Sources and congener profiles





Sources of PCBs

Used as technical mixtures and may still be present in older equipment

- Transformers
- Heat exchange equipment
- E.g. Arochlor, Kanechlor, Clophen
- Also used in certain paints and sealants
 - Flame retardant





Sources of dioxins (PCDD/Fs)

Present as contaminants in e.g.:

- PCB mixtures
- Trichlorophenol
- Pentachlorophenol
- 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (used in agent Orange)
- Kaolinic clay and other clays (ball clay, Mabele clay)
- Recycled minerals
- Formed during incineration of plastic waste (fires)



Burning of household waste, also at lower scale and some fires



Pattern database for dioxins

Ron Hoogenboom, Rainer Malisch, Guillaume ten Dam, Stefan van Leeuwen, Helge Hove, Alwyn Fernandes, Alexander Schächtele, Martin Rose (et al.)





Unknown pattern in potato peels (2004)





Identification source





Identification source





WG EURL/NRL congener patterns

First phase:

- To collect existing congener patterns
- To develop a database
- Second phase:
 - To develop tools to analyze the patterns
- Third phase:
 - To include the role of kinetics



Which patterns?

Primary focus on dioxins (PCDD/Fs) No specification in PCB source Single sources, incidents with feed: not mixed patterns Not pure chemicals Ideally with known source Primary patterns: so not in animal derived products • Third phase? Expressed on contribution to absolute or TEQ levels?



Dioxins in Brazilian citrus pulp (1998)





Expression of patterns, absolute levels or ..





TEQ contribution?





Comparison feed vs animal product

Better comparison when based on TEQ contribution

- Reasonable correlation between transfer rate and TEFs
- Does not apply to all congeners
 - TCDF and 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF metabolized by pigs and cows





What about PCBs?

If based on TEQ, PCB 126 will dominate the pattern
When based on absolute levels, ndl-PCBs can be included





Patterns collected



Food and feed incidents (PCBs)

MWI milk 1989 Brazilian citrus pulp 1998 Belgian PCB fat <u>1999</u>

> German kaolinic clay 1999 Mozzarella Italy 2001-2004 Belgian choline chloride 2002 German bakery waste 2003 Theo tango eggs Potato peels/kaolinic clay 2004 Gelatin fat/Hydrochloric acid 2006 Indian Guar Gum 2007 Minerals (Zinc) Chile 2008 Bakery waste Ireland 2008 Organic corn Ukraine 2010 Fatty acids Germany 2011 Beet pulp Germany 2011



PCBs



Primarily PCDFs; pattern depends on mixture



PCBs



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Food and feed incidents (chlorophenols)

MWI milk 1989 Brazilian citrus pulp 1998

> German kaolinic clay 1999 Mozzarella Italy 2001-2004 Belgian choline chloride 2002

German bakery waste 2003 Teo Tanco eggs Potato peels/kaolinic clay 2004 Gelatin fat/Hydrochloric acid 2006

Indian Guar Gum 2007

Minerals (Zinc) Chile 2008

Fatty acids Germany 2011 Beet pulp Germany 2011



Chlorophenols (PCDDs)



Food and feed incidents (clays)

MWI milk 1989 Brazilian citrus pulp 1998

The range of the r

German kaolinic clay 1999 <u>Mozzarella Italy</u> 2001-2004

German bakery waste 2003

Potato peels/kaolinic clay 2004

Gelatin fat/Hydrochloric acid 2006

Minerals (Zinc) Chile 2008



Beet pulp Germany 2011

Clays (also PCDDs)





Pregnancy clays collected from Africa



Risk communication

In the Netherlands advice not to use these clays

Zwanger? Gebruik geen pimba of mabele

Pregnant? **Do not use shilie** Enceinte? La craie déconseillée

úlo

mabele

white clay ebumba calabar steen

Voedingscentrum.nl

eerlijk over eten

alabash chalk

argile



chlorophenols vs clays





Food and feed incidents (minerals)

MWI milk 1989 Brazilian citrus pulp 1998

Mozzarella Italy 2001-2004

German bakery waste 2003



Gelatin fat/Hydrochloric acid 2006

Minerals (Zinc) Chile 2008



Beet pulp Germany 2011

Minerals (dominated by PCDFs but also some PCDDs)





Food and feed incidents (burning of plastics)

MWI milk 1989 Brazilian citrus pulp 1998

Mozzarella Italy 2001-2004

German bakery waste 2003



Gelatin fat/Hydrochloric acid 2006



Beet pulp Germany 2011

Waste incineration (1989)





Burning (waste, fires, drying)



Dominated by 23478-PeCDF/PeCDD/TCDF/ TCDD



Accidental fires



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High levels, especially near fire

Effect area several kms

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Accidental fires (grass)





Eggs from private owners (not for sale)





Levels in eggs (GC/HRMS)



Median 4.6, mean 6.1, range 0.4-18.9 pg TEQ/g fat. 30% > ML sum-TEQ



Patterns of the most contaminated eggs



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Actual source in citrus pulp?

- Paper Torres et al. 2013
- Absolute congener pattern primarily OCDF
 - points to ethylene dichloride (EDC) used in production PVC
- But most relevant congeners in pulp and milk not connected to EDC

Source of these congeners?







Food and feed incidents (unknowns?)

Gelatin fat/Hydrochloric acid 2006



Unknown sources (by-product chemicals?)





Patterns and sources

Number of different patterns

- PCBs (different chlorination)
- Chlorophenols (different chlorination)
- Clays
- Minerals
- Burning
- Unknowns
- ????????

















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Dissemination

Scientific paper (2017)

Excel file

- Supplementary files, and/or
- Via website (preference, if accepted by journal)

Other tools (decision support system)



Inclusion of transfer factors

Transfer factors for eggs and milk

 Carry-over rates (CORs)

Transfer factors meat from pigs, chicken, cows, sheep

 Bioconcentration factors (BCFs)

Apply to various primary profiles (and reverse)



Questions?

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