risk-benefit assessment of consumption of fish
- To update **dietary exposure assessments** for EU Member States, where needed (e.g. dioxins using new WHO-TEFs of 2022)
- To **update the 2010 guidance** for RBA of foods of the EFSA Scientific Committee (also for future RBA requests)

# PROPOSED PLANNING

Work packages	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>WP1</b> Updated toxicological database for revision of TEFs for PCDD/Fs and DL-PCBs	<b>Contract</b> for updating TEF database (Aug)	<b>External Report</b> to WHO (April) <b>WHO Meeting</b> to revise TEFs (tbc)			
<b>WP2</b> Updated dietary EA for PCDD/Fs and DL-PCBs using revised set of TEFs of WHO		<b>Technical Report</b> with updated dietary EA for dioxins using revised TEFs of WHO (Dec)			
<b>WP3</b> Updating SC Guidance of 2010 for risk benefit assessment (RBA) of foods	Creation of <b>SC WG</b> for updating 2010 RBA Guidance of the SC (Nov)	<b>Scientific Colloquium</b> on possible RBA approaches (Feb)	<b>Draft guidance</b> for Public Consultation (April) Publication of <b>updated SC Guidance</b> (Aug)		
<b>WP4</b> RBA of fish consumption in relation to presence of PCDD/Fs and DL-PCBs			Creation of a <b>SC WG</b> for RBA of Dioxins in Fish (Feb) <b>Draft Protocol</b> for public consultation (July)		<b>Draft opinion</b> for Public Consultation (July) Publication of <b>Scientific Opinion</b> (Dec)

- **EFSA Scientific Committee**, Contaminants and Nutrition Panel, various EFSA units
- **Risk assessment agencies** at national, European and International level: EFSA Advisory Forum, IFCSLG and ILMERAC (incl. FAO, WHO & OECD)
- **Risk managers** in the European Commission and Member States – regular consultation of SANTE’s working group on POPs
- **Scientific community, institutions and stakeholders** through events (e.g. Scientific Colloquium, Stakeholder Platform) and public consultations



*Muchas gracias por su atención*  
*Muito obrigado pela vossa atenção*  
*Thank you very much for your attention*





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