Probabilistic Dietary Exposure Assessment of the Italian Population to 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol, 2-monochloropropane-1,3-diol and glycidol

Oral presentation at ISES Europe 2024 Workshop March 20th, 2024

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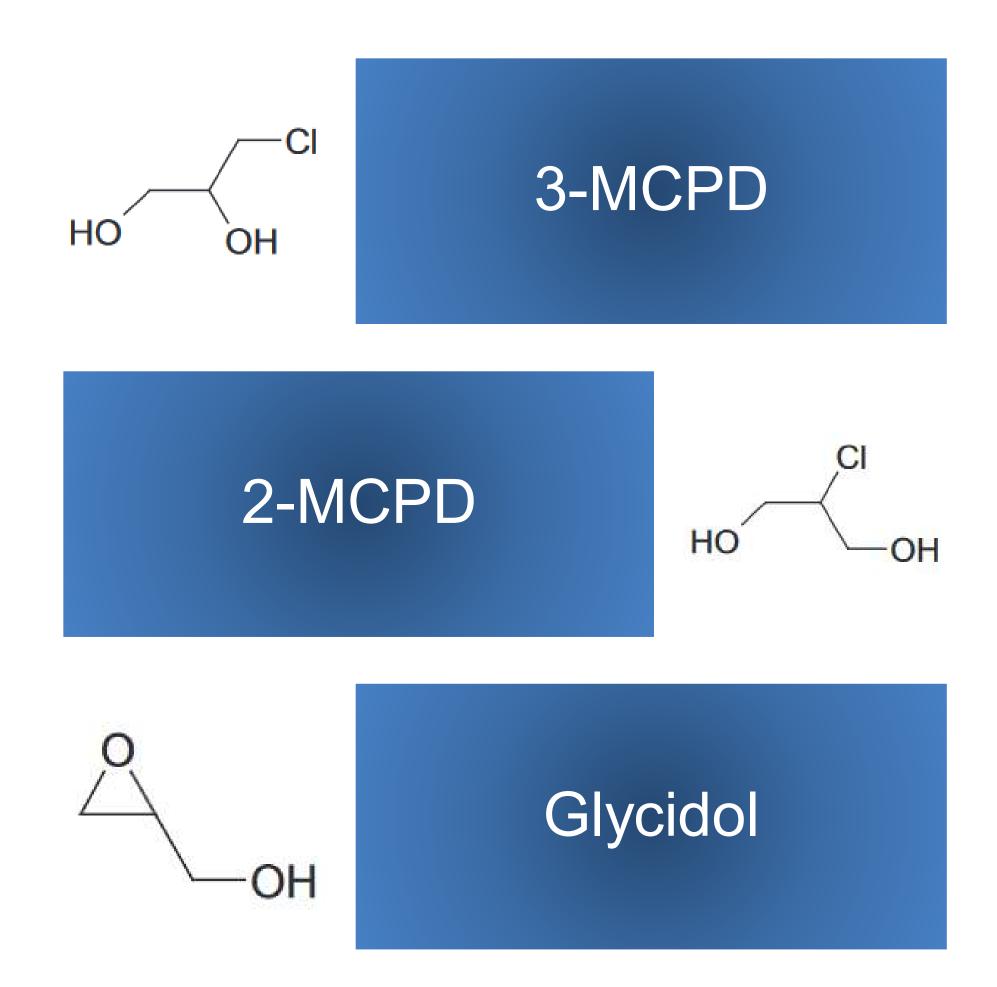
Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri

Milan, Italy

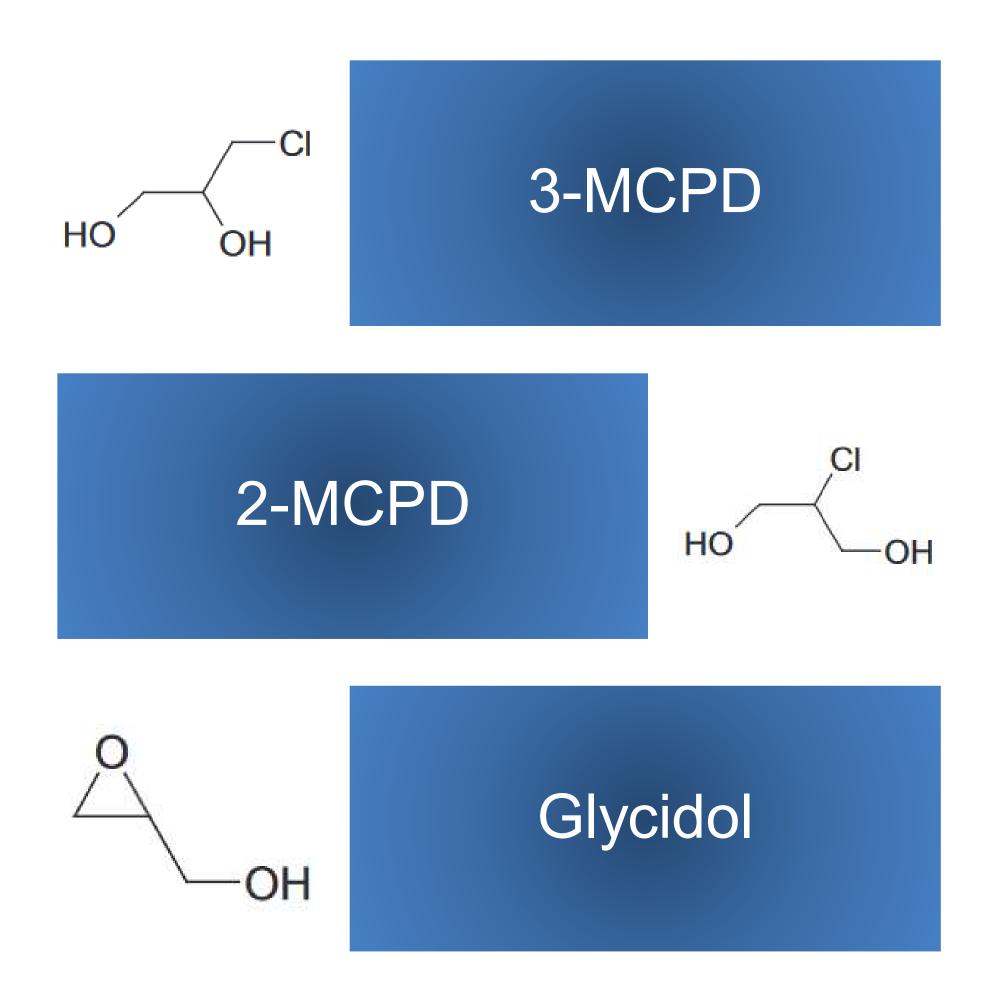






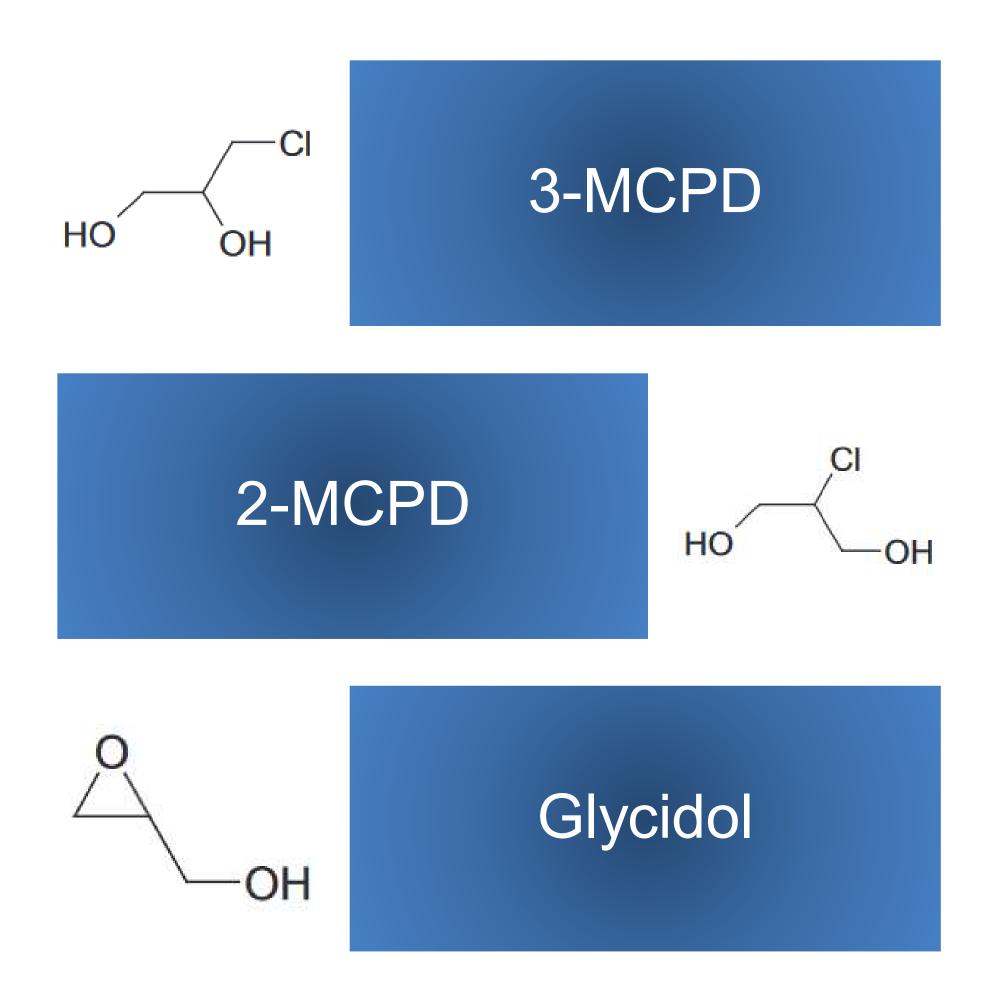






...and their respective mono- and diesters





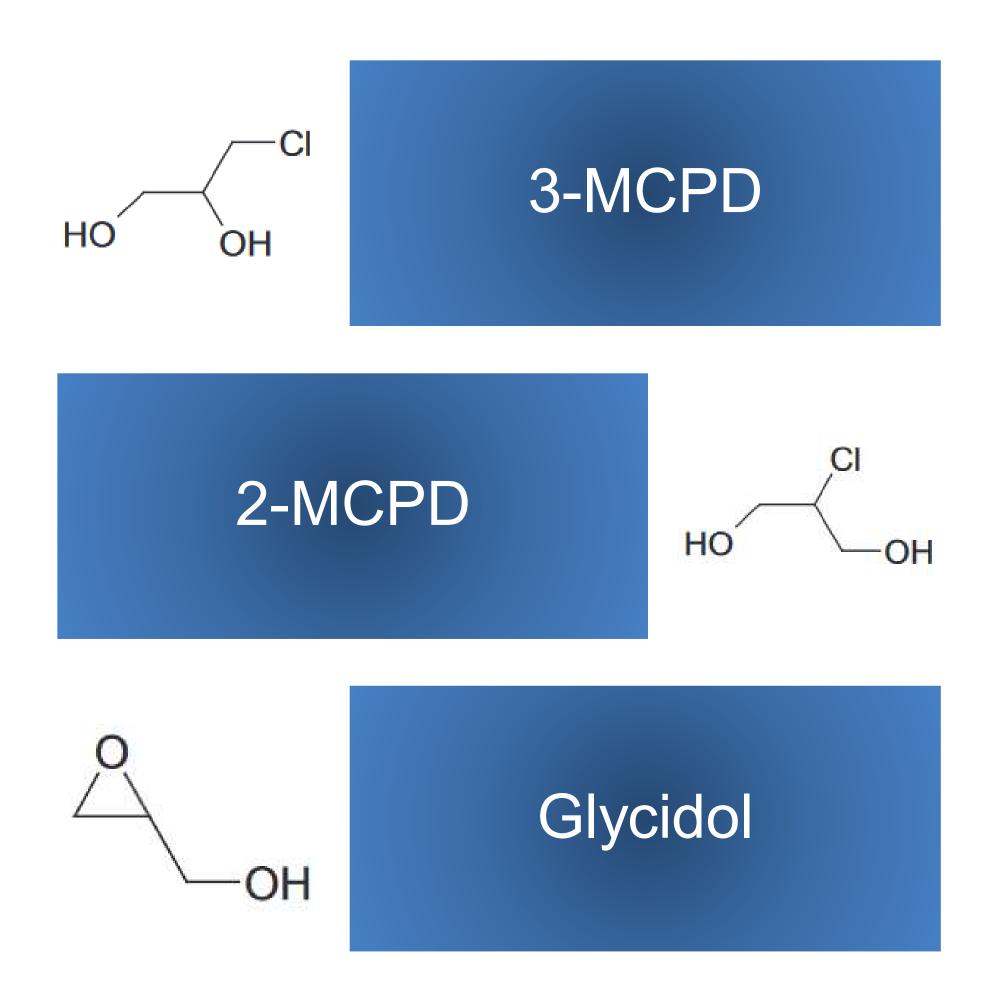
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Occurrence

 Refinement of vegetable oils (ex.: refined palm) oil)







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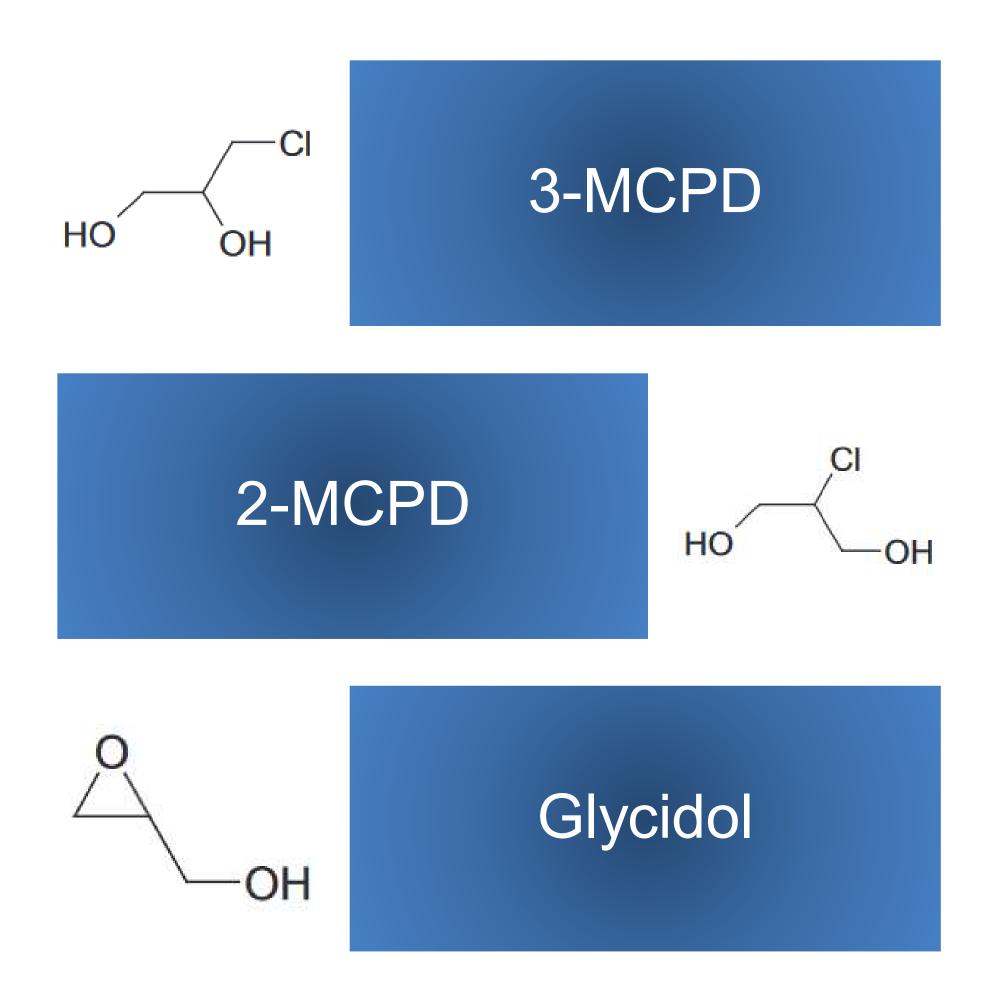
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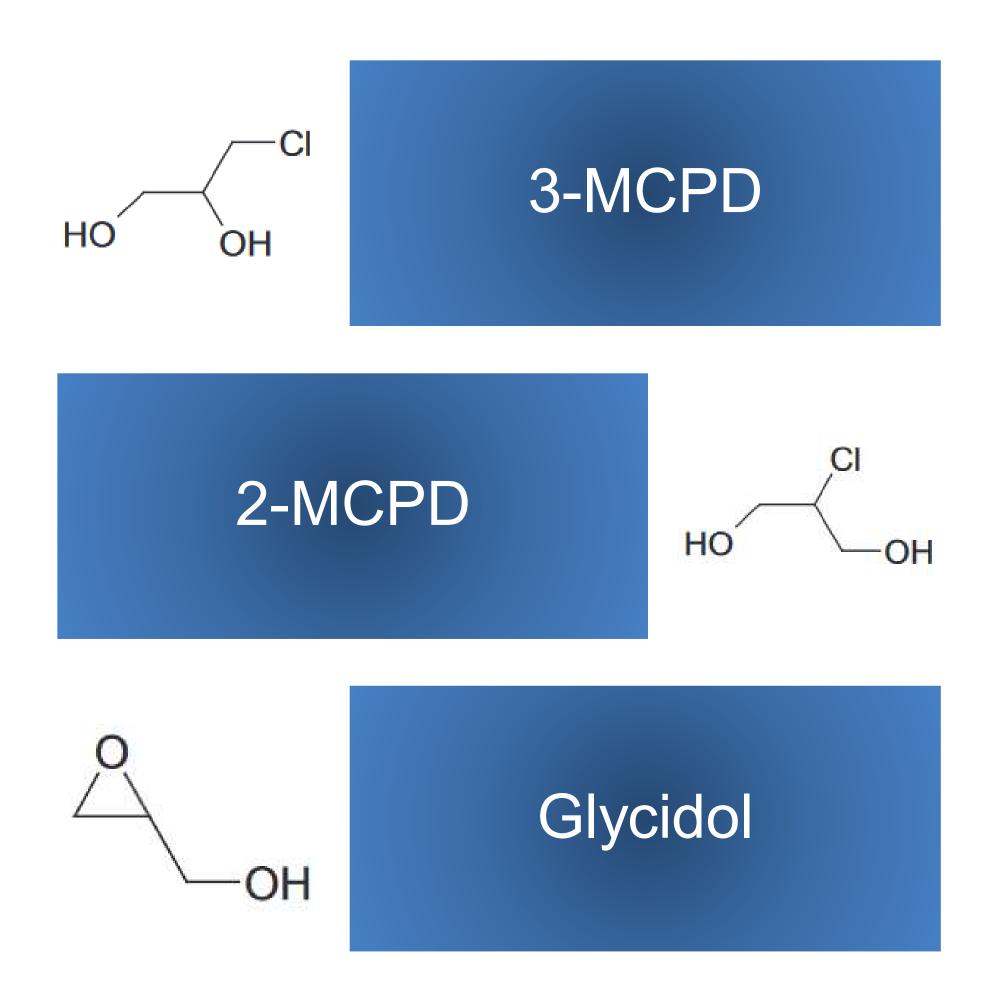
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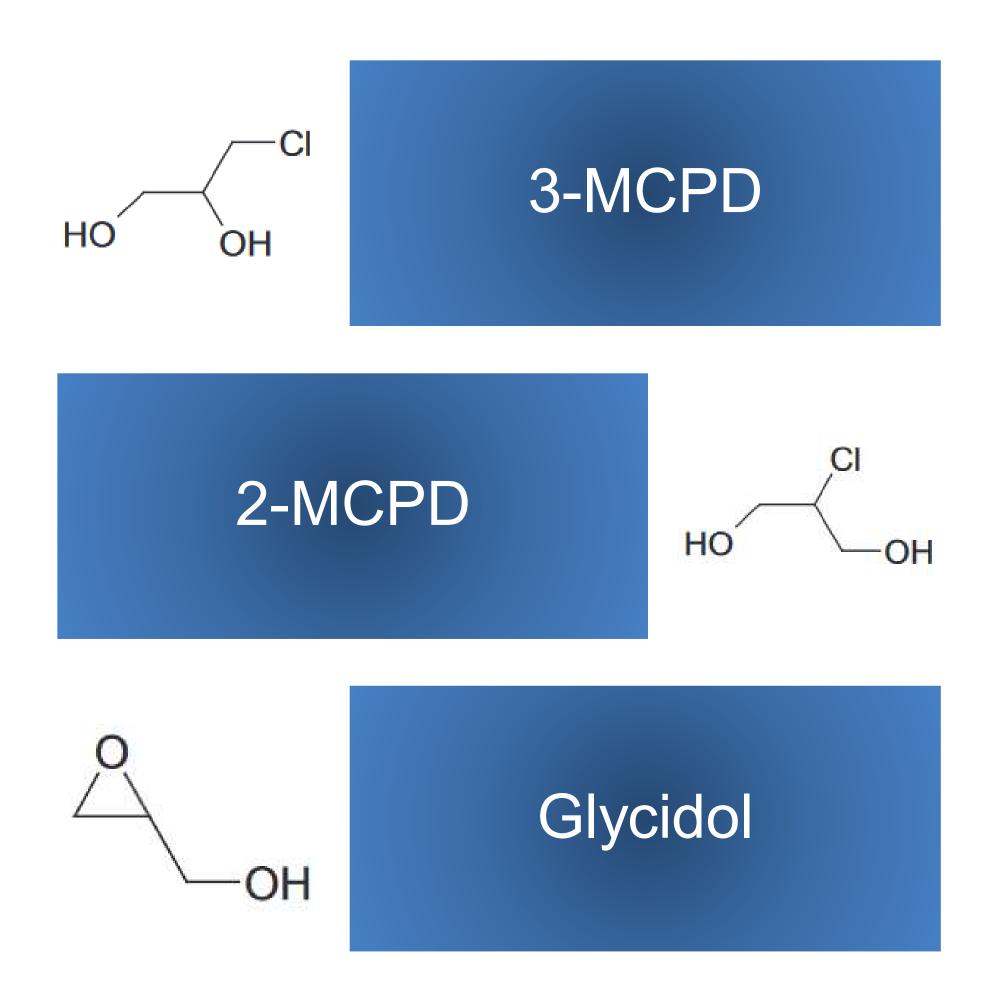
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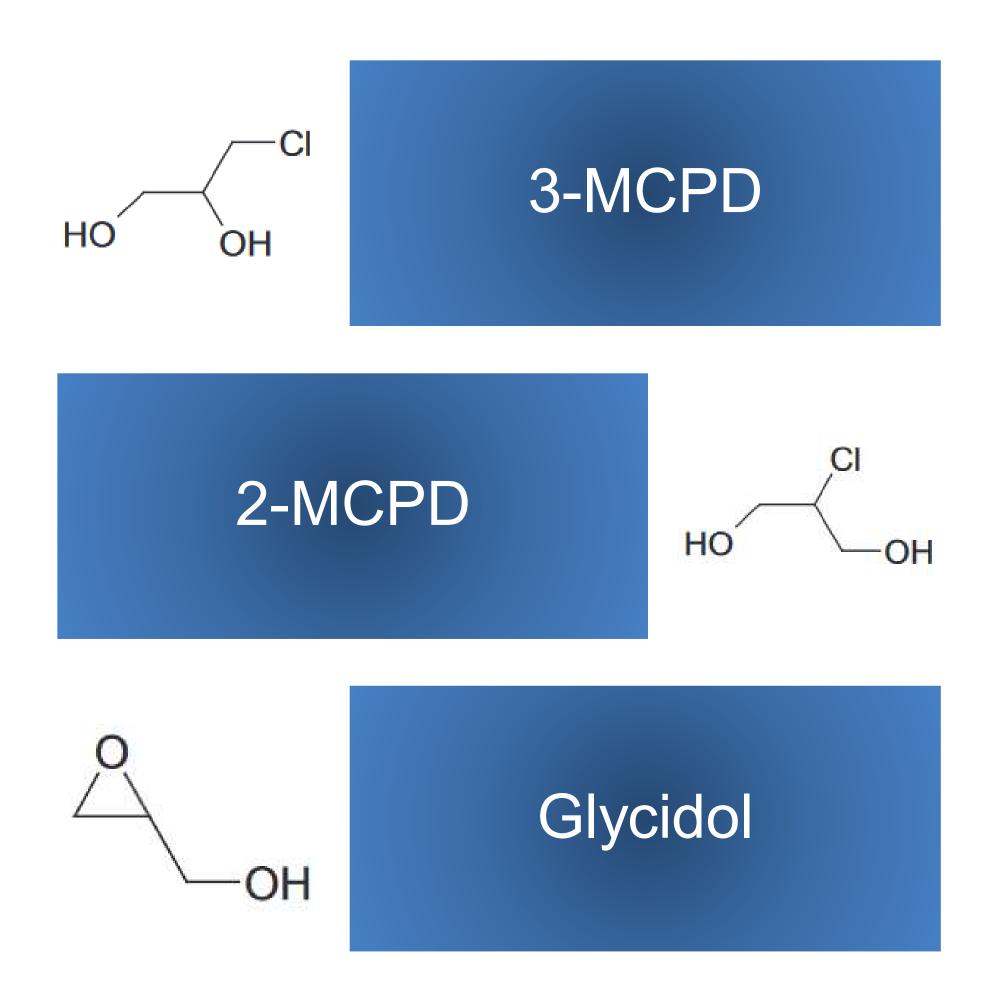
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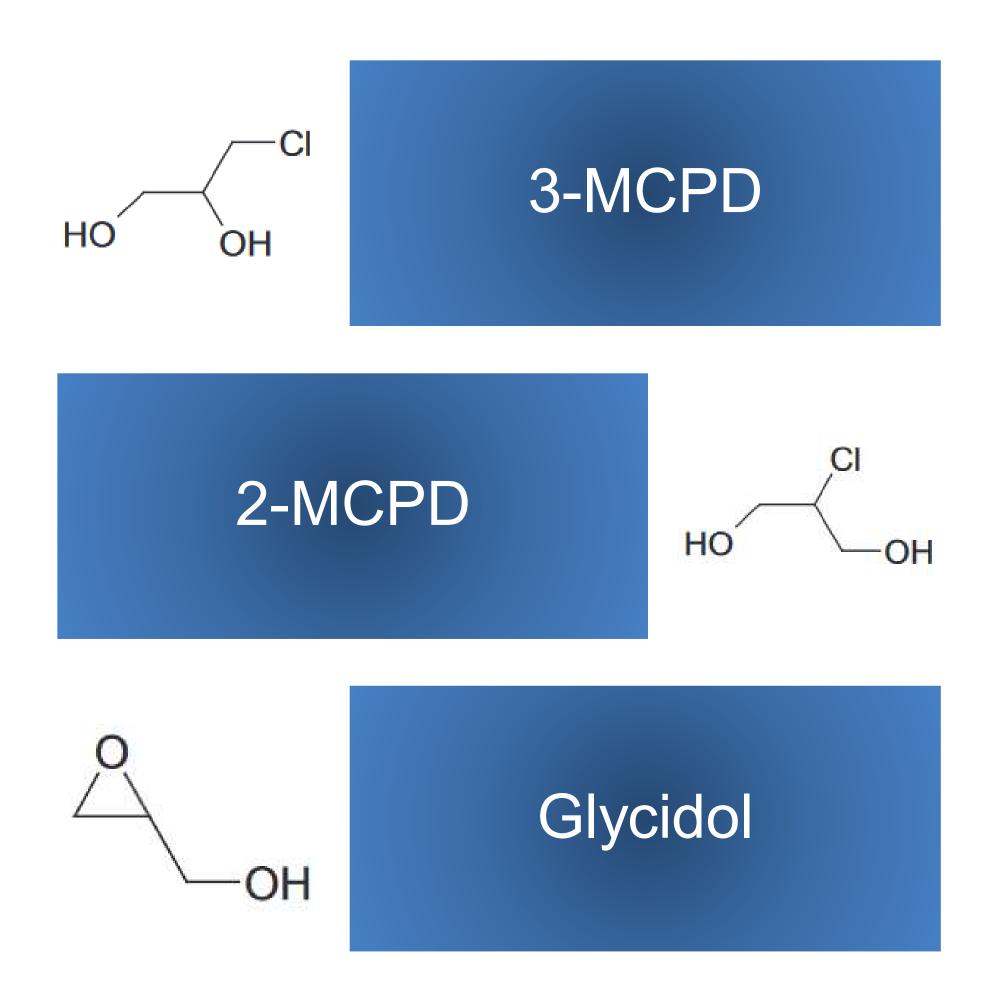
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Occurrence

Refinement of vegetable oils

Mechanism of formation

- Acylglycerols and chlorine
- Key factors: temperature and time





Toxicological effects3-MCPD: IARC group 2B. M

• Glycidol: IARC group 2A. Carcinogenicity and genotoxicity

• 3-MCPD: IARC group 2B. Male antifertility agent. Male repro- and nephrotoxicity







Toxicological effects

• 3-MCPD: IARC group 2B. Male antifertility agent. Male repro- and nephrotoxicity • 2-MCPD: two in vivo studies. Muscoloskeletal- and nephrotoxicity • Glycidol: IARC group 2A. Carcinogenicity and genotoxicity







Toxicological effects



EFSA Health-Based Guidance Values (HBGVs)

- Two guidances

• 3-MCPD: IARC group 2B. Male antifertility agent. Male repro- and nephrotoxicity • 2-MCPD: two *in vivo* studies. Muscoloskeletal- and nephrotoxicity • Glycidol: IARC group 2A. Carcinogenicity and genotoxicity

• 3-MCPD: Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) = $2 \mu g/kg bw/day$ • Glycidol: Margin Of Exposure (MOE) ≥ 25.000, then low concern







Concern for exposure to 3-MCPD and glycidol among infants



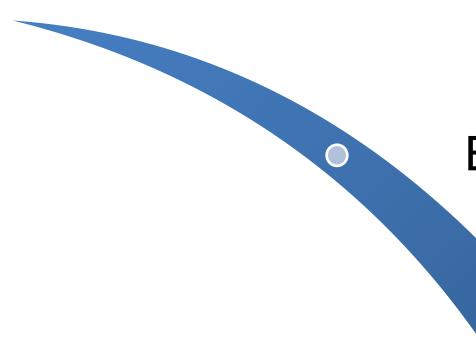
Concern for exposure to 3-MCPD and glycidol among infants



Provide up-to-date exposure estimates for the Italian population to 3-MCPD, 2-MCPD and glycidol



Concern for exposure to 3-MCPD and glycidol among infants



Provide up-to-date exposure estimates for the Italian population to 3-MCPD, 2-MCPD and glycidol

Employ updated occurrence data



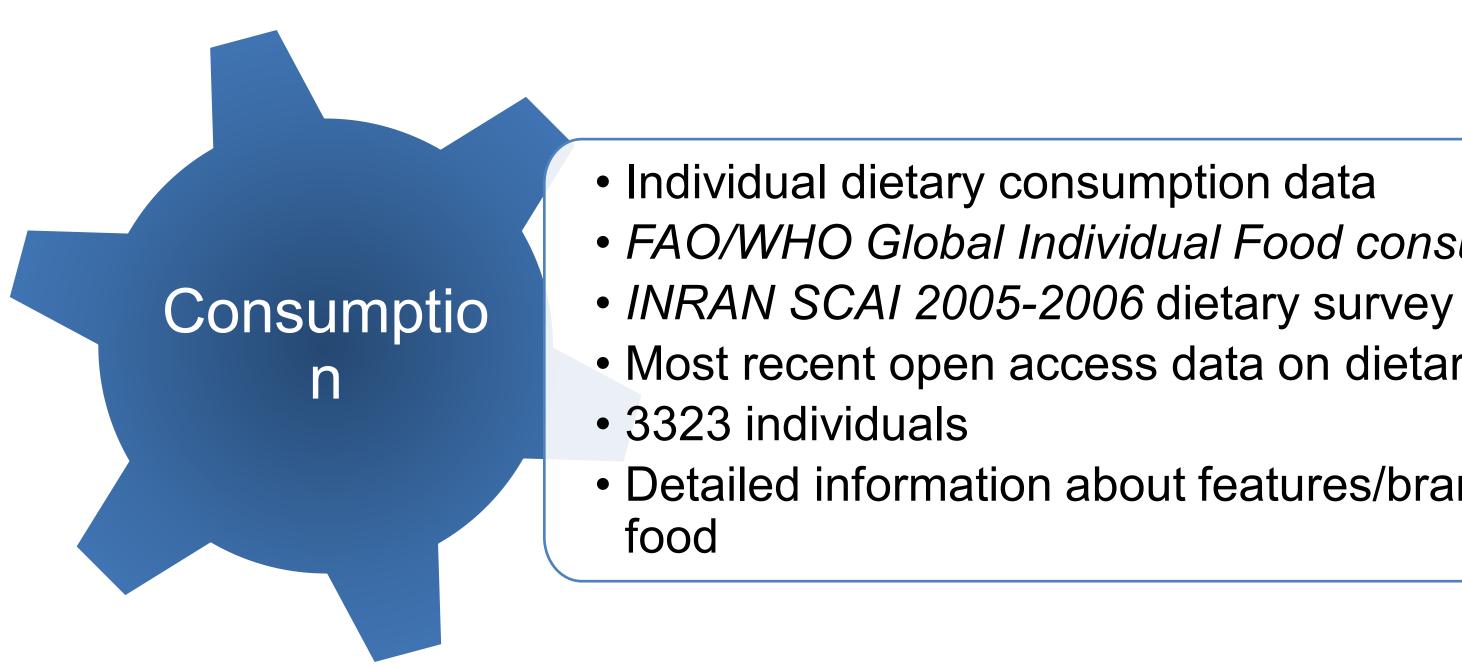
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Address uncertainty

Provide up-to-date exposure estimates for the Italian population to 3-MCPD, 2-MCPD and glycidol

Employ updated occurrence data

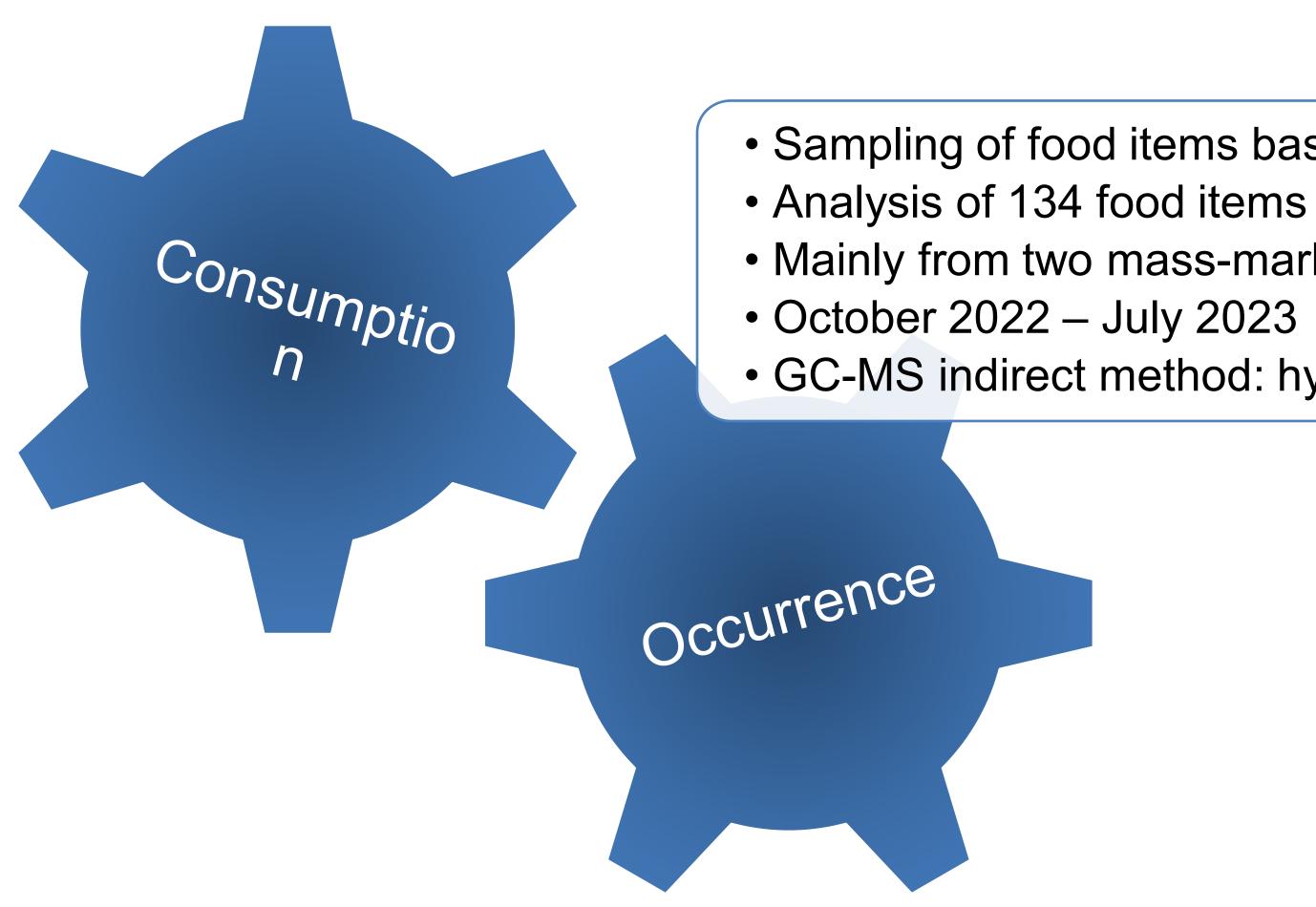




• FAO/WHO Global Individual Food consumption data Tool Most recent open access data on dietary consumption

• Detailed information about features/brands of consumed

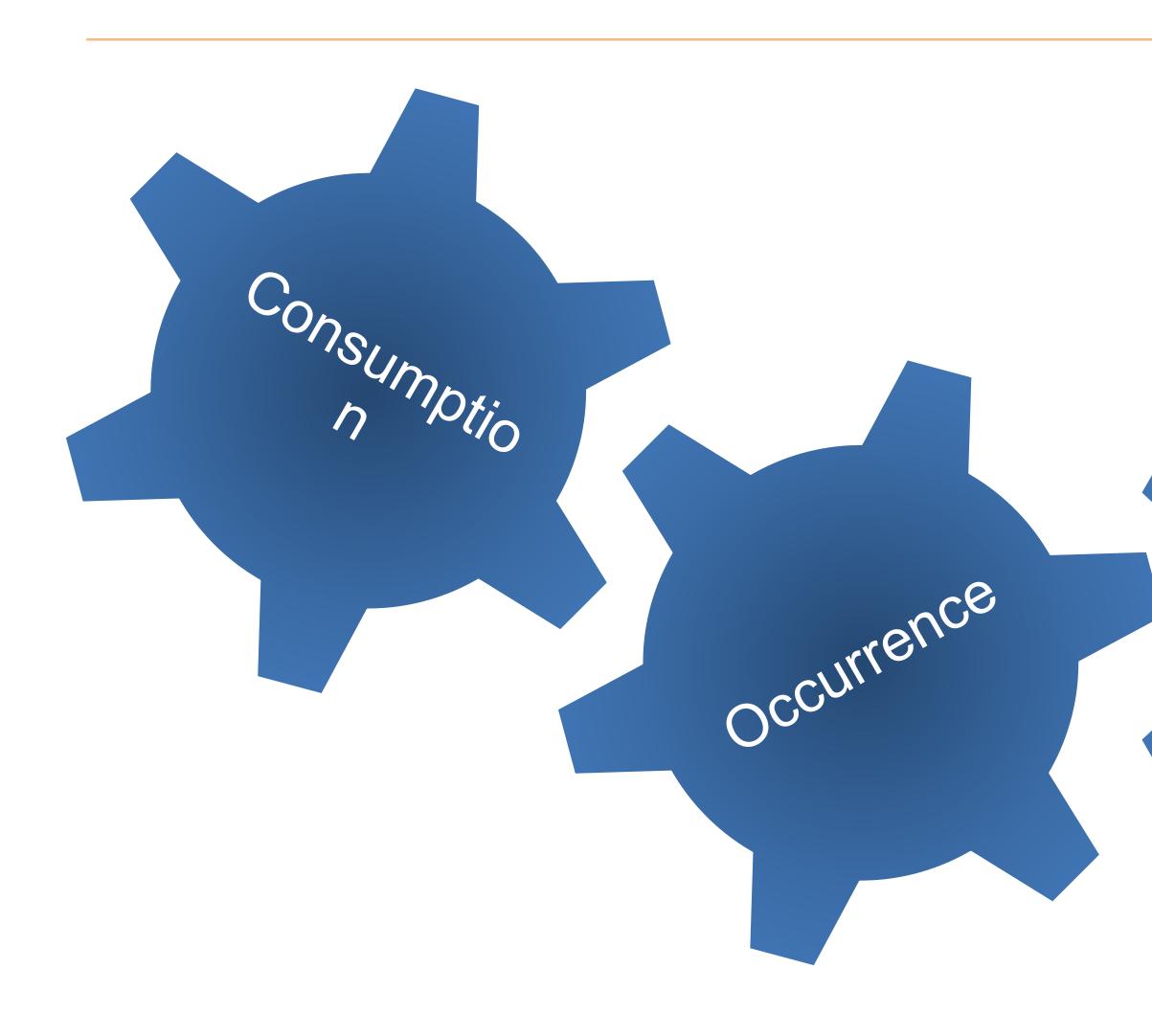




Sampling of food items based on dietary data

- Mainly from two mass-market retailers in Lombardy
- GC-MS indirect method: hydrolysis of esters



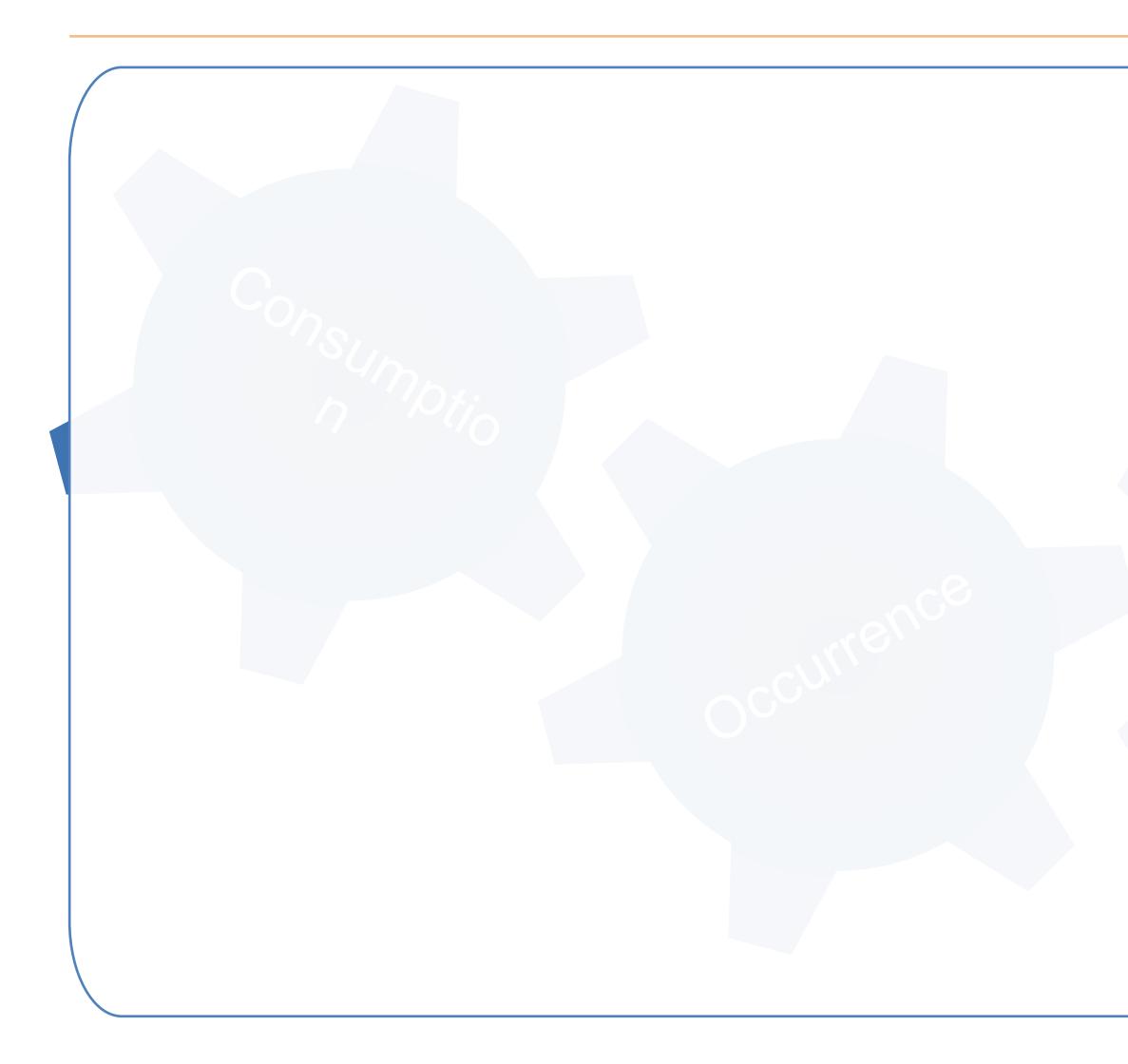


- Observed Individual Means methodology
- Implemented in R
- Consumers only
- 124 food items relevant for the Italian population
- Separate exposure assessments

Exposure







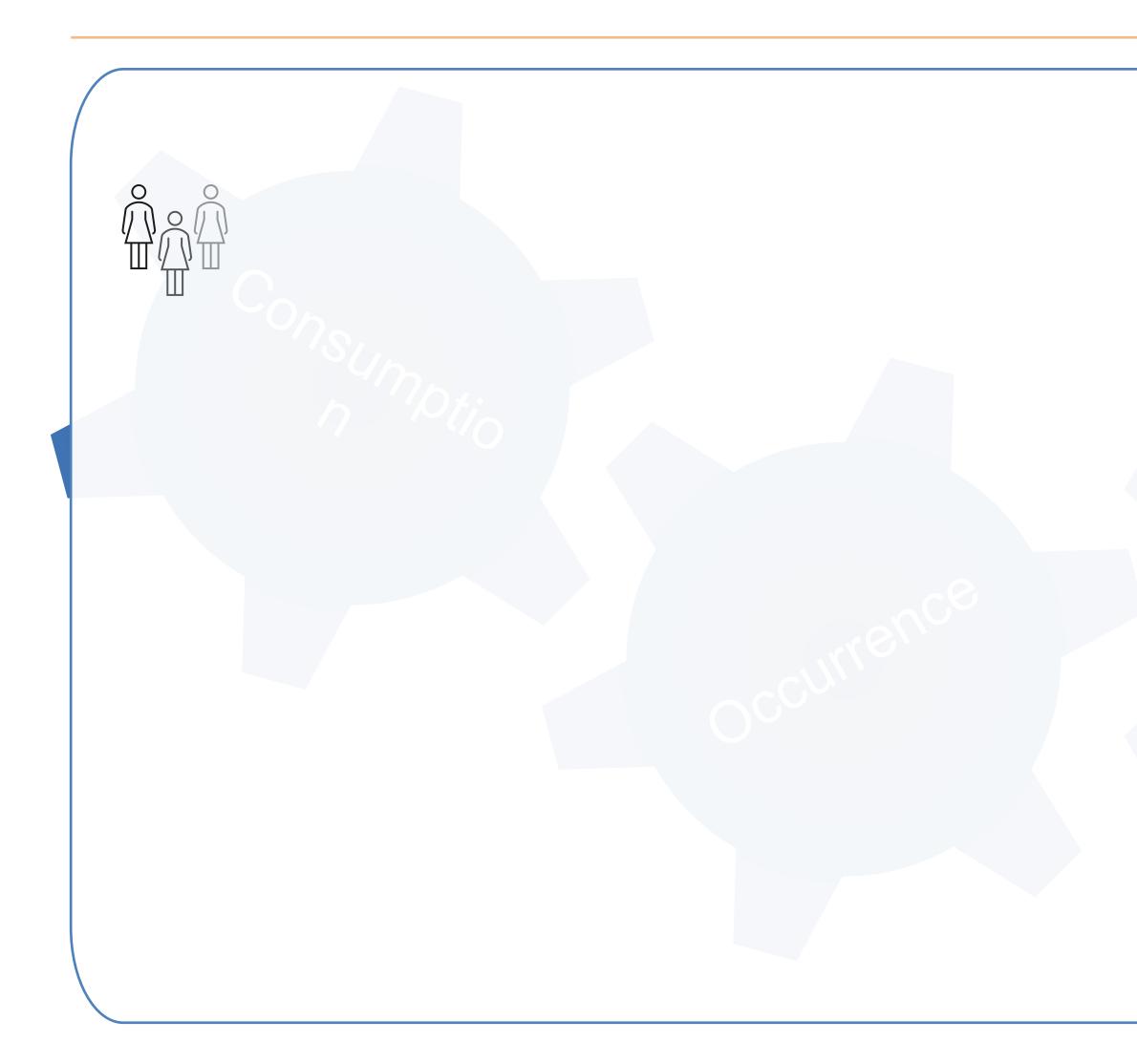
Observed Individual Means methodology

- Estimate Confidence Interval for 95th percentile
- Bootstrap: resampling with replacement

Exposure







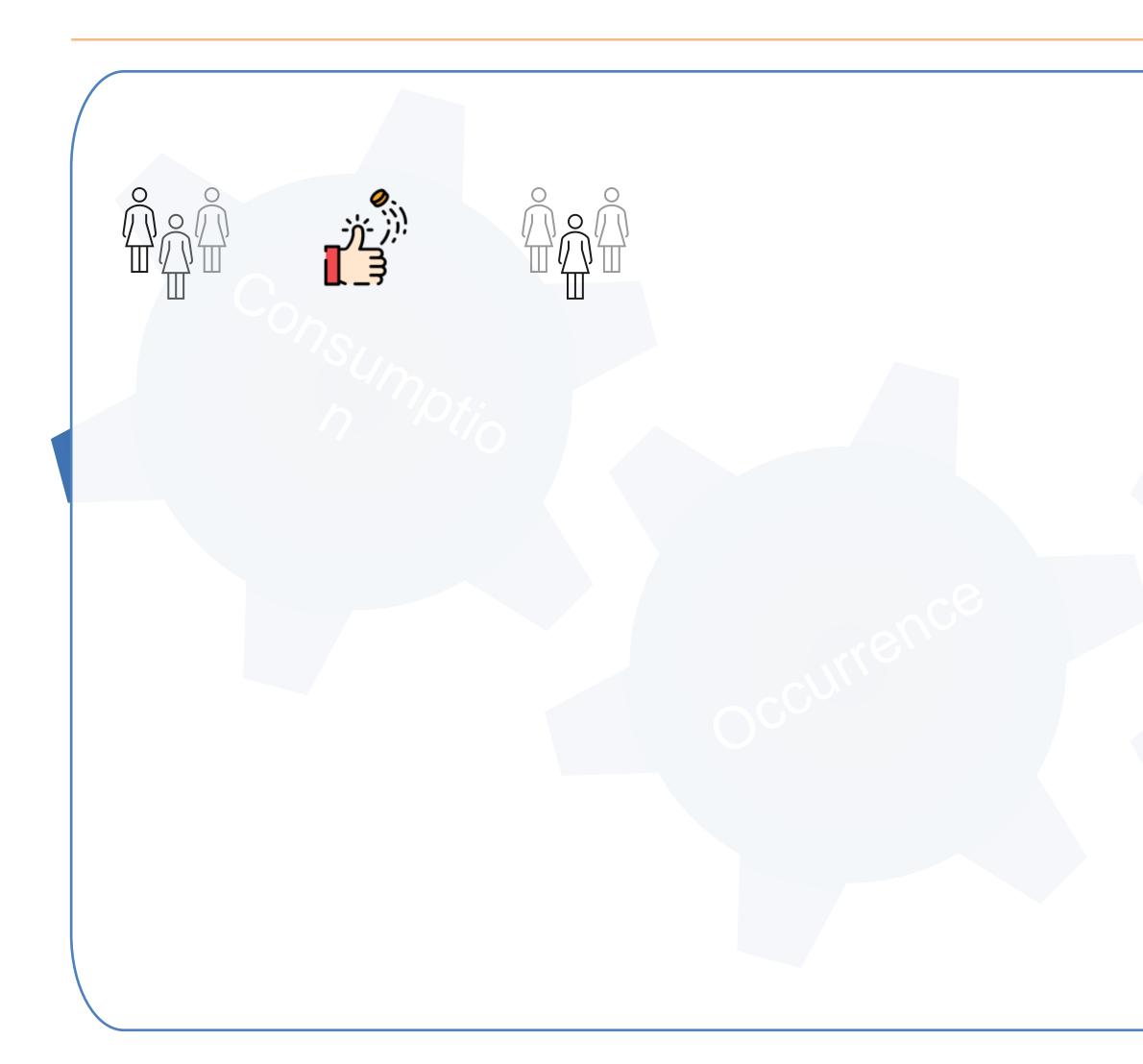
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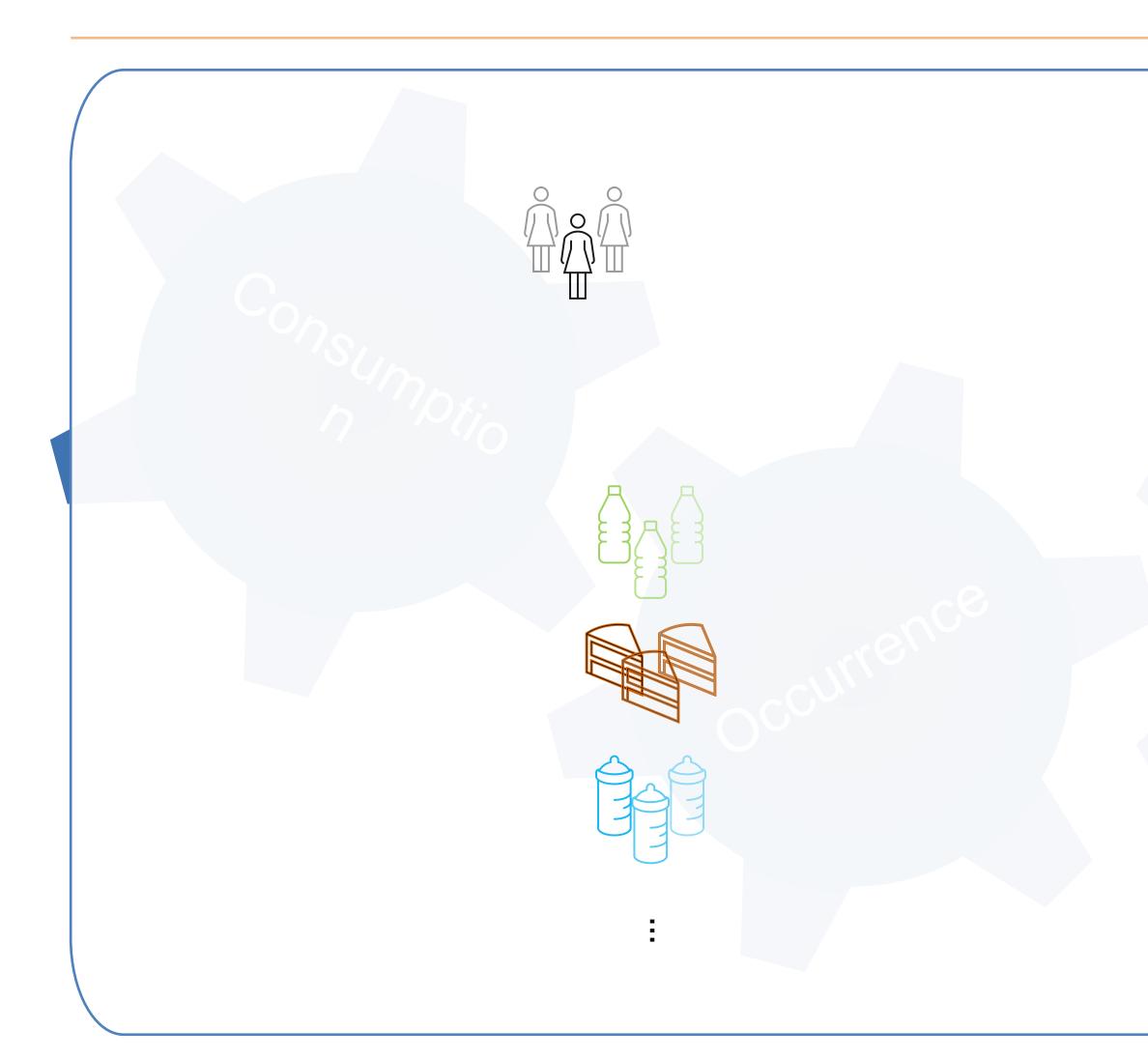
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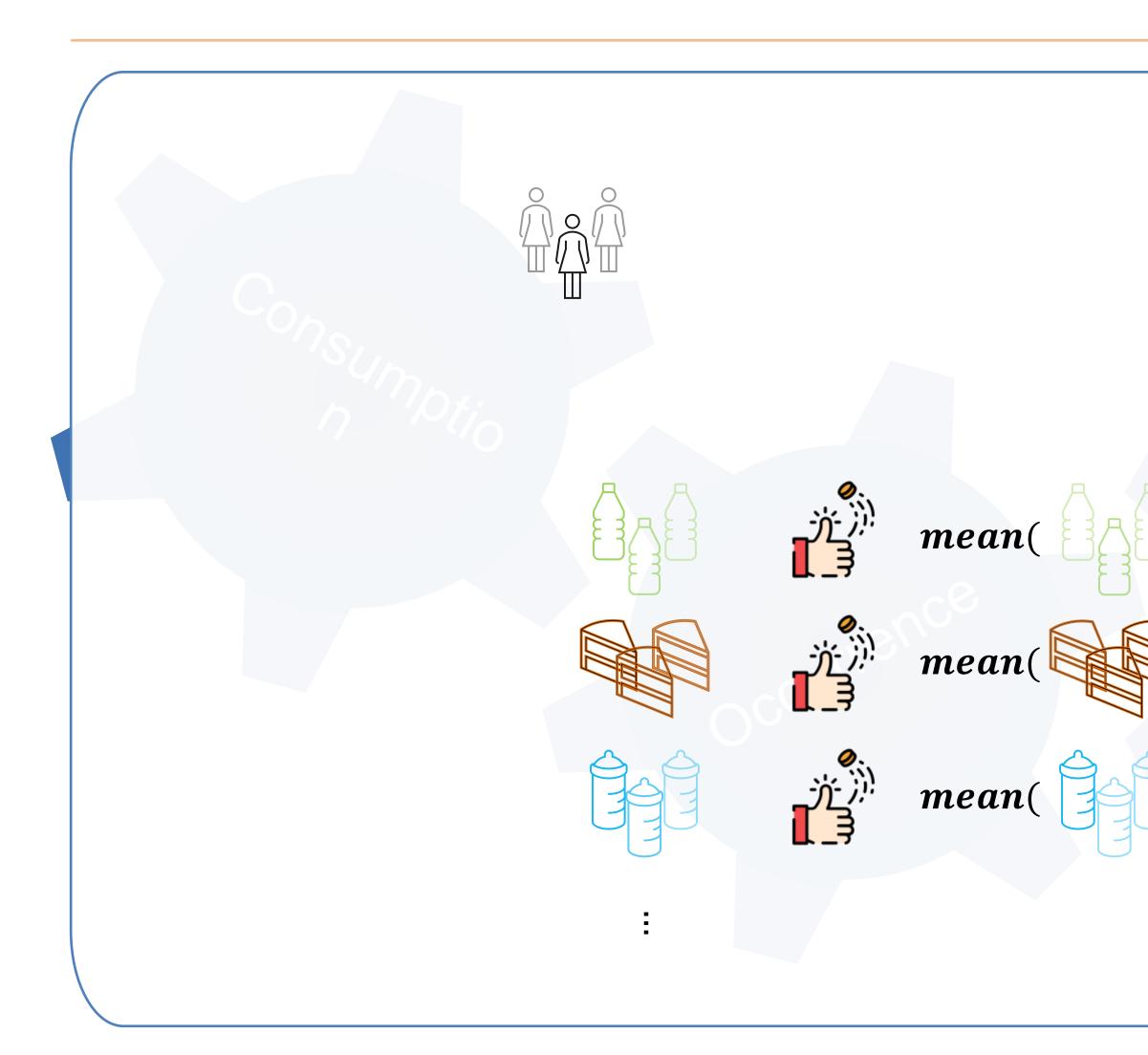
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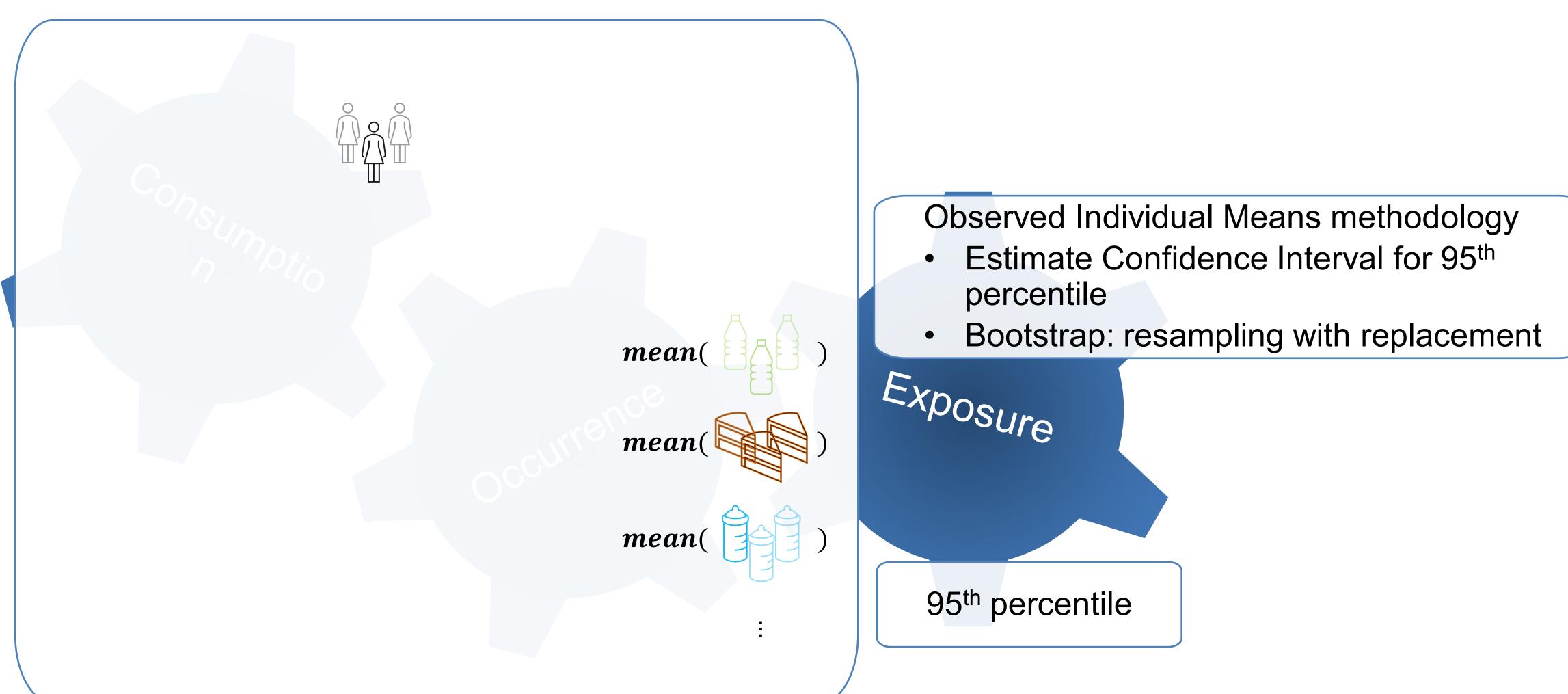
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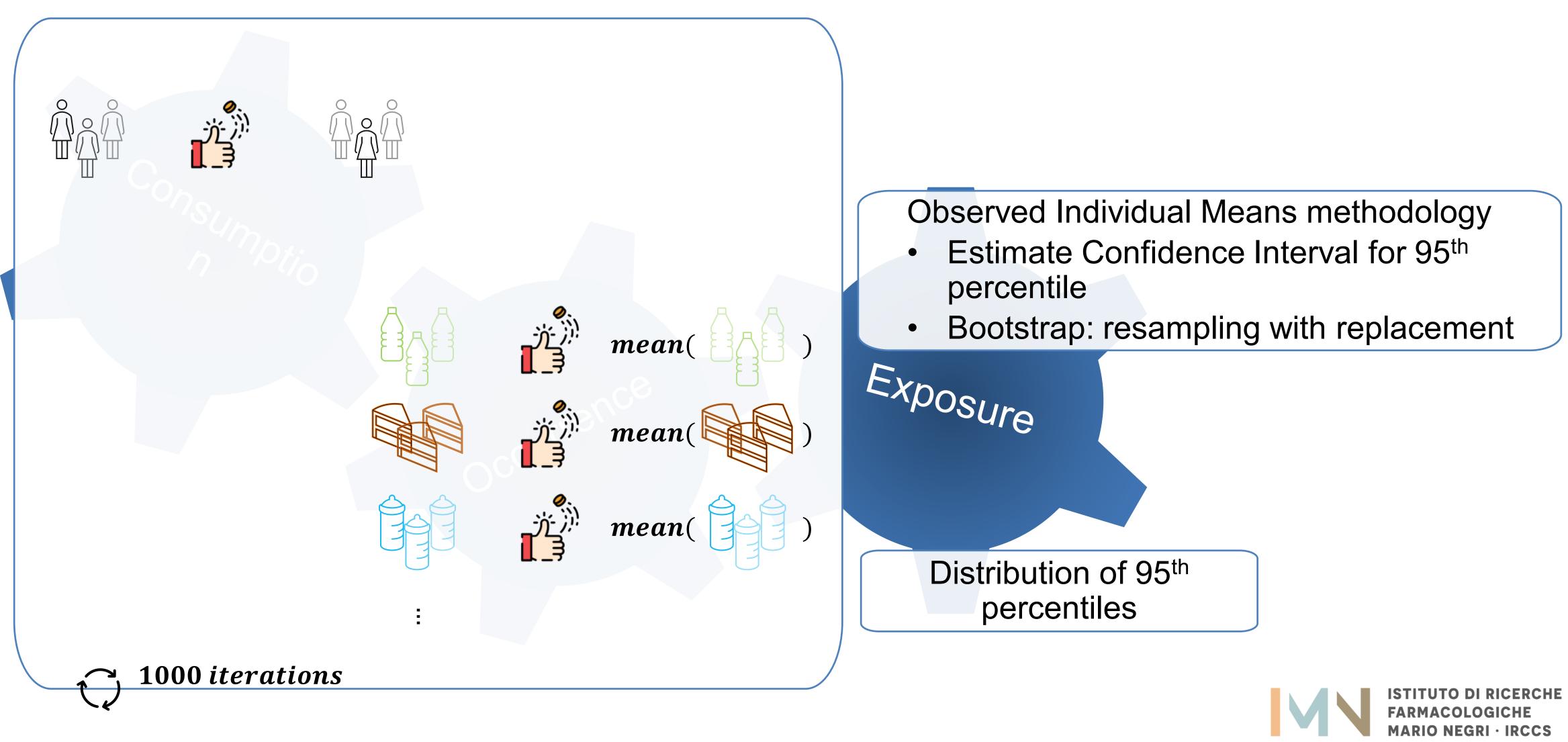
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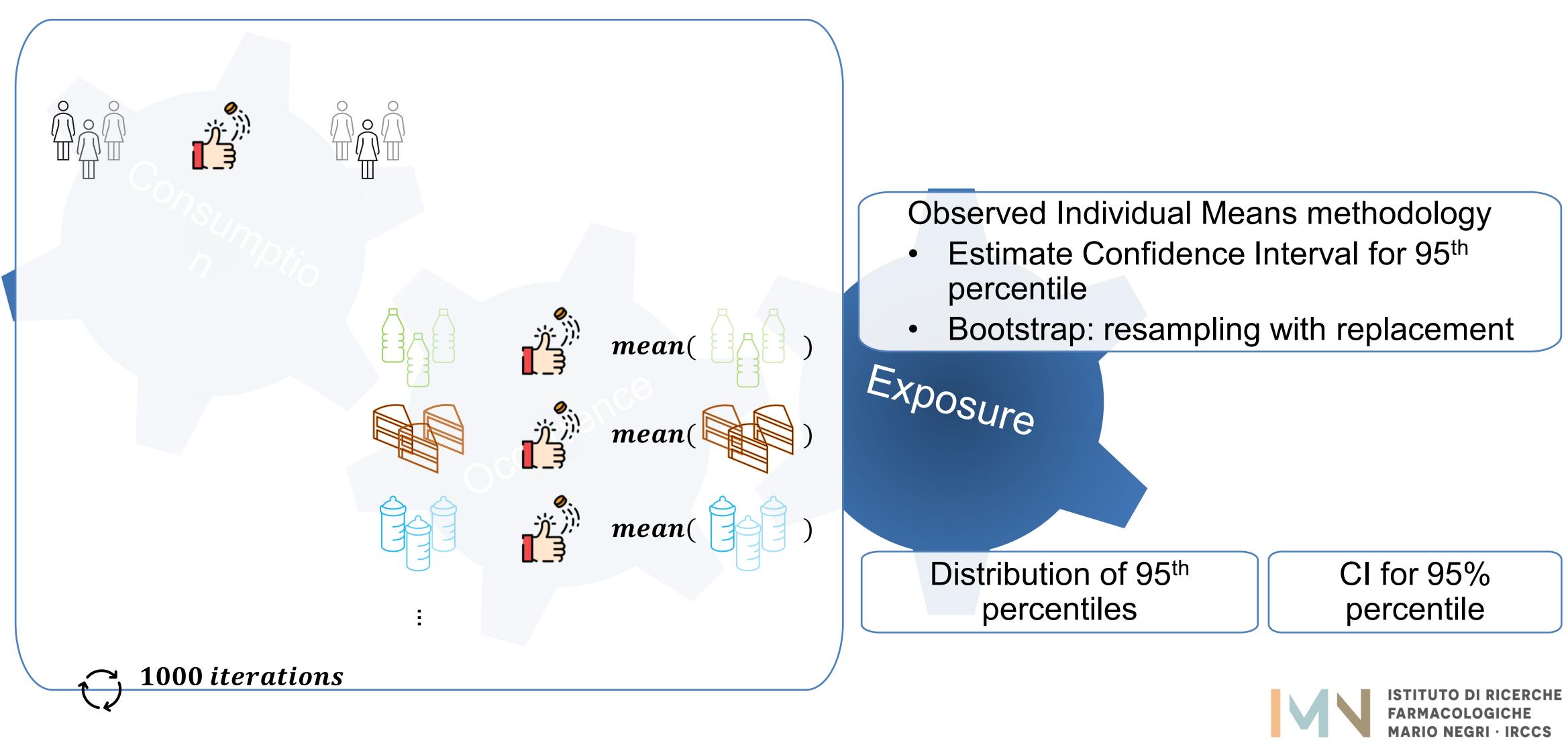




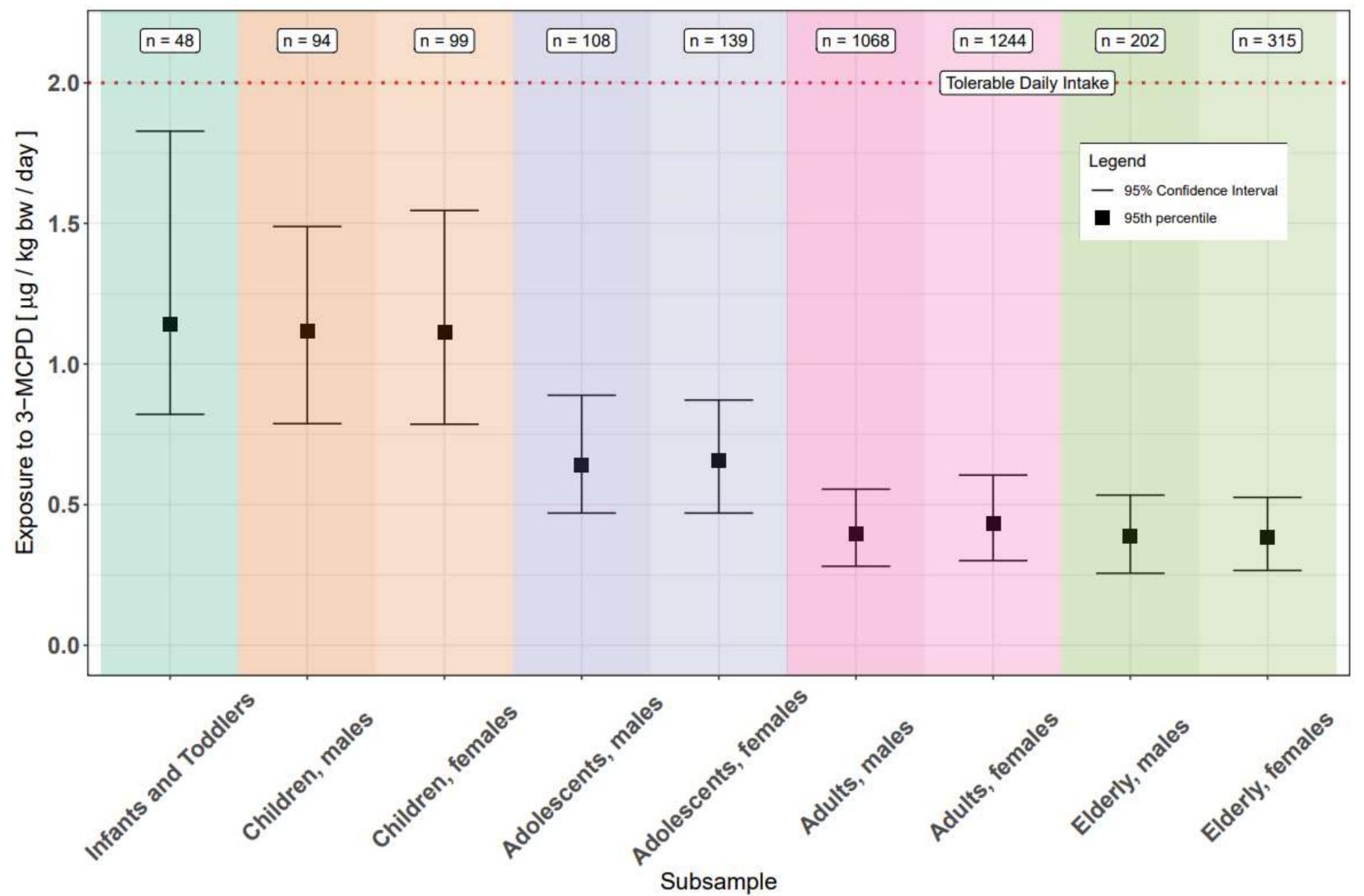










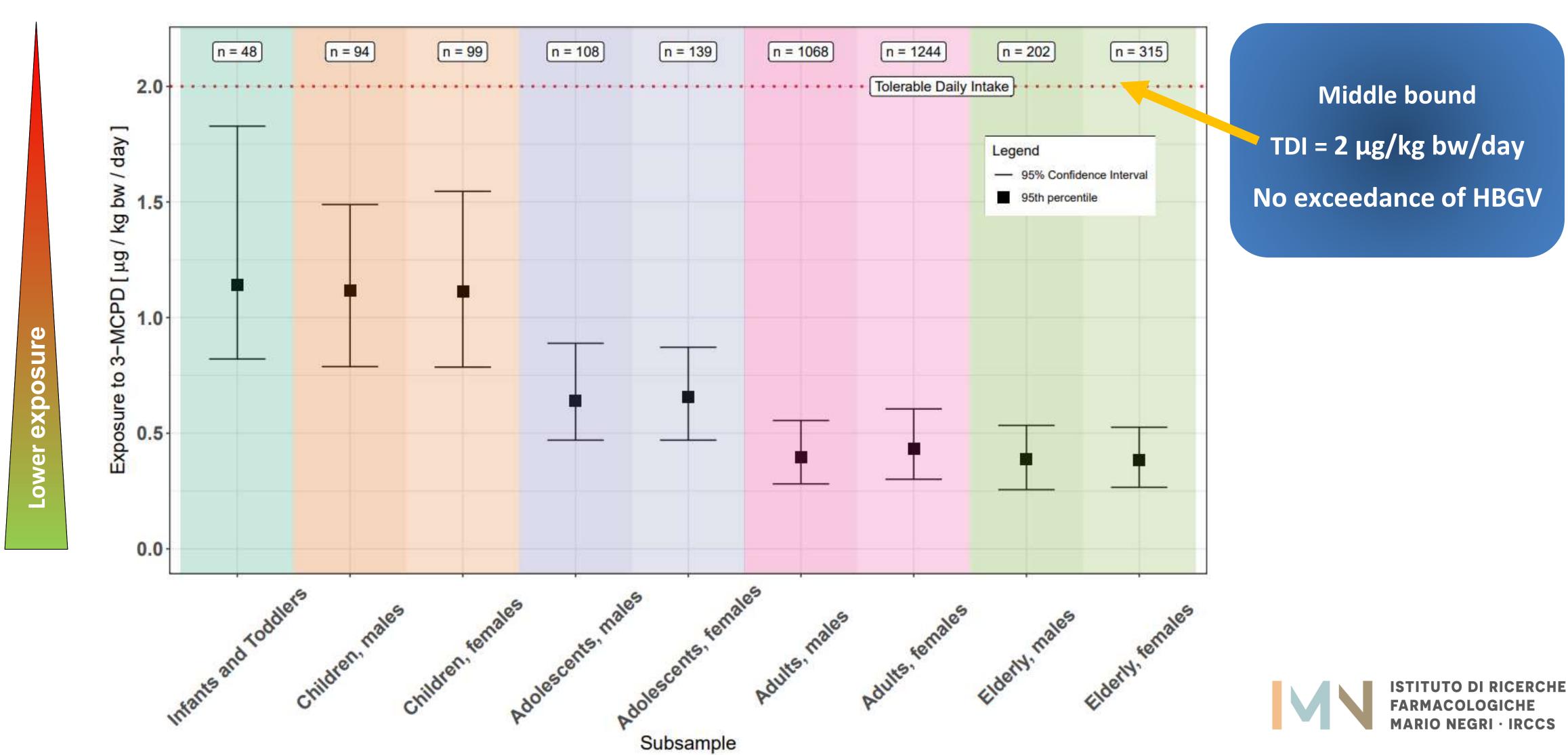


Middle bound

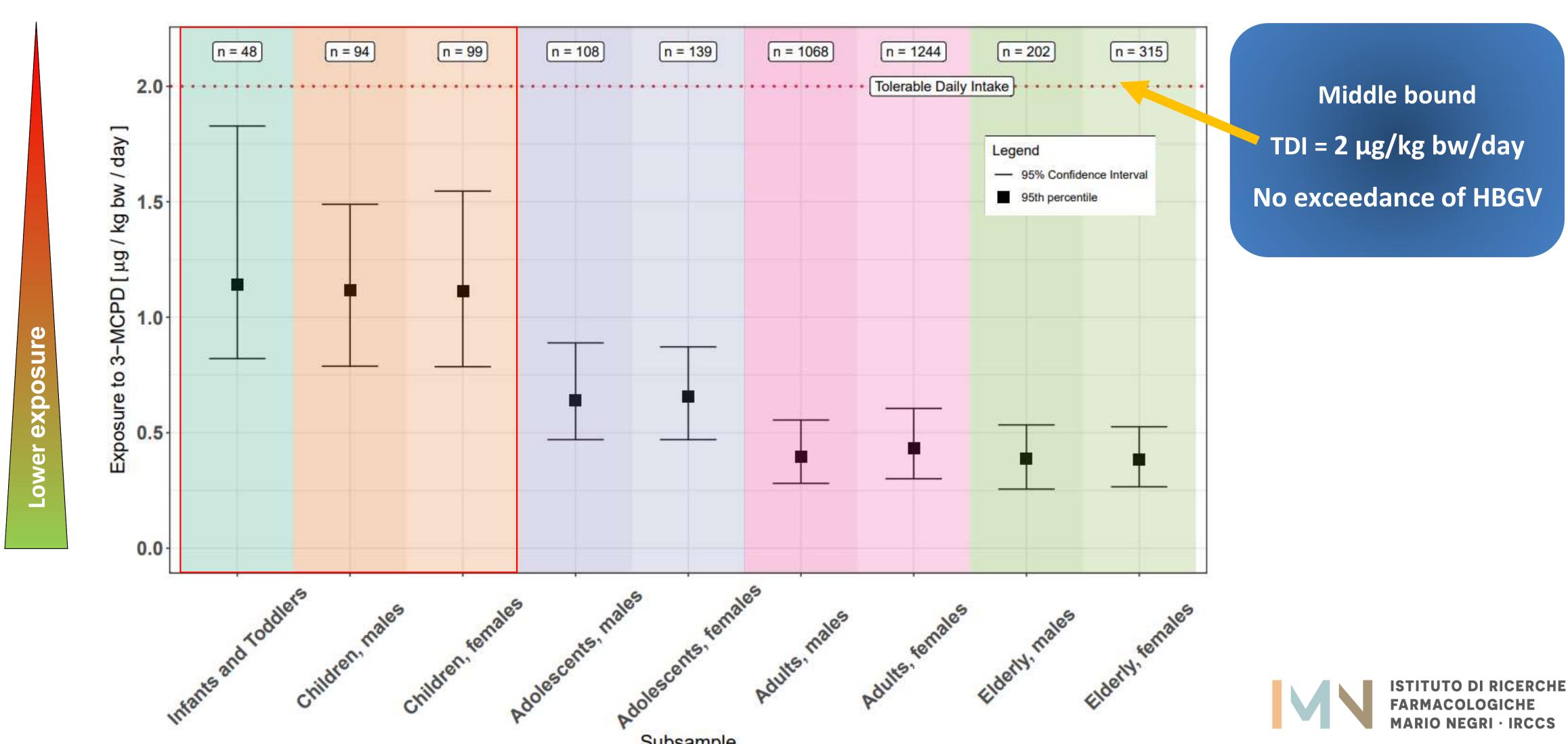




Results: exposure to 3-MCPD

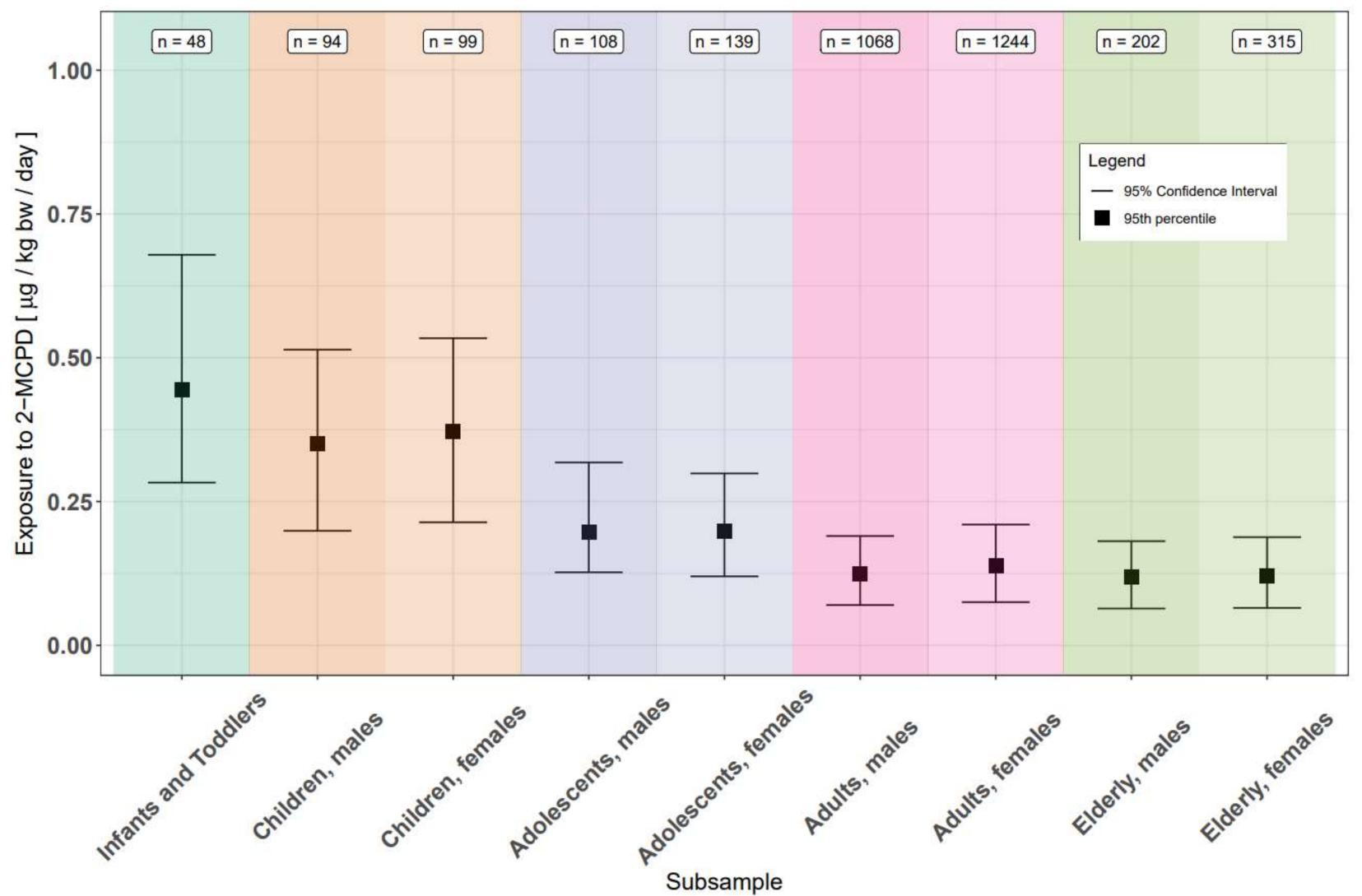


Results: exposure to 3-MCPD



Subsample

Results: exposure to 2-MCPD

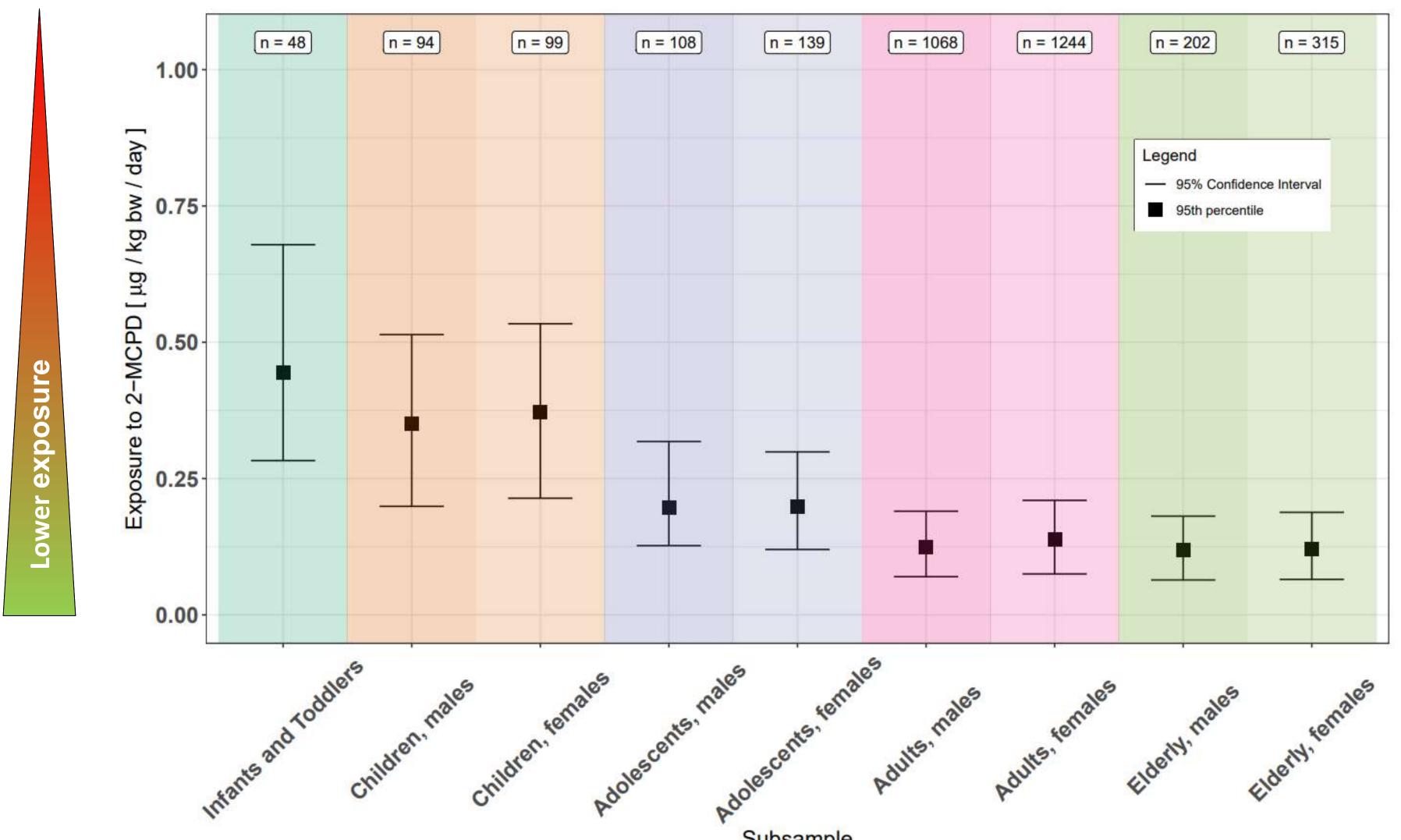


Lower bound





Results: exposure to 2-MCPD



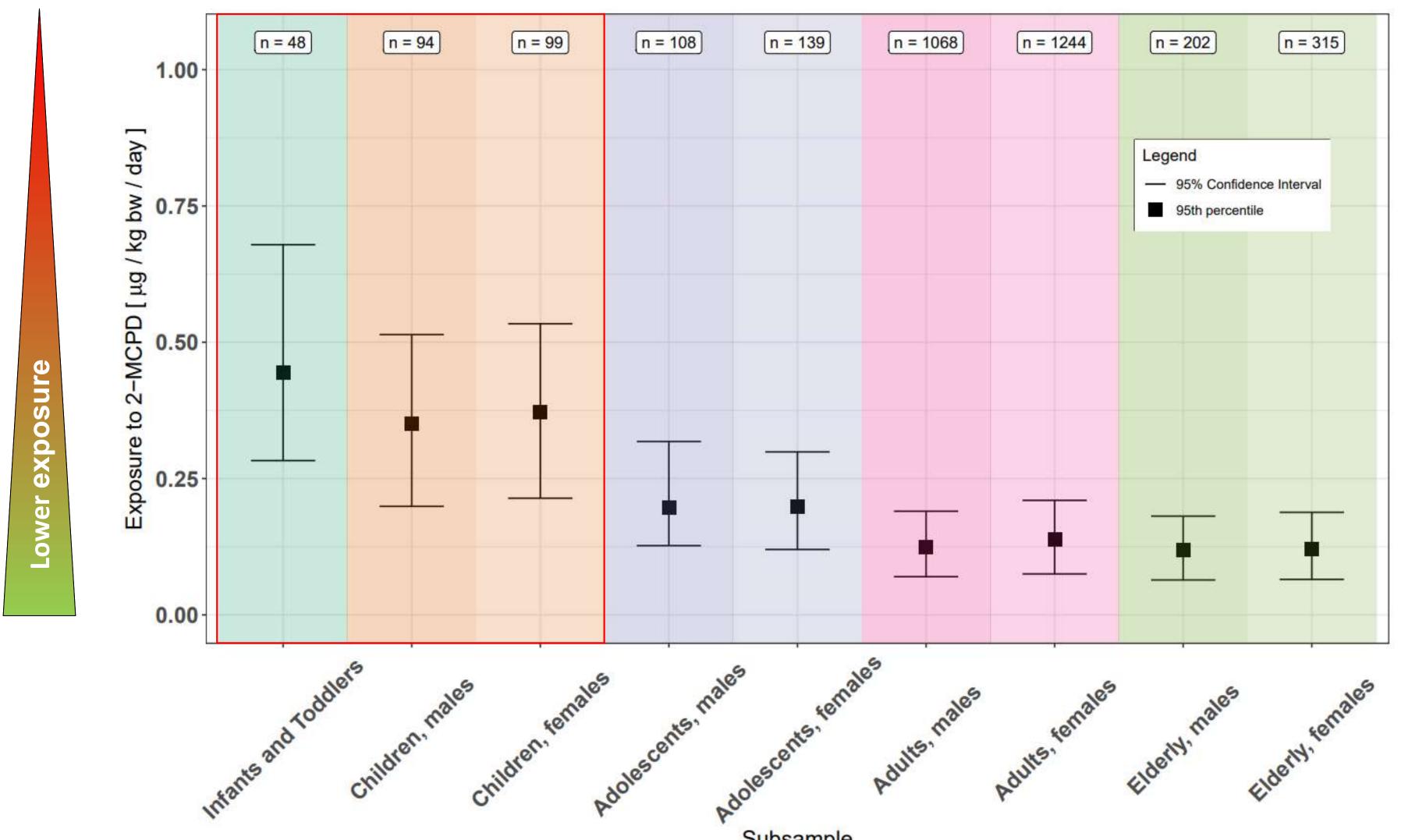
Subsample

Lower bound **No HBGV**





Results: exposure to 2-MCPD



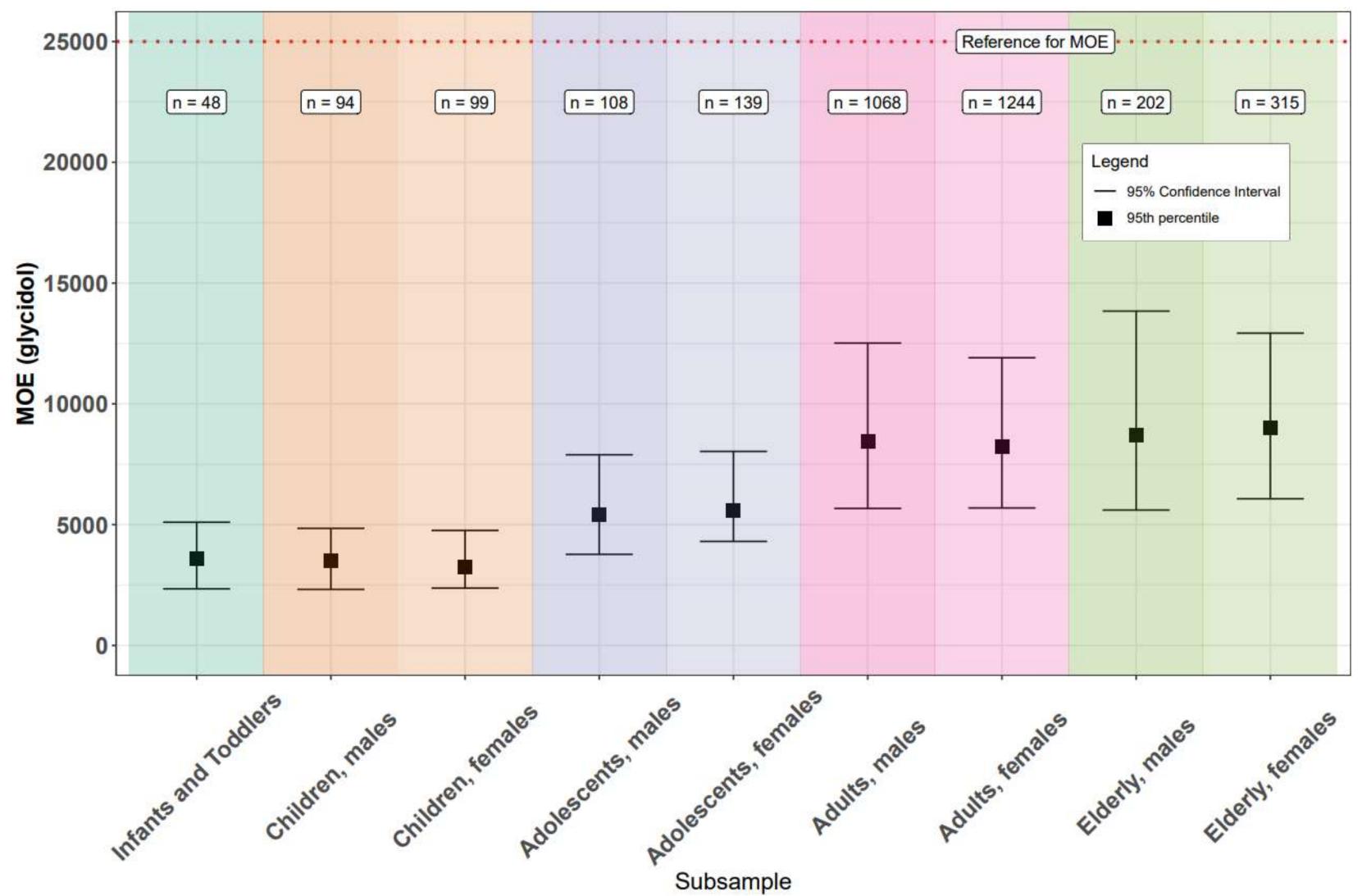
Subsample

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Results: exposure to glycidol

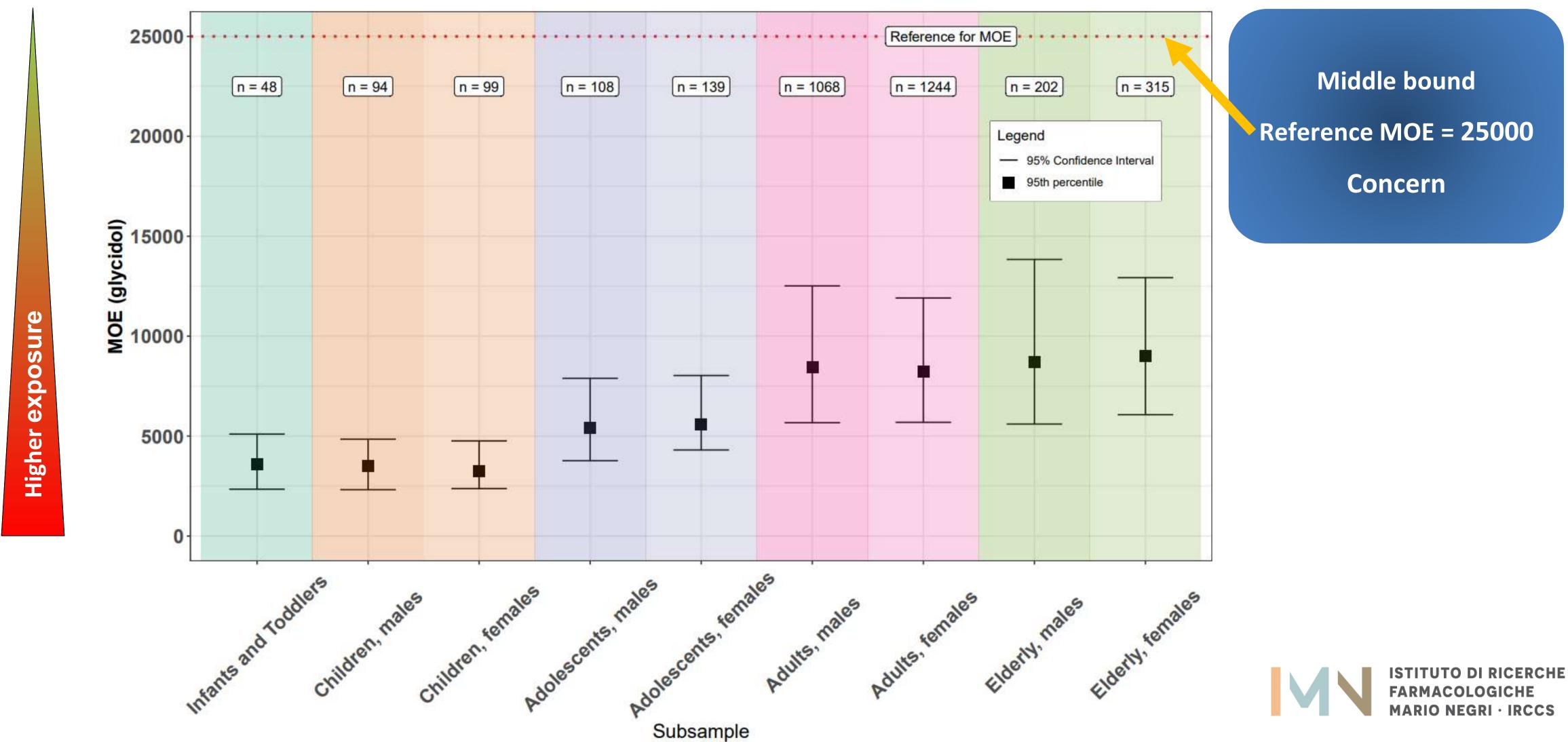


Middle bound



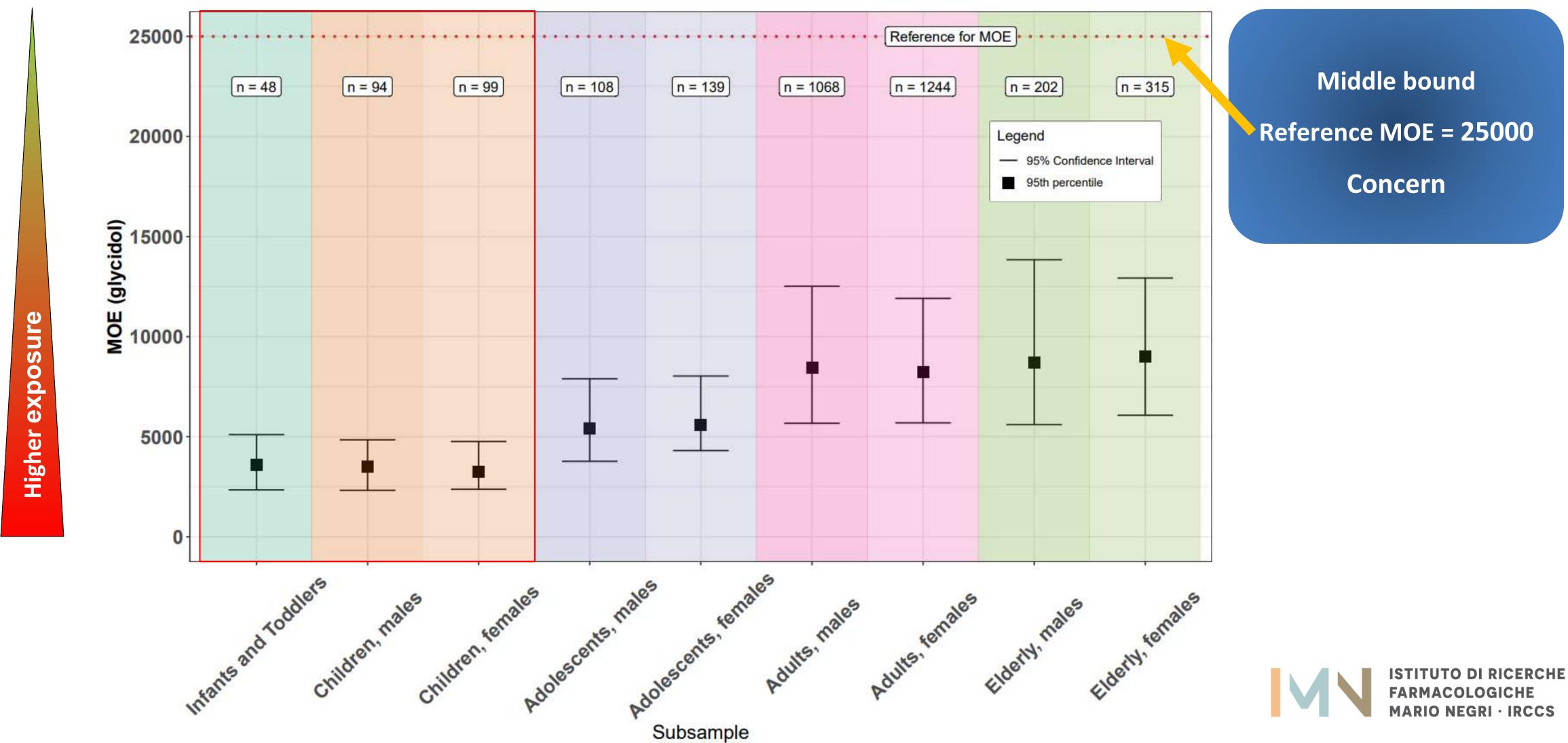


Results: exposure to glycidol





Results: exposure to glycidol





Conclusions

Summary

- Concerns for exposure to glycidol
- No sex-dependent difference in exposure



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Limitations

- internal exposure

- formation

 Hydrolysis of esters in GIT and Sample size of subgroups Lack of HBGV for 2-MCPD • Other minor mechanisms of



Conclusions

Summary

- Concerns for exposure to glycidol
- No sex-dependent difference in exposure

Limitations

- internal exposure

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 Hydrolysis of esters in GIT and Sample size of subgroups Lack of HBGV for 2-MCPD • Other minor mechanisms of

Next steps

- Update exposure estimates with new dietary consumption data (not publicly available yet)
- Investigate risks related to 2-MCPD





Thank you for your attention!

Department of Environmental Health Sciences @ IRFMN

- Simone Stefano
- Alessia Lanno
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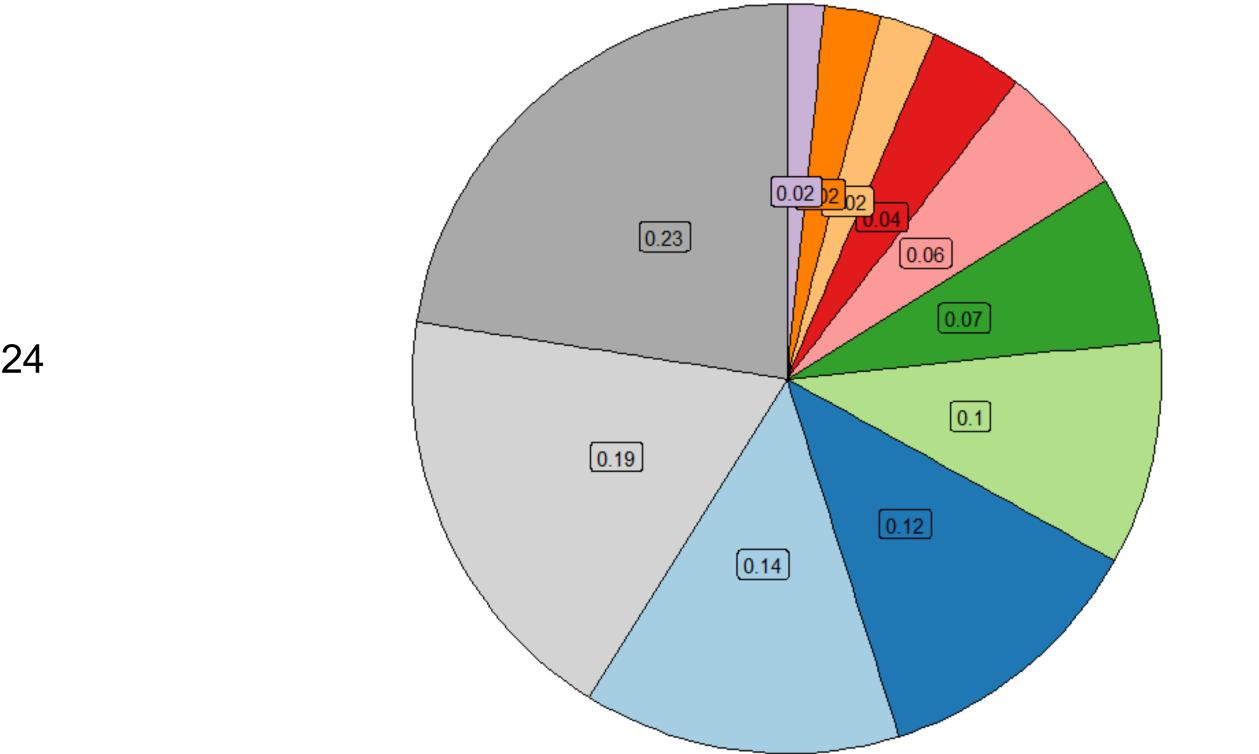


Results: age classes

Age class
Infants and Todd
Children
Adolescents
Adults
Elderly

	Age (years)
dlers	$0 \leq age < 3$
	$3 \leq age < 10$
•	$10 \leq age < 18$
	$18 \leq age < 65$
	$age \geq 65$

Results: sampling

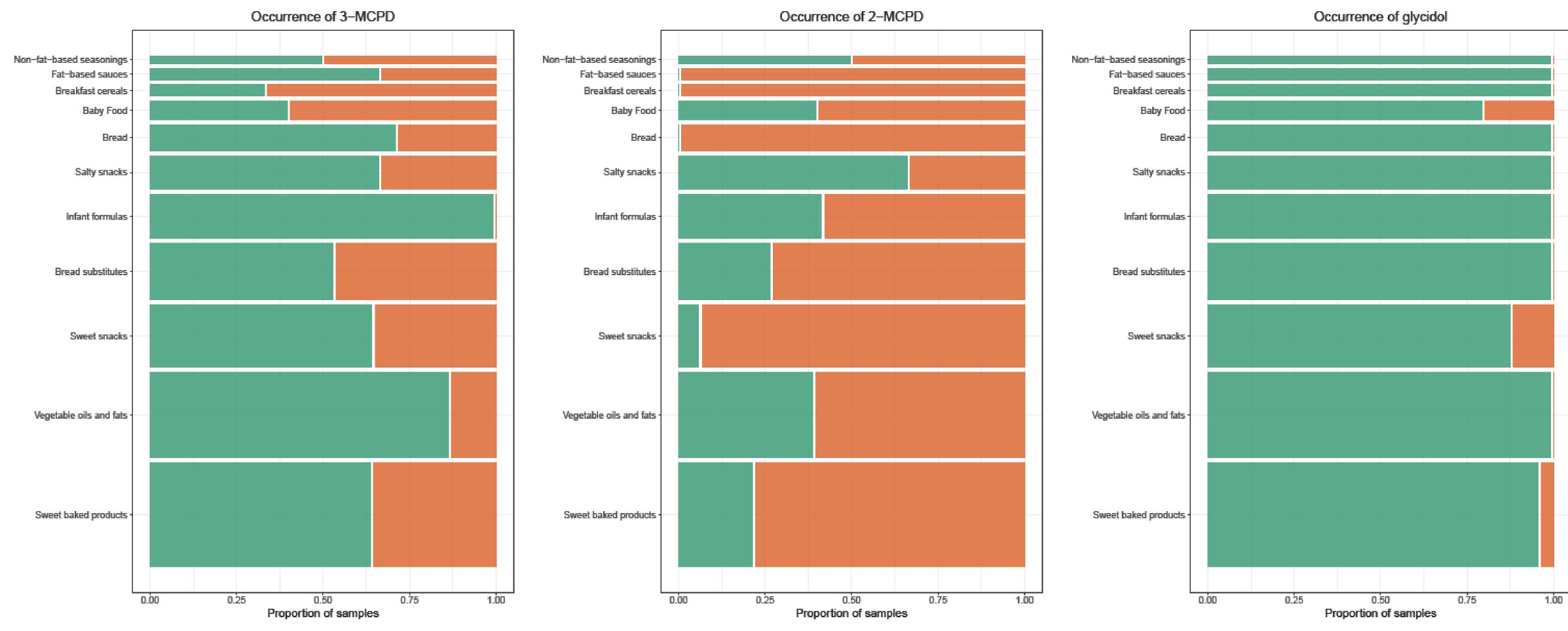


n = 124

Macrocategory Sweet baked products

Vegetable oils and fats Sweet snacks Bread substitutes Infant formulas Salty snacks Bread Baby Food Breakfast cereals Fat-based sauces Non-fat-based seasonings

Results: occurrence





Results: comparison with regulatory maximum levels

Reference: COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/1322 of 23 September 2020

Glycidol

Occurrence in refined vegetable oils and margarines above 1000 µg/kg for 5/21 samples. Occurrence in infant formulas above 50 µg/kg for 8/12 samples.

3-MCPD

Occurrence in refined vegetable oils and margarines above 1250 µg/kg for 1/21 samples. Occurrence in infant formulas above 125 µg/kg for 0/12 samples.

'Section 4: 3-monochloropropanediol (3-MCPD), 3-MCPD fatty acid esters and glycidyl fatty acid esters

	Foodstuffs (²)	Maximum level (µg/kg)
4.1	3-monochloropropanediol (3-MCPD)	
4.1.1	Hydrolysed vegetable protein (³⁰)	20
4.1.2	Soy sauce (⁷⁰)	20
4.2	Glycidyl fatty acid esters, expressed as glycidol	
4.2.1.	Vegetable oils and fats, fish oils and oils from other marine organisms placed on the market for the final consumer or for use as an ingredient in food, with the exception of the foods referred to in 4.2.2 and of virgin olive oils (*)	1 000 (***)
4.2.2.	Vegetable oils and fats, fish oils and oils from other marine organisms destined for the production of baby food and processed cereal-based food for infants and young children (?)	500 (***) (*****)
4.2.3	Infant formula, follow-on formula and foods for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children (3) (29) and young-child formula (29) (800) (powder)	50 (***)
4.2.4	Infant formula, follow-on formula and foods for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children (7) (29) and young-child formula (29) (800) (liquid)	6,0 (****)
4.3	Sum of 3-monochloropropanediol (3-MCPD) and 3-MCPD fatty acid esters, expressed as 3-MCPD $(^{\rm xxxx})$	
4.3.1.	Vegetable oils and fats, fish oils and oils from other marine organisms placed on the market for the final consumer or for use as an ingredient in food falling within the following categories, with the exception of the foods referred to in 4.3.2 and of virgin olive oils (*):	
	 oils and fats from coconut, maize, rapeseed, sunflower, soybean, palm kernel and olive oils (composed of refined olive oil and virgin olive oil) (*) and mixtures of oils and fats with oils and fats only from this category, 	1 250
	 other vegetable oils (including pomace olive oils (*)), fish oils and oils from other marine organisms and mixtures of oils and fats with oils and fats only from this category, 	2 500
	 mixtures of oils and fats from the two abovementioned categories. 	— (*****)
4.3.2.	Vegetable oils and fats, fish oils and oils from other marine organisms destined for the production of baby food and processed cereal-based food for infants and young children (?)	750 (******)
4.3.3	Infant formula, follow-on formula and foods for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children (²) (²⁹) and young-child formula (²⁹) (⁸⁵⁸) (powder)	125 (*******)
4.3.4	Infant formula, follow-on formula and foods for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children (7) (29) and young-child formula (29) (**) (liquid)	15 (*******)

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