

# Chemicals all around us

Christine Nellemann ([clne@food.dtu.dk](mailto:clne@food.dtu.dk))

Director

National Food Institute

Technical University of Denmark

# My talk today

- Research and research-based advice for governmental agencies
- Chemical burden
- Mixtures
- Take-home messages

# Mission



*DTU will develop and create value  
using the natural sciences and the  
technical sciences  
**to benefit society***



Education

Innovation

Scientific  
Advice

Research

# The big why

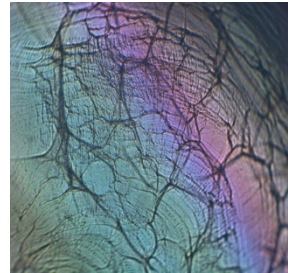
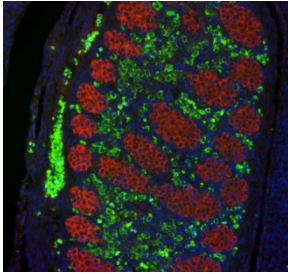
The National Food Institute's vision is to make a difference by generating future prosperity through research into food and health.

The National Food Institute:

- Prevents disease and promotes health
- Creates sustainable technological solutions
- Develops new and better food products for a growing population.



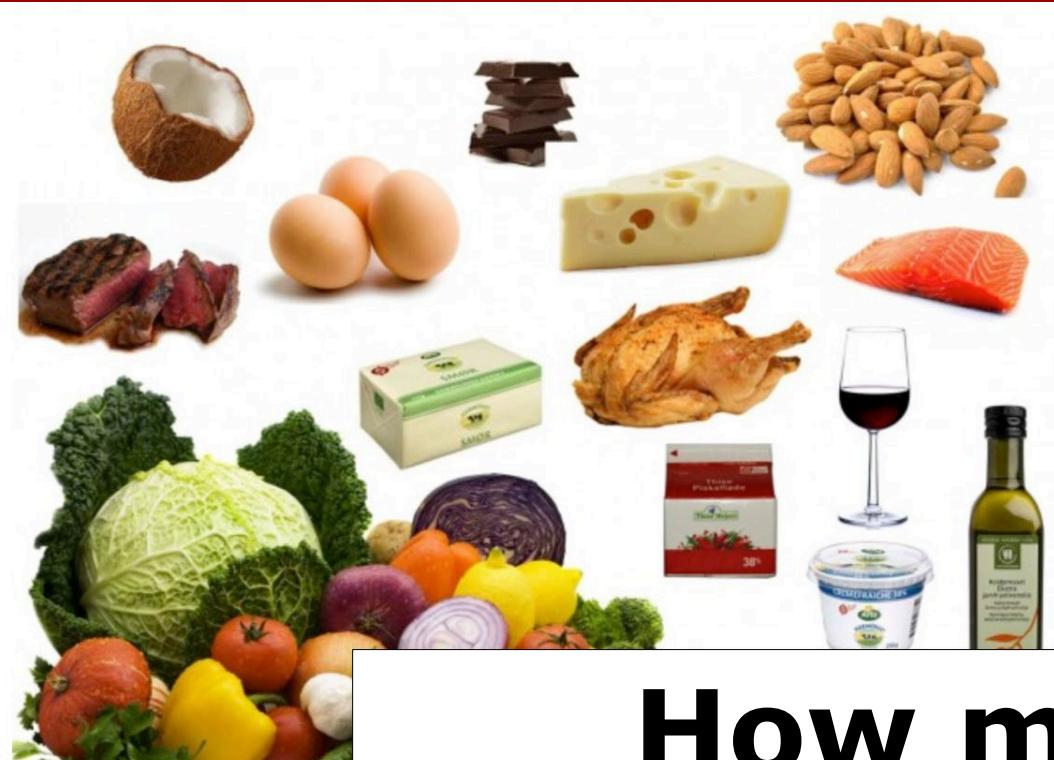
# Research-based decision support



The National Food Institute delivers **independent and reliable scientific advice** to national and international authorities and companies.

- Ministry of Food – National Food Agency
- Ministry of the Environment – Danish EPA
- European Union, EU and European Food Safety Authority, EFSA
- World Health Organization, WHO
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO
- Individual food industries or entire sectors





# How many chemicals?





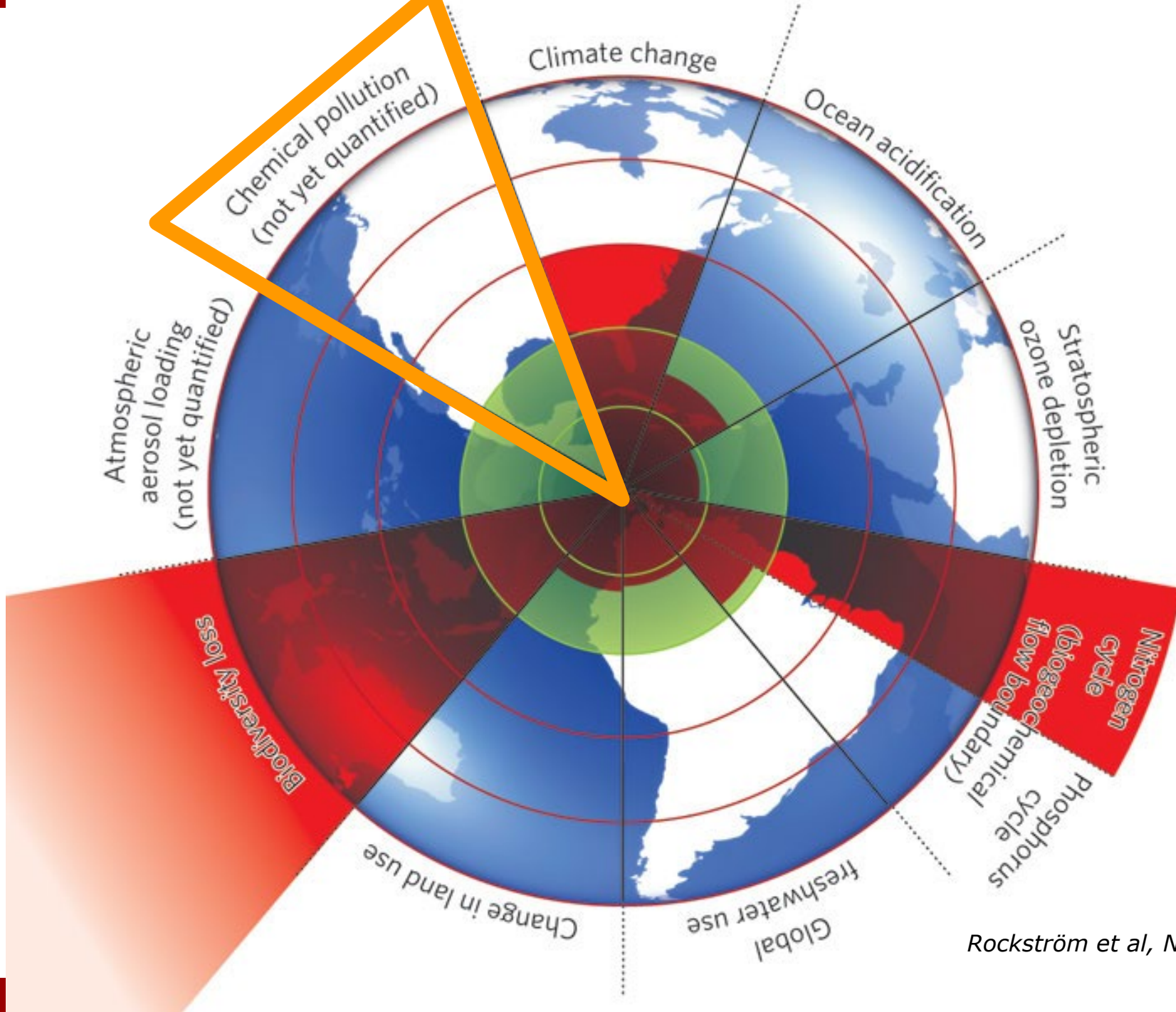












Rockström et al, Nature **461**, 472, 2009

**40,000  
industrial  
chemicals in  
use**



**Safety  
information  
on ~ 1,000  
chemicals**

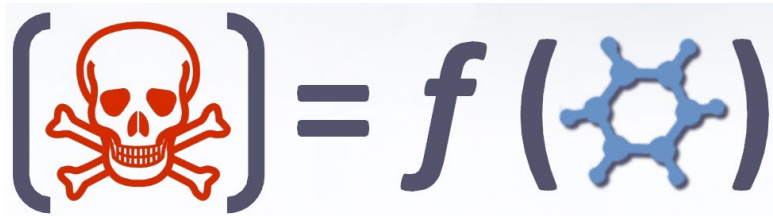




# What is (Q)SAR?

## (Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationship

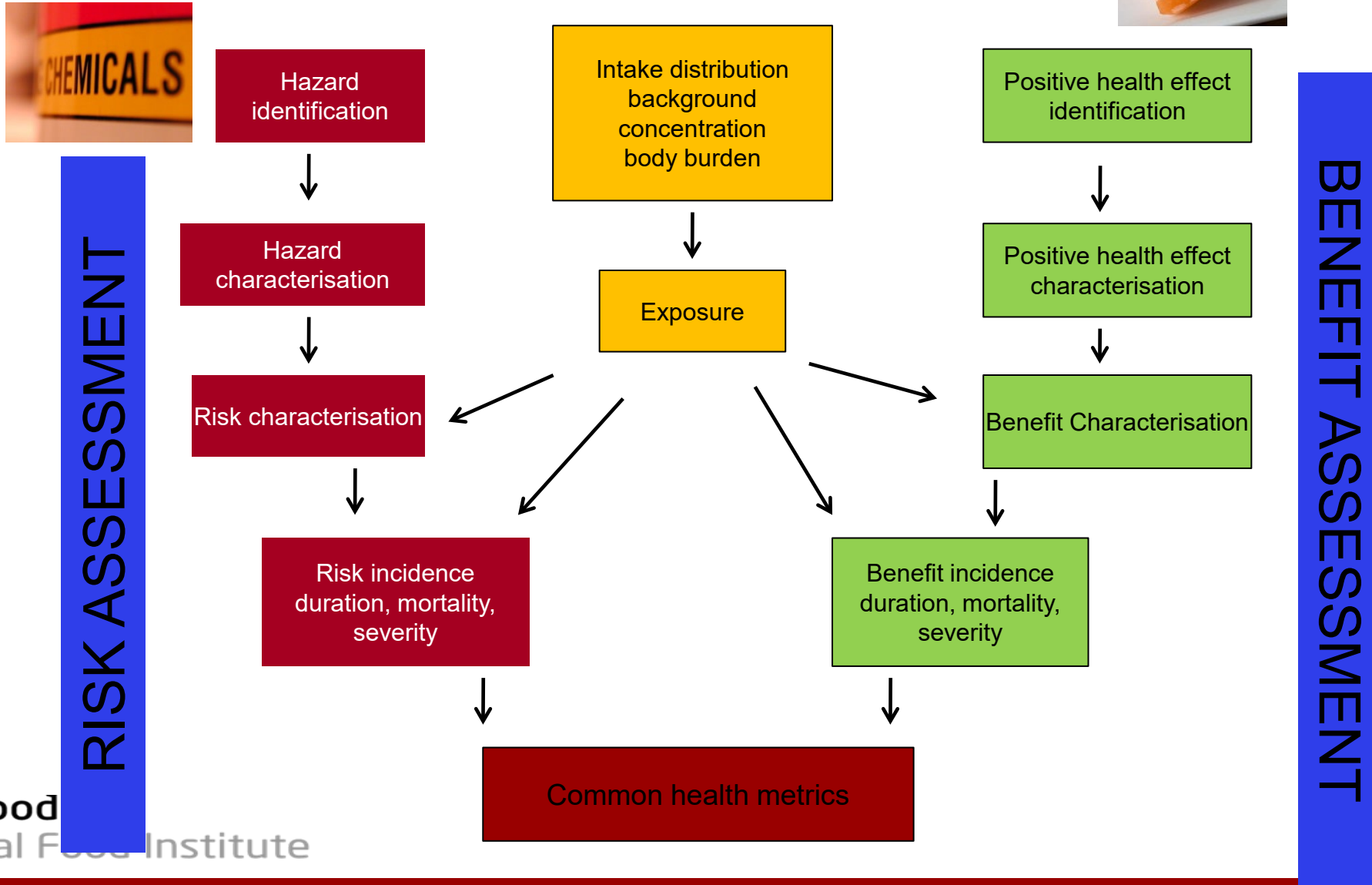
- (Q)SARs are **theoretical *in silico* models** that can be used to predict properties and activities, for example toxicity. It is so-called non-test methods which build on the hypothesis that **molecules of similar structure have similar behaviour**.



# Online Danish (Q)SAR database

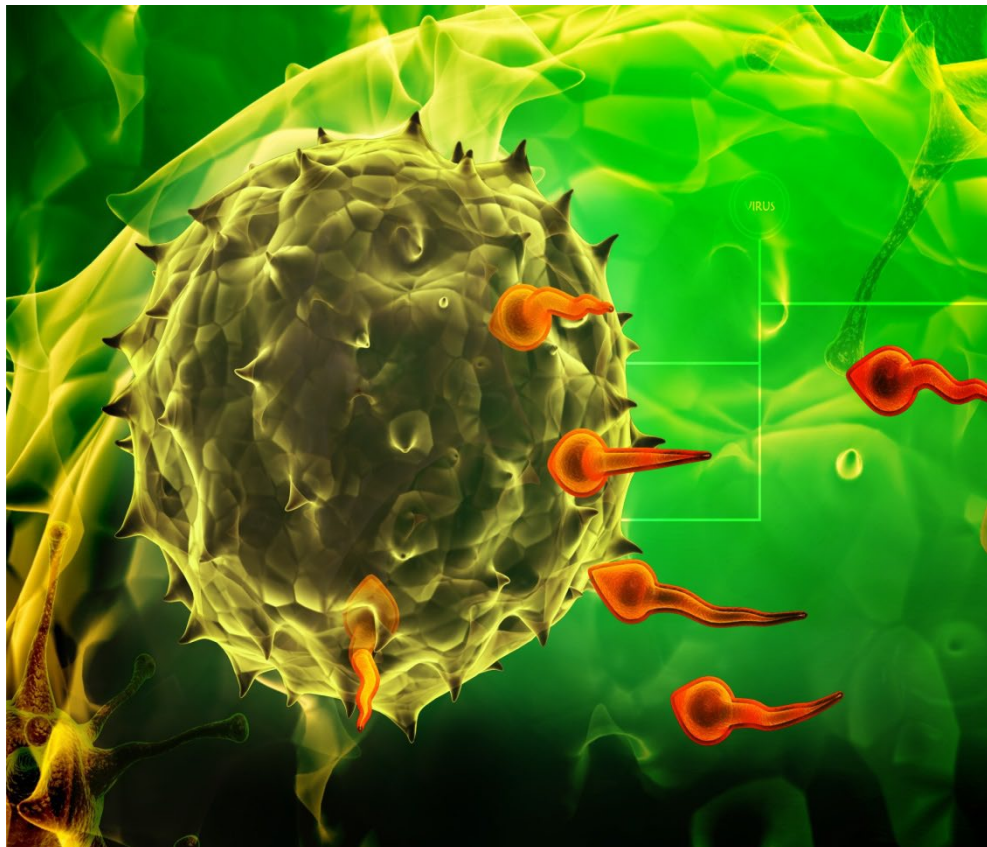
- (Q)SAR predictions for >600,000 substances, including 72,000 EU REACH Industrial substances
- >200 predictions for each substance in new software / DTU models
- Includes so-called **battery predictions** where 3 different QSAR systems (technologies) are used for the same training set
- **Screening** across all QSAR predicted properties and structures
- <http://qsar.food.dtu.dk/> - it is free of charge

# The Risk-Benefit Assessment





# Chemicals affect human health



# How to assess the risk of chemicals?

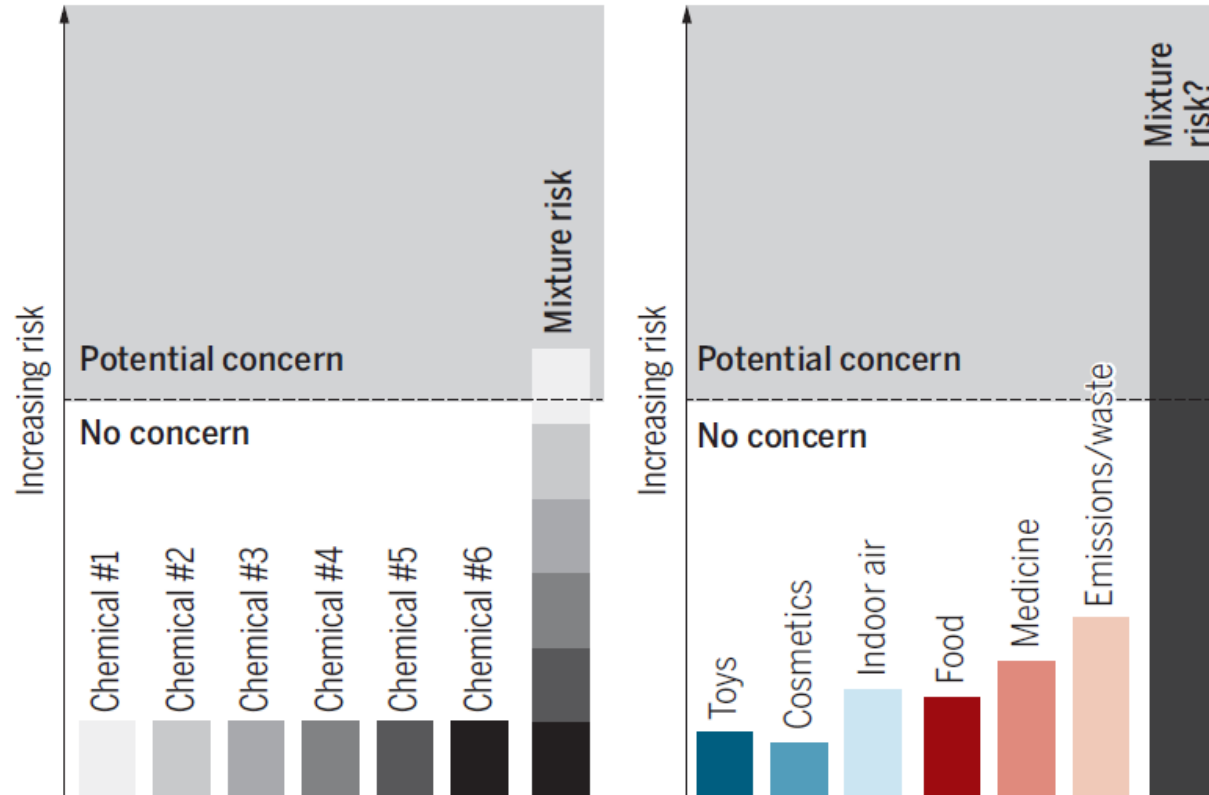
- How high is the exposure?
- What is the safe dose?

$$\frac{\textit{Exposure}}{\textit{Safe dose}}$$



- If the exposure exceeds the safe dose then we have a problem
- But what are the limit values for each chemical?
- And how much can be allowed in food, cosmetics, toys etc?

# Regulatory gaps



## Mixture effects

Experimental studies of up to 80 chemicals have shown that mixtures often have higher toxicity than the individual compounds.

## Regulatory gaps

Humans and the environment are exposed to myriad chemicals from many different sources, but little is known about their combined risk.

Kortenkamp & Faust. Science, 20 July 2018, 361(6399)



# Mixture risk assessment starts with risk assessing single chemicals

$$\text{Hazard Quotient} = \frac{\text{Exposure}}{\text{"Safe/acceptable level"}}$$

If the Hazard Quotient >1, a potential risk is identified

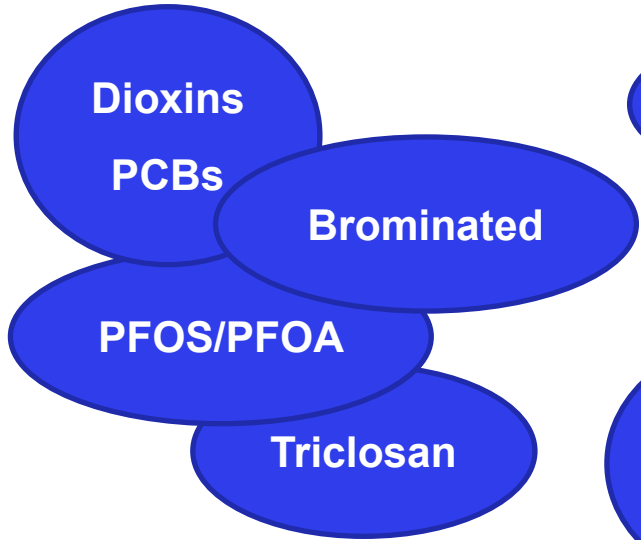


# Grouping of chemicals

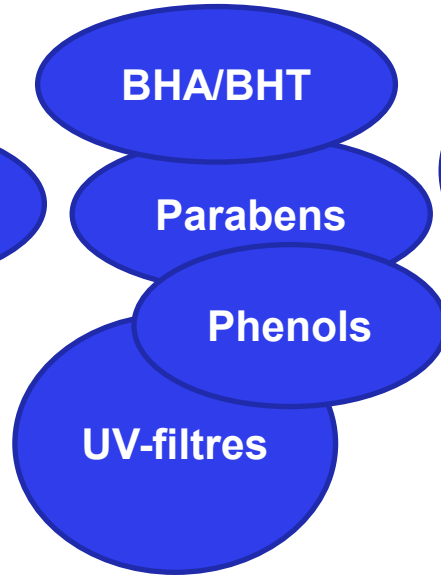
## How to do that?

1. Adverse outcome/effect (e.g. liver tox)
2. Chemical structures (e.g. QSAR)
3. Mechanism/mode of action –  
experimentally or by computational tools

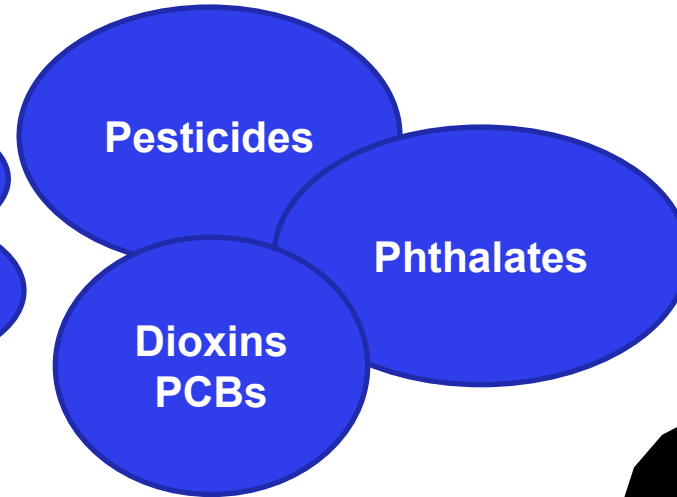
# Grouping of endocrine disrupting chemicals



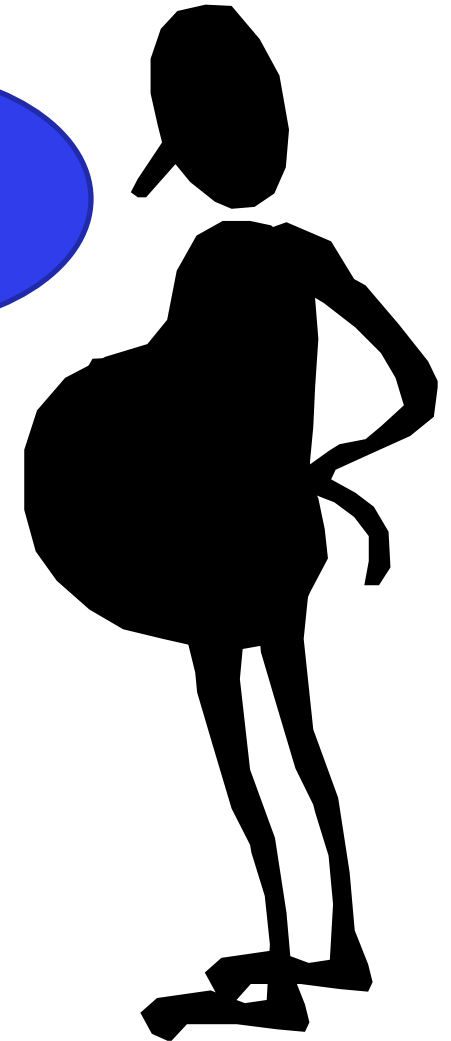
Thyroid disrupting



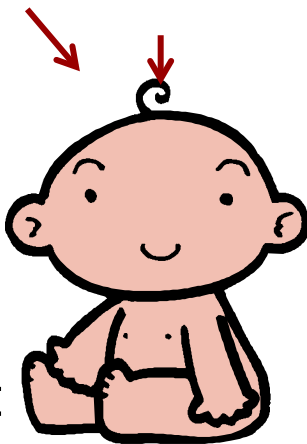
Estrogens



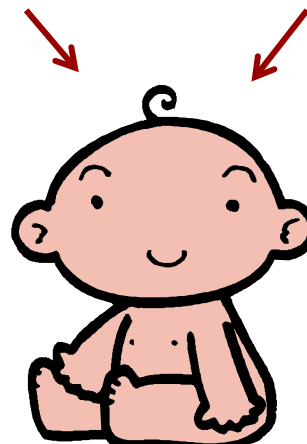
Anti-androgens



Growth  
Brain  
development



Fertility,  
malformations



# Experience with risk assessments in EU based on mixture calculations



- Pesticide contamination of foods
- Dioxins and PCB's in food and the environment
- Phthalate mixture risk assessment within the EU

4 compounds (DEHP, BBP, DBP & DIBP)– effect on male reproductive health



Dec 2018: EU abandons for the first time harmful chemicals because of cocktail effects

- Decision of the EU parliament 18th April 2019:  
*‘There is increasing evidence showing that endocrine disruptors can work together to produce “mixture effects”*



# Take home messages

- Chemicals affect humans, wildlife and the planet
- Mixture effects are seen at 'No Observed Adverse Effect Levels' for single chemicals - one chemical at a time underestimates the risk.
- Risk at high-end human exposures in some cases
- We can predict mixture effects in most cases, if we have adequate data for single compounds
- Risk-benefit assessments- adding also sustainability and cost
- Regulatory silos avoided: "One substance – One assessment"

