



EFSA Activities on Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances

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- Mandate on PFOS and PFOA
- Follow-up actions
- Intermediate report of EFSA
- Final report
- Outlook

- EFSA is the keystone of European Union risk assessment regarding food and feed safety.
- EFSA provides independent scientific advice and clear communication on existing and emerging risks.



- Data collection, collation and analysis

Food consumption

Chemical occurrence in food and feed

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Dietary exposure assessment at European level

- Scientific and technical reports

- Support to Scientific Opinions

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EFSA JOURNAL

- Question No EFSA-Q-2004-163, Scientific Panel on Contaminants in the food chain;
- 2008: EFSA Scientific Opinion on PFOS and PFOA;

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/653.htm>

	PFOS	PFOA
TDI	150 ng/kg b.w.	1.5 µg kg/ b.w.
Dietary exposure (average consumers; high consumers)	60; 200 ng/kg b.w. per day	0.002; 0.006 µg/kg b.w. per day

- Recommendation to collect more PFASs occurrence data in foodstuffs and human body.

- European Commission

 - Recommendation 2010/161/EU on the monitoring of PFAS in food

- Member States

 - To monitor the presence of PFASs in food (2010 and 2011)

- Mandate to EFSA

 - To analyse the data obtained from the monitoring as well as data from previous years.

 - 2011 – intermediate scientific report

 - 2012 – final scientific report

- 2010: EFSA launched a public call for data on PFASs in food
- February 2011: EFSA Scientific Report “Results of the monitoring of perfluoroalkylated substances in food in the period 2000 – 2009”

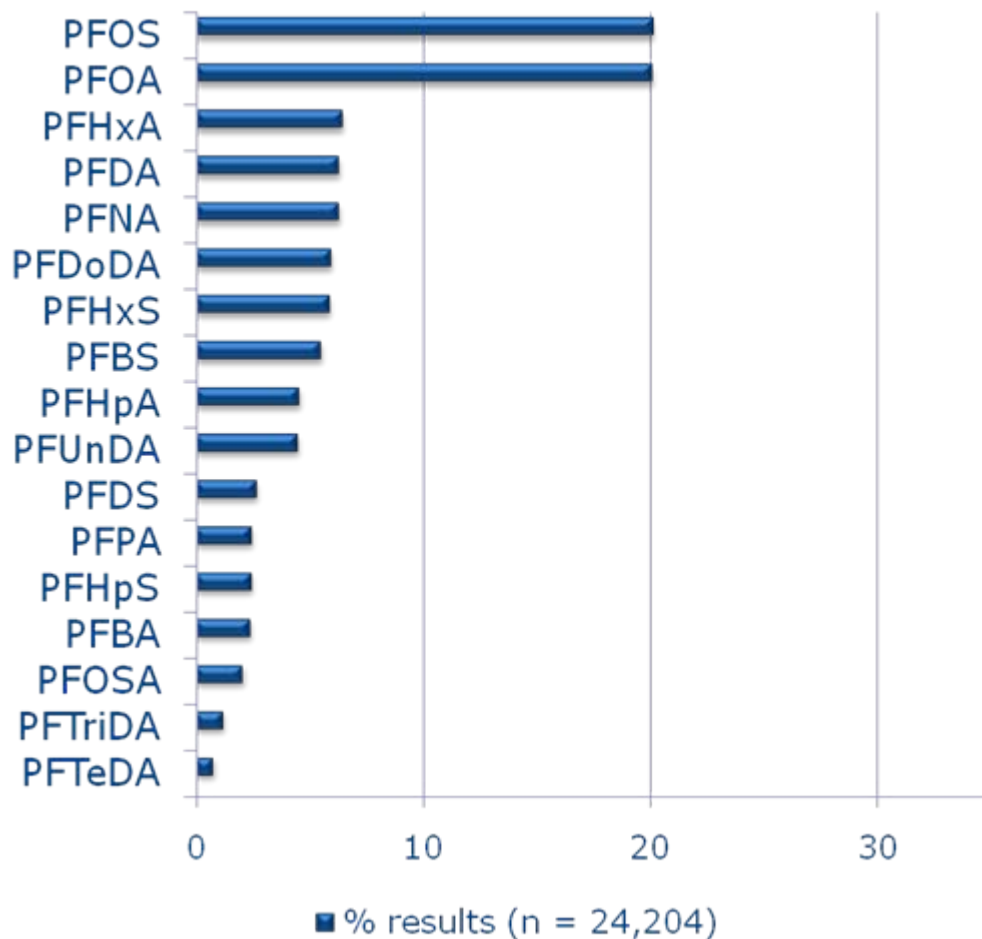
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2016.htm>

Scope: Evaluate the contamination levels

Make recommendations to adjust the monitoring

- 4,881 samples collected from the period 2000 – 2009 in 7 Member States;
- Different sets of 17 PFASs = 24,204 observations;
- Overall, 12 % results above the reporting limits;
- 79 % of LOQs were below or equal to 1 µg/kg;
- Median values for reported recoveries ranged between 41 % and 75 % across individual PFASs.

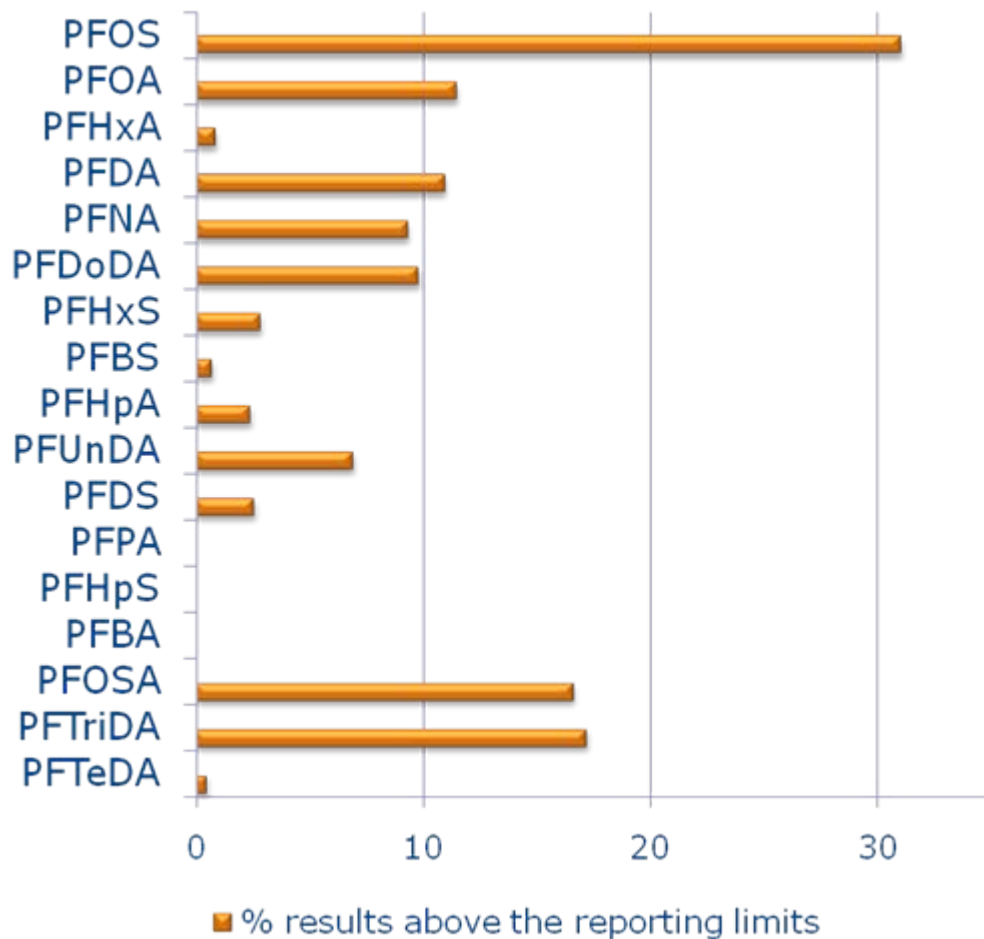
Frequency of observations for the individual PFASs



Limitations:

- Different detection capabilities;
- Different number of samples analysed for the individual PFASs within the food groups;
- Different origin of samples within the same food group.

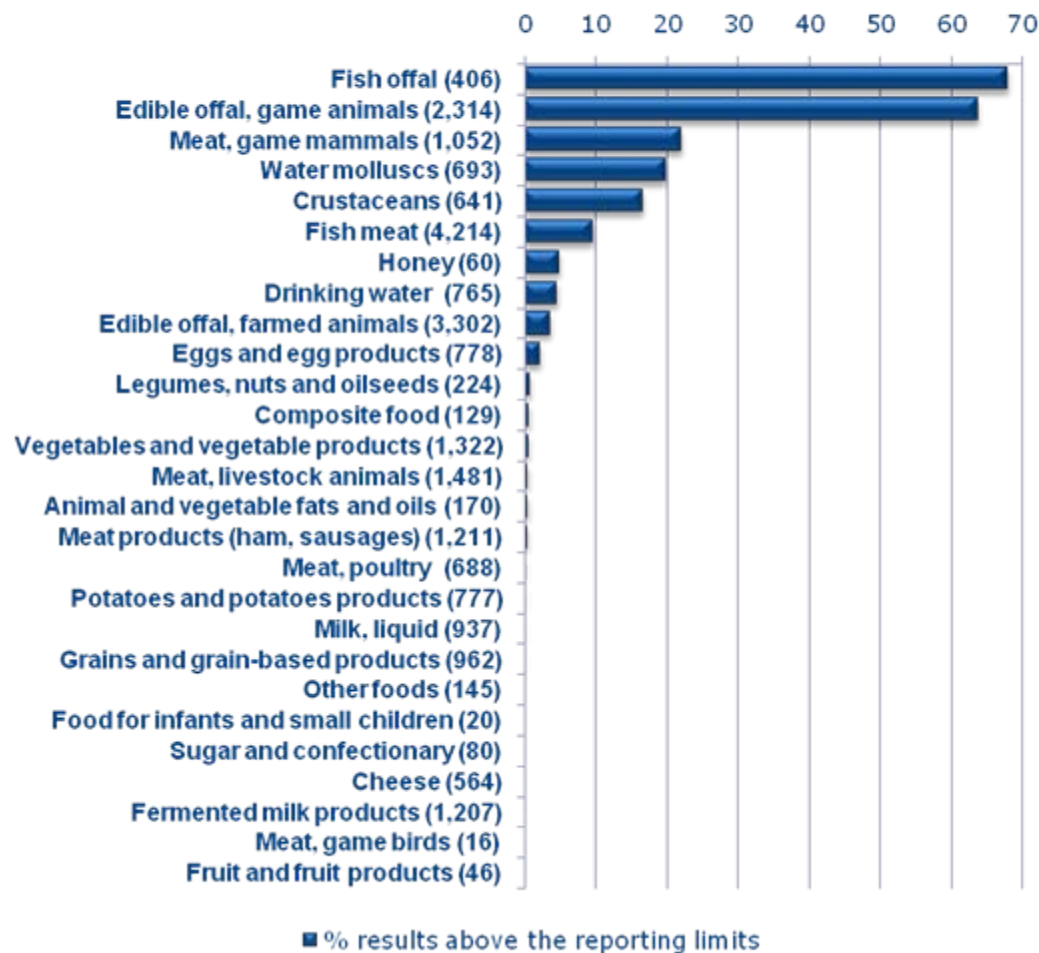
Frequency of results above the reporting limits



Limitations:

- Different detection capabilities;
- Different number of samples analysed for the individual PFASs within the food groups;
- Different origin of samples within the same food group.

Frequency of results above the reporting limits for the individual PFASs across food groups (n = 24,240)



Which food groups are the most relevant for dietary exposure?

- The highest mean concentrations were found in:
 - Edible offal of game animals:
 - PFOS (216 µg/kg), PFNA (10.3µg/kg), PFOA (7.1 µg/kg), PFDA (6.0 µg/kg) and PFDoDA (3.7 µg/kg);
 - In fish:
 - fish offal: PFOS (47 µg/kg) and PFOSA (15 µg/kg)
 - fish meat: PFOS (4.9 µg/kg) and PFOSA (2.7 µg/kg).

- Need for a defined set of PFASs to be analysed in all samples.
- Need for more research to establish the most representative PFASs.
- Improve the analytical performances of the methods applied in the monitoring of PFASs in food (lower LODs/LOQs, high selectivity).

- Broader sampling across Member States
- Collect more data on:
 - crustaceans, water molluscs,
 - drinking water and other beverages, foods for infants and small children,
 - packaged food and ready-to-eat food (composite foods).
- Perform a larger European monitoring for all food groups, on a risk analysis basis.

- Deadline: May, 2012
- Refined occurrence analysis
- Dietary exposure assessment
- To be used by the EU Commission as a basis for deciding on any possible risk management measures.
- Call for data: open until 31 January 2012

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/data/call/datex100429.htm>

- EFSA will follow the scientific developments on PFAS in particular those related to occurrence and human exposure.
- EFSA will continue to strengthen the network with EU Member States, research institutions, academia and industry to collect, collate and analyse data necessary for European exposure assessment.

