

General Concepts of Exposure Assessment of Chemical Contaminants in Food & Water



التعرض للملوثات الكيميائية
في الغذاء والمياه

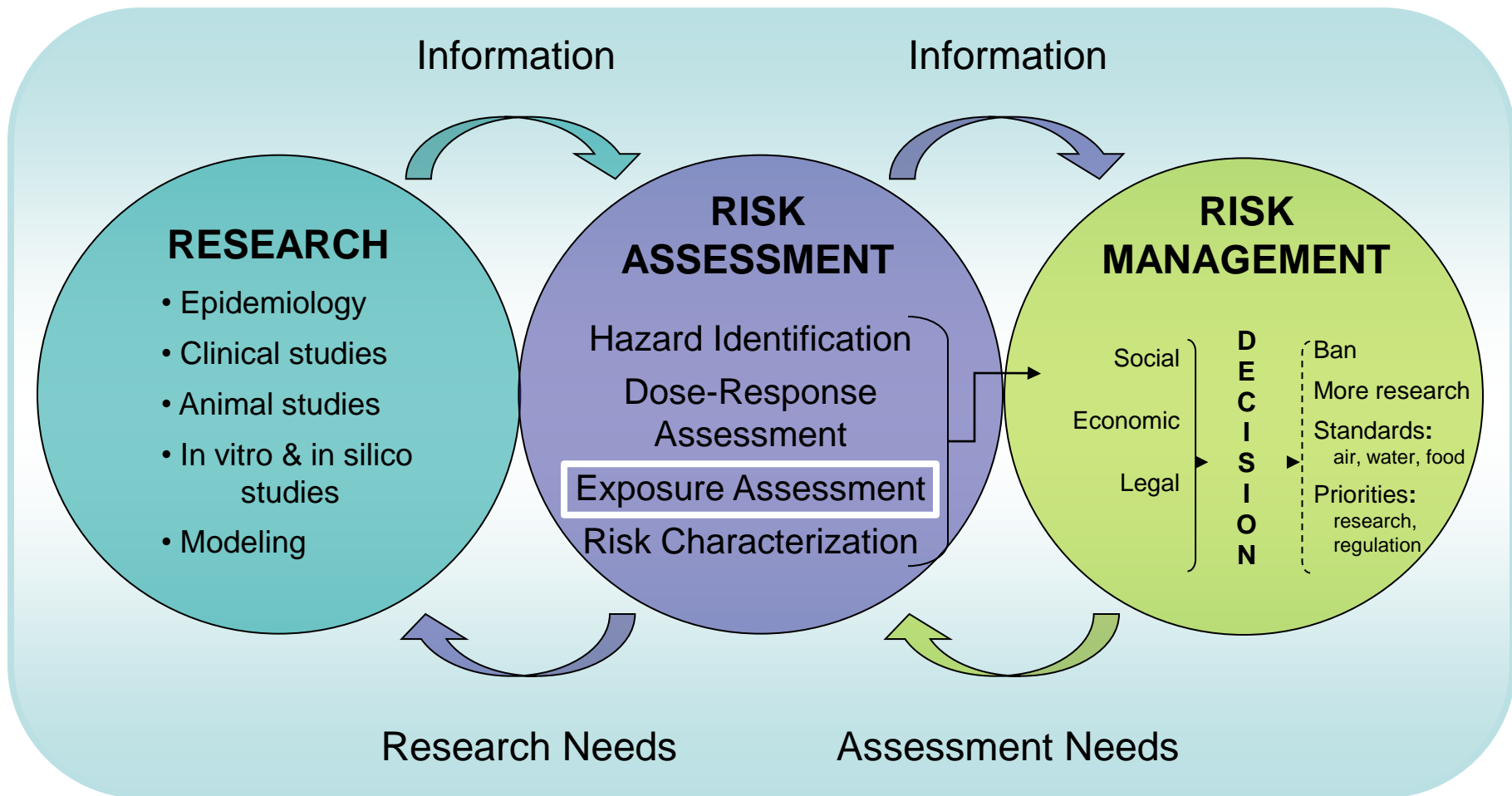
- How exposure assessment relates to human health risk assessment
- Important elements of exposure assessment
- How to handle uncertainty and variability in exposure assessment
- What EPA resources are available for exposure assessors

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND CONCEPTS

مقدمة ومفاهيم أساسية

The Risk Analysis Paradigm and the Role of Exposure Assessment

مقدمة ومفاهيم أساسية

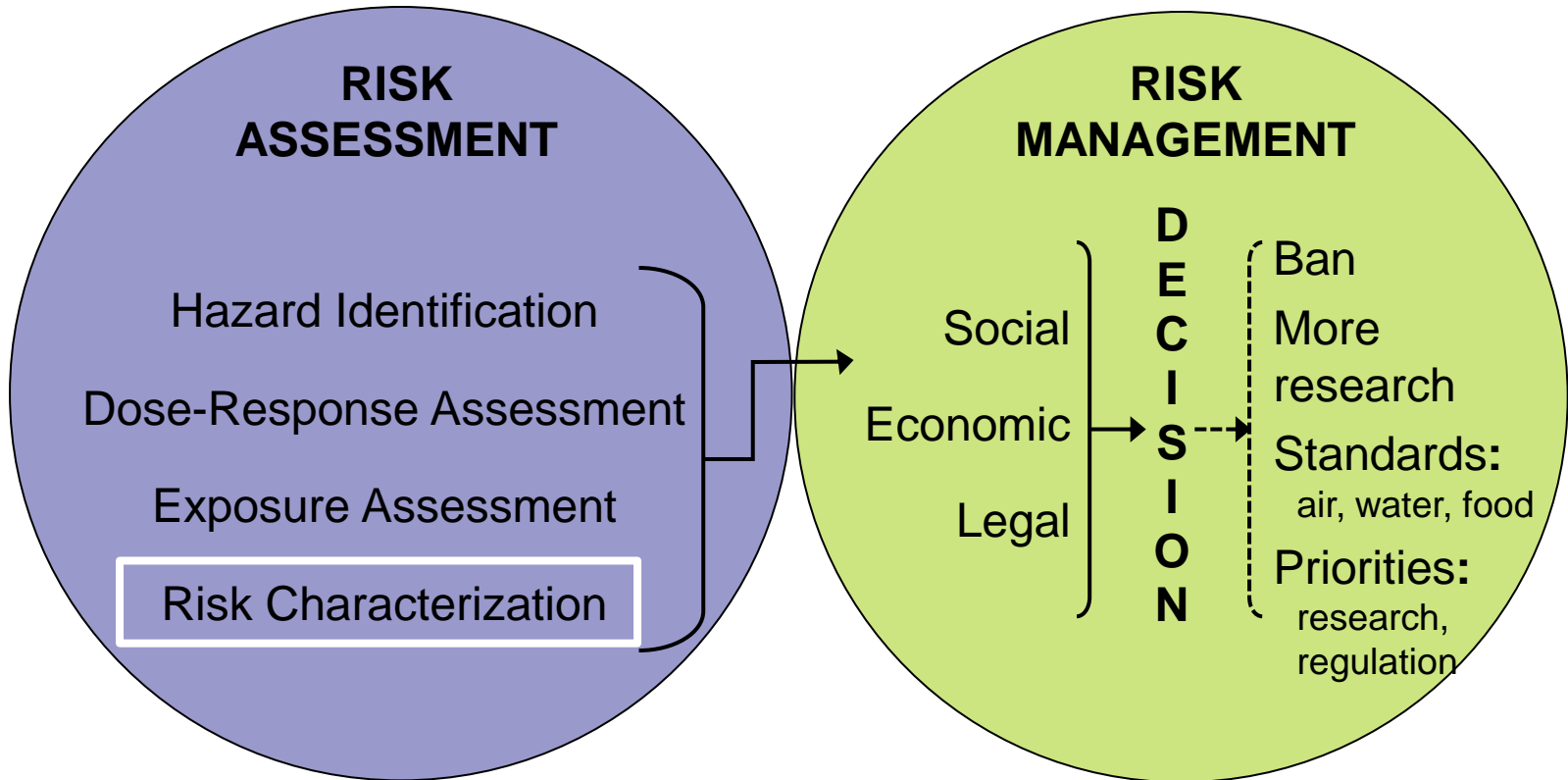


– Attributed to Paracelsus, 16th c. Swiss physician & chemist

- Exposure is a critical element of risk

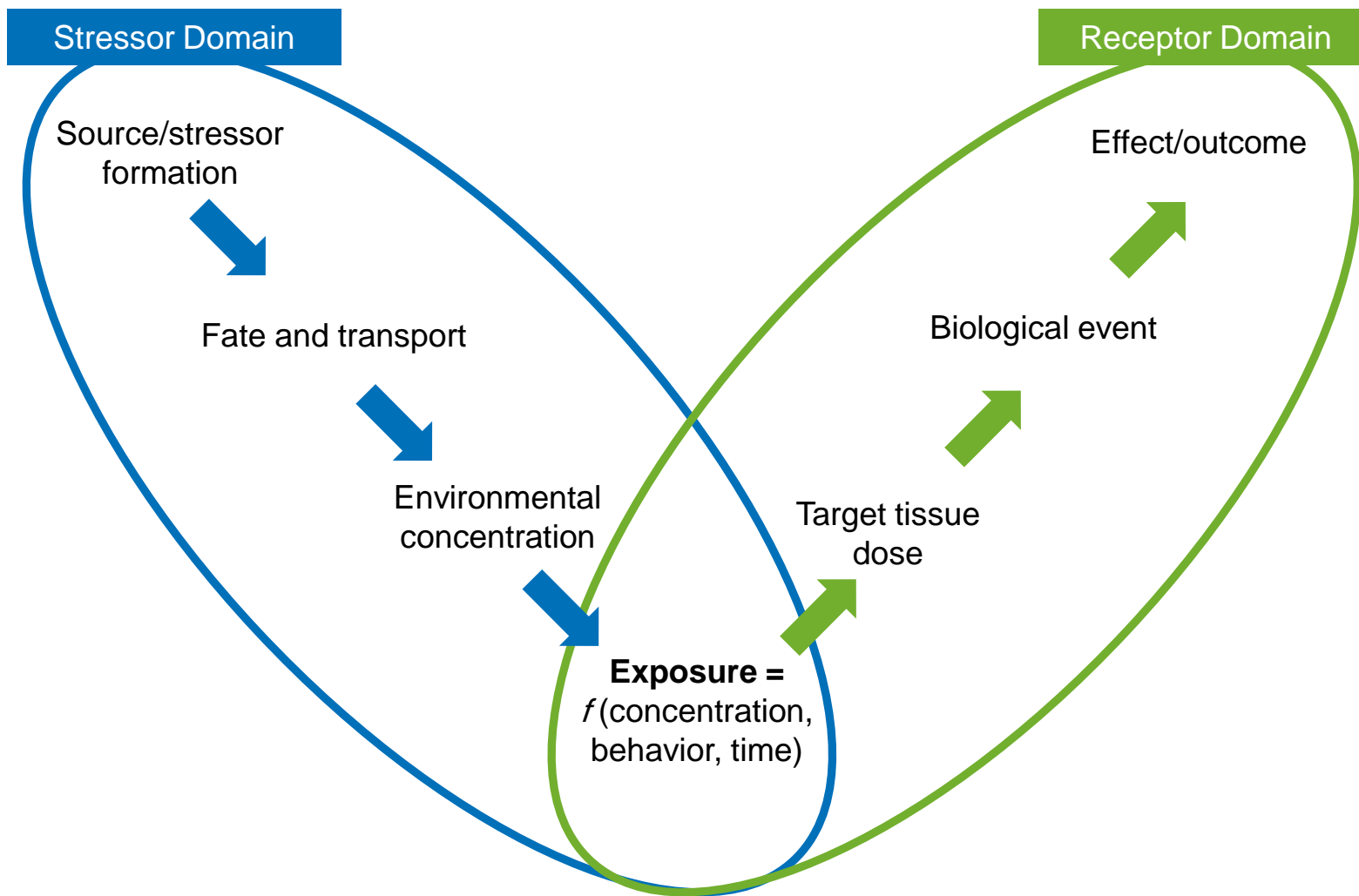
$$\text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure} = \text{Risk}$$

- A hazardous chemical release does not *necessarily* mean a high-risk situation
- Exposure assessment used to evaluate risk for future and past decision-making
 - **Future:** More uncertainty, but can prevent health impacts
 - **Past:** Less uncertainty, accurately quantify population health impacts and mitigation



Source-to-Effect Continuum

التواصل بين المصدر إلى التأثير



Exposure is contact made between a chemical, physical, or biological agent and the outer boundary of an organism.

- Two-step process
 1. Contact
 - Inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact
 2. Absorption
 - Skin, respiratory tract, gut

Exposure is quantified as the amount of an agent available at the exchange boundaries of the organism (e.g., skin, respiratory tract, gut).

$$\text{Exposure} = f(\text{Concentration, Time, Behavior})$$

EPA Guidelines for Exposure Assessment (1992)

- **Dose:** The amount of substance available for interactions with metabolic processes or biologically significant receptors after crossing the outer boundary of an organism
 - **Applied dose** is the amount of substance at an absorption barrier (skin, respiratory tract, gut) that can be absorbed by the body.
 - **Potential dose** is the amount of substance ingested, inhaled, or applied to skin, not all of which will be absorbed.
 - **Internal dose** is the amount of substance absorbed and available for interaction with biological receptors.

$$\text{Potential Dose} = \frac{C \times IR \times CF \times ED \times EF}{AT \times BW}$$

$$\text{Absorbed Dose} = \text{Potential Dose} \times AF$$

$$\text{Absorbed Dose} = \text{Internal Dose}$$

Where:

C = Contaminant Concentration

IR = Intake Rate

CF = Contact Fraction

ED = Exposure Duration

EF = Exposure Frequency

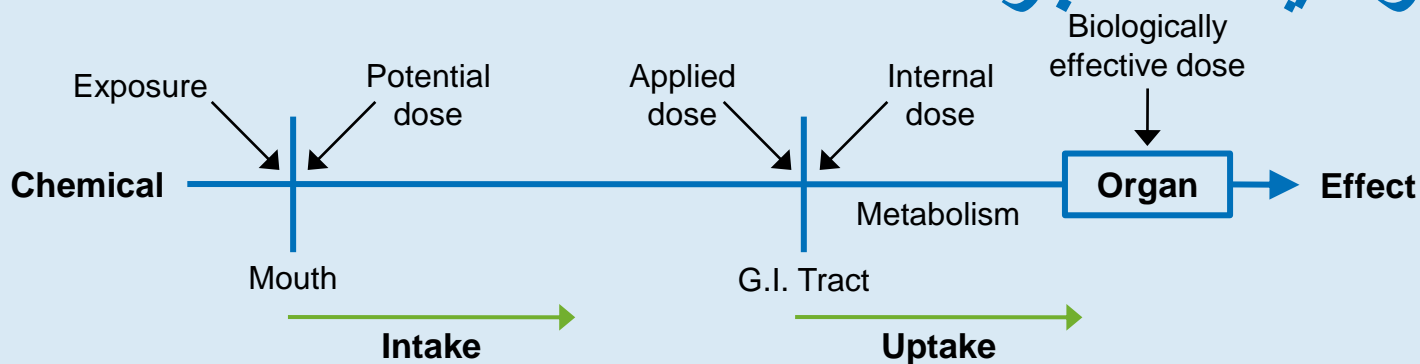
AT = Averaging Time

BW = Body Weight

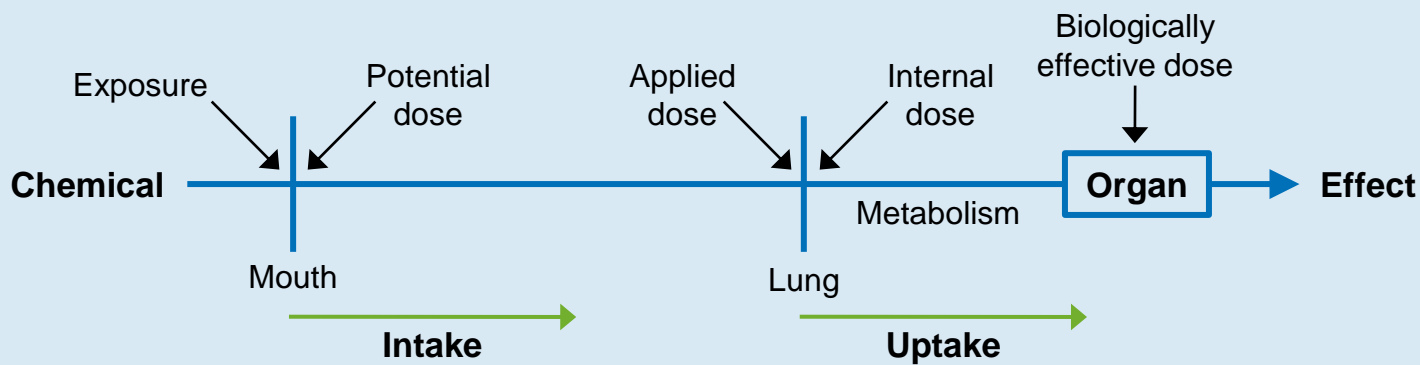
AF = Fraction of Potential Dose Absorbed

$$\text{General units for dose: } \frac{\text{Mass contaminant}}{\text{Averaging time} \times \text{Body weight}}$$

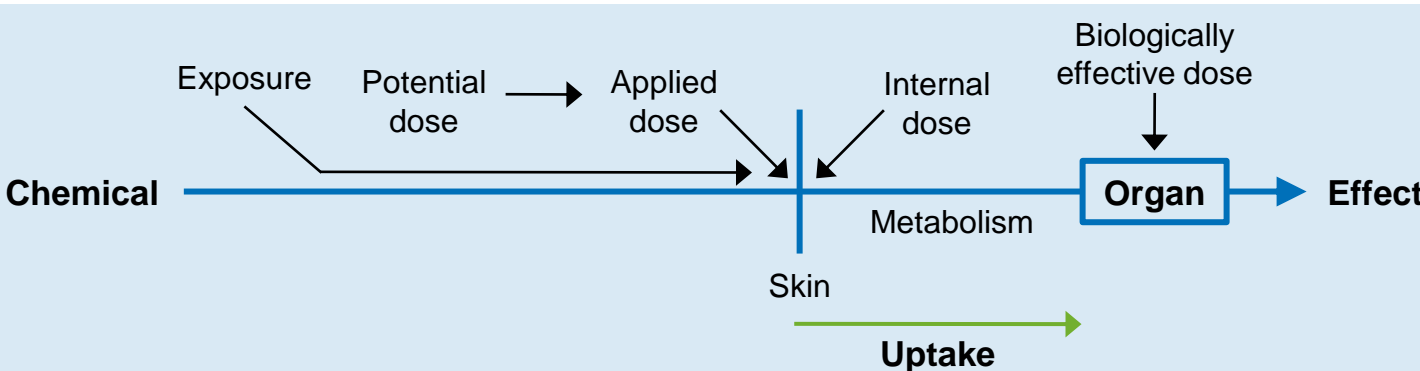
Oral Route



Respiratory Route



Dermal Route



CLASS ACTIVITY

تدريب جماعي

EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT: EXAMPLES OF EXPOSURE

تقدير التعرض: امثلة للتعرض

Four Exposure Examples

اربعة امثلة للتعرض

- Meet Jim
- Four hazards in and around Jim's home
 - Benzene in drinking water
 - Nickel and lead in garden soil
 - Smoke in the kitchen
 - Pesticide residue on garden vegetables
- Four different routes of exposure
 - Consumption of drinking water, skin absorption, inhalation, eating



Exposure Example 1: Benzene in Drinking Water

المثل الاول: البنزين في مياه الشرب

- Jim has a well and drinks 2L of water/day
- Old, leaking underground storage tank in adjoining lot

Exposure: Occurs when a chemical or agent contacts the visible exterior of the person, making contact with the skin or openings into the body such as the mouth or the nose

- Benzene in Jim's water: >5 ppb
- Intake: The substance enters Jim's body without passing through a barrier – for ingestion and inhalation
- Intake versus uptake, discussed more later in the course

Exposure Example 1: Benzene in Drinking Water

المثل الاول: البنزين في مياه الشرب

Chronic Exposure: Repeated exposures by either ingestion, inhalation, or skin exposure for more than about 10 percent of a person's lifespan

- How much benzene was Jim exposed to, on average?
- What is the Average Daily Dose (ADD)
- Please estimate average daily dose based on assumptions



Exposure Example 1: Average Daily Dose

الجرعة اليومية المتوسطة

$$\text{ADD} = \frac{C \times IR \times ED \times EF}{BW \times AT}$$

$$\text{Jim's ADD} = \frac{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{levels of} \\ \text{benzene in} \\ \text{Jim's water} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{how much} \\ \text{water} \\ \text{Jim drinks} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{how long Jim} \\ \text{has been drinking} \\ \text{the water} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{how often} \\ \text{Jim drinks} \\ \text{water} \end{array} \right]}{\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Jim's weight} \\ \text{in kg} \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{number of} \\ \text{years to} \\ \text{average over} \end{array} \right]}$$

Lifetime Average Daily Dose

متوسط الجرعة اليومية طول الحياة



- Lifetime Average Daily Dose (LADD)

$$LADD = \frac{[C \times IR \times ED \times EF]}{[BW \times LT]}$$

- LADD is a projection based on current data
- Key element of risk assessment

Exposure Example 2: Skin Exposure to Soil Metals

المثال رقم 2 للتعرض : تعرض الجلد للمعادن في التربة

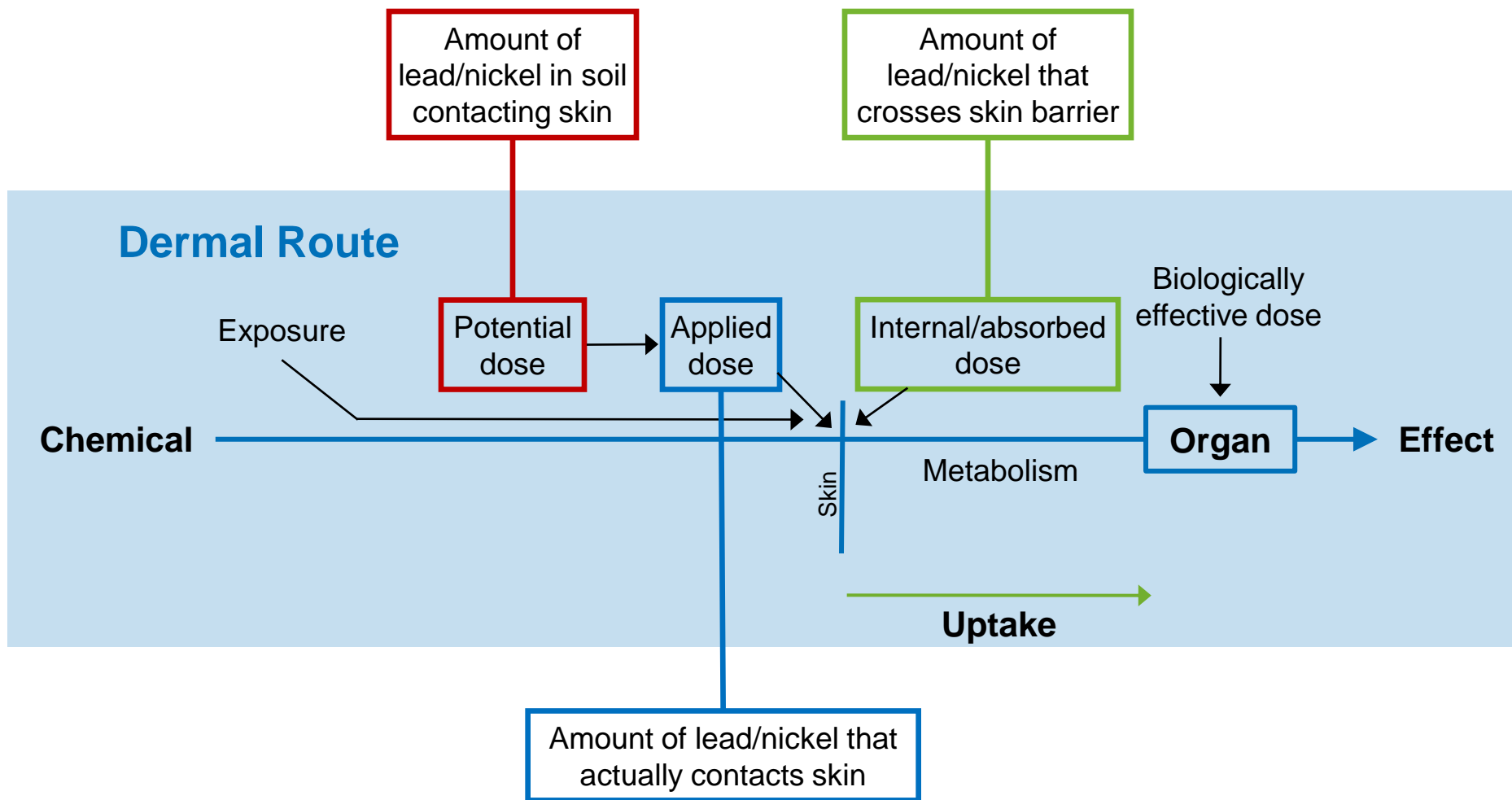
- Jim's vegetable garden
- Raised beds for tomatoes and other vegetables
- Garden soil contaminated with nickel and lead
- Jim doesn't use gloves
- Concentration of nickel in soil is 1 mg/kg soil

*Please calculate: the applied dose,
the absorbed dose and the
biologically effective dose*



Exposure Example 2: Skin Exposure to Soil Metals

المثال رقم 2 للتعرض : تعرض الجلد للمعادن في التربة



Exposure Example 3: Kitchen Smoke Inhalation

المثال رقم 3 للتعرض: استنشاق الدخان في المطبخ

- Jim likes to cook burgers on his kitchen range
- Hamburgers + Hot Pan + Too Much Time = Smoke!
- Smoke inhalation from the fire
- ***Please calculate the inhalation exposure of Jim?***



Exposure Example 3: Kitchen Smoke Inhalation

المثال رقم 3 للتعرض: استنشاق الدخان في المطبخ

- Jim's smoke exposure was brief, but he still didn't feel well

Acute Exposure: Short-term exposure that lasts no longer than a day

Contaminants in smoke are varied and complex

- Difficult exposure to characterize, compared to others

Exposure Example 4: Ingestion of Pesticide Residues

المثال رقم 4 للتعرض: ابتلاع بقايا المبيدات

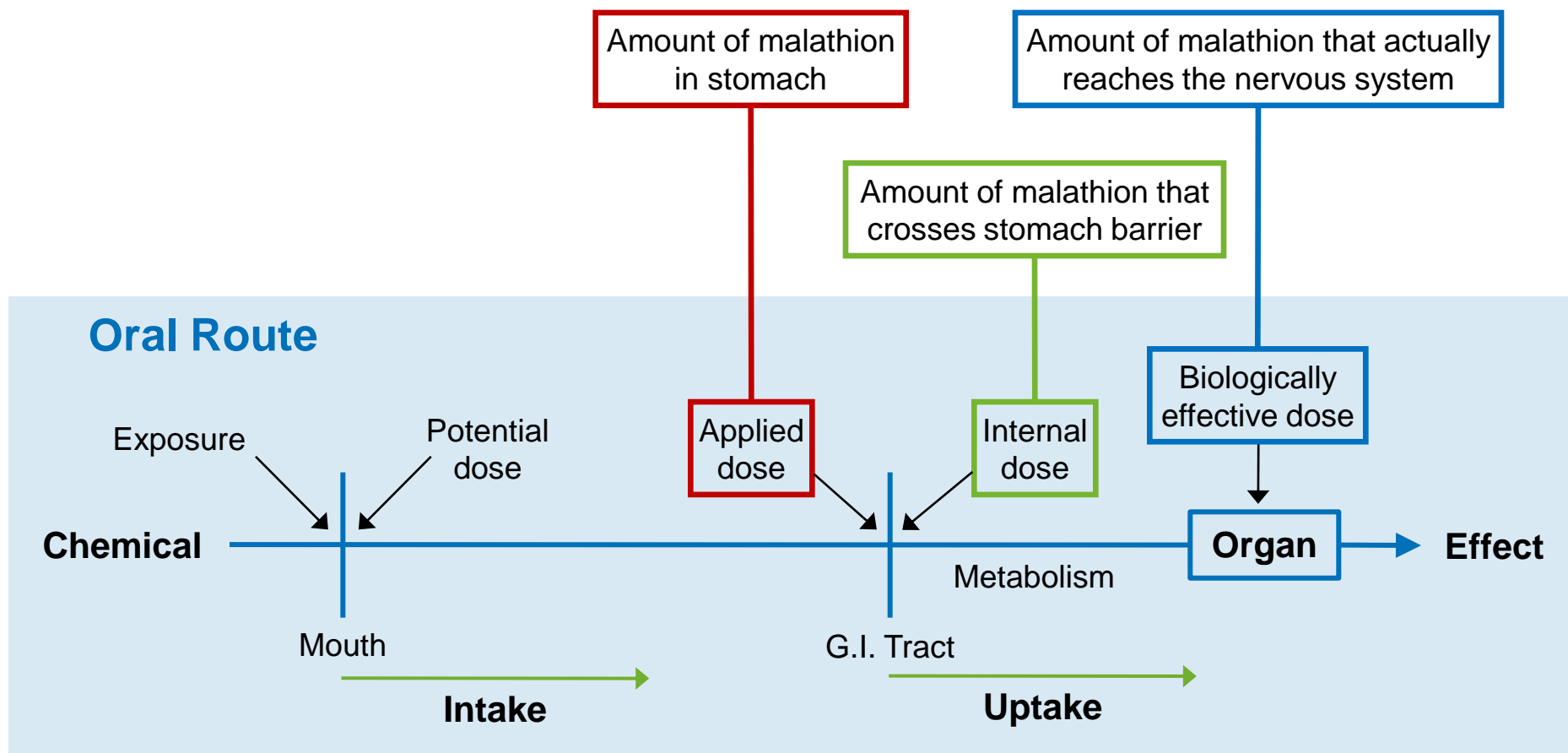


- Jim grows tomatoes and peppers in the garden
- He uses malathion to control insect problems
- He eats produce in the garden or in the home without washing
- Exposure during application
 - Dermal
 - Inhalation



Exposure Example 4: Ingestion of Pesticide Residues

المثال رقم 4 للتعرض: ابتلاع بقايا المبيدات



Benzene in Drinking Water

- Intake versus Uptake
- Chronic Exposure
- Average Daily Dose

Skin Exposure to Soil Metals

- Dose (Potential and Internal)
- Absorbed Dose
- Uptake versus Intake

Kitchen Smoke Inhalation

- Acute Exposure
- Complex Mixtures
- Exposure Characterization

Pesticide Residues on Produce

- Applied Dose
- Internal Dose
- Biologically Effective Dose

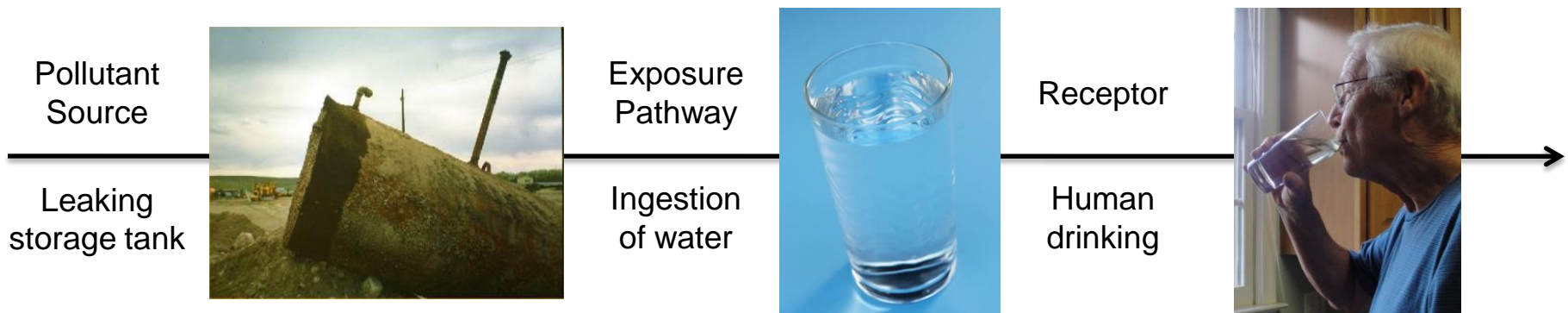
EXPOSURE CONSIDERATIONS

اعتبارات التعرض

- Exposure assessment usually conducted for populations or groups
- **Exposure factors**, or characteristics of the population, important to estimate exposure and risk:
 - Food and water intake
 - Population behaviors
 - Inhalation rates
 - Other factors relevant to scenario
- **Variability** and **uncertainty** in exposure factors



- **Pollutant source:** Where are the pollutants coming from, at what rate, and where are they going?
- **Exposure pathways:** Connection between pollutant source and exposure including exposure media and route of exposure. Useful in identifying exposures of concern
- **Contaminants of concern:** Specific contaminants that are of concern for human health for the exposure pathway
- **Receptor:** The individual or population that is exposed



- **Exposure Factors:** Account for variability in populations, and allow for assessment of the risks to those populations
- Include:
 - Ingestion and inhalation rates
 - Skin exposure factors
 - Body weight
 - Life expectancy
 - Others



- **Uncertainty** refers to a lack of knowledge arising from:
 - Incomplete data
 - Incomplete understanding of processes
- Reduce by collecting more data or better data
- Compensate for by approximations and assumptions

- **Variability** refers to heterogeneity or diversity
 - Inherent property of a population
- Characterize with more data
- Cannot reduce or eliminate, only describe

Variability versus Uncertainty in Water Intake

عدم اليقين والتغير في شرب المياه



Variability

- Known
 - Water intake within age groups or population groups
 - Differences in intake based on activities or climate
 - Variability in contaminant concentrations

Uncertainty

- Unknown
 - Missing water intake data
 - Media concentration data
 - Information about the geographic extent of population exposed
 - Other exposure information for the population

- Published in 1992
 - Revised version currently under development
 - Topics and chapters
 - Introduction
 - Chapter 1: General Concepts in Exposure Assessment
 - Chapter 2: Planning an Exposure Assessment
 - Chapter 3: Gathering and Developing Data for Exposure Assessments
 - Chapter 4: Using Data to Determine or Estimate Exposure and Dose
 - Chapter 5: Assessing Uncertainty
 - Chapter 6: Presenting the Results of the Exposure Assessment

- Exposure Factors Handbook and Child-Specific Exposure Factors Handbook
- Example Exposure Scenarios
- Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS)
- Guidance on Selecting Age Groups for Monitoring and Assessing Childhood Exposures to Environmental Contaminants
- Dermal Exposure Assessment: Principles and Applications
- Additional resources available

