

**SPRINT Conference**

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# SPRINT

SUSTAINABLE PLANT PROTECTION TRANSITION

## Exposure assessment in SPRINT: An overview

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the European Union

Dietary and non-dietary exposure modelling

Wristbands – Measurements

Duplicate Portion Analysis

# Dietary and non-dietary exposure modelling

Wristbands – Measurements

Duplicate Portion Analysis

# Modelled exposure

- **Dermal Contact with Air**

$$DERM_{part} = \frac{J_{sp} \times SA \times F_{sa} \times ED}{BW}$$

$$DERM_{gas} = \frac{J_{sg} \times SA \times F_{sa} \times ED}{BW}$$

$$DERM_{ct} = \frac{C_{dust} \times SA \times DAS \times F \times EDf}{BW}$$

- **Dermal Contact with Surfaces**

- **Inhalation**

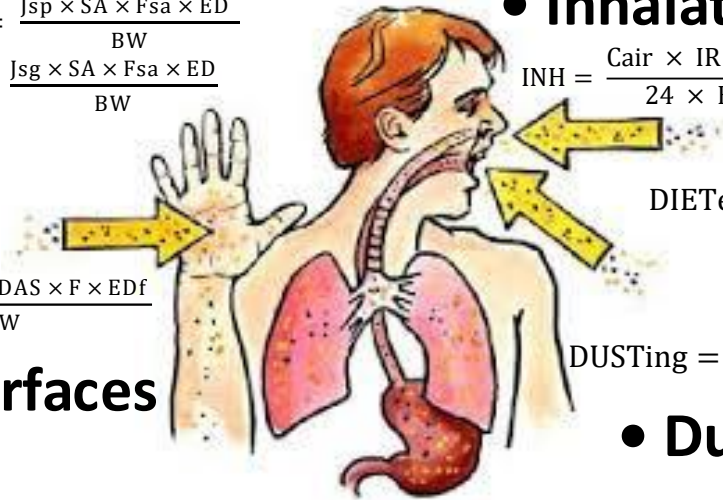
$$INH = \frac{C_{air} \times IR \times ED}{24 \times BW}$$

$$DIET_{exp} = \frac{DPA_{res} \times S_w}{BW}$$

- **Dietary Exposure**

$$DUST_{ing} = \frac{C_{dust} \times DI \times EDf}{BW}$$

- **Dust Ingestion**

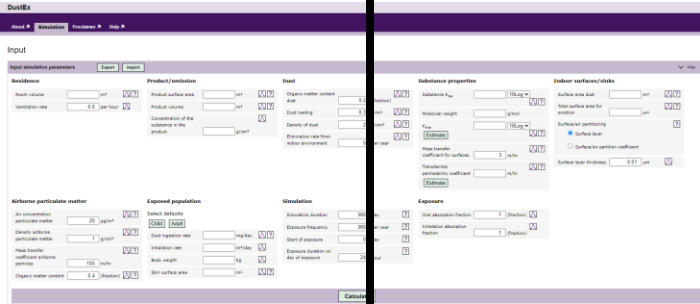


Simulations done at CSS level -> for each individual SPRINT participant  
At population level -> by simulation using variability in age, weight, and other parameters

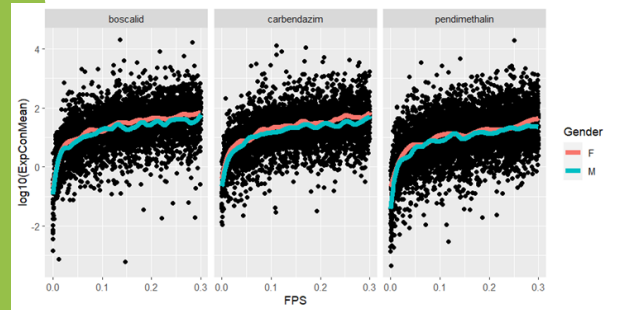
# Modelled exposure



<https://dustex.nl/>



Manuscript - R package in preparation



## Inhalation

Inhalation rates [in m<sup>3</sup>/day] (collected from the US EPA exposure factors handbook).  
! Assumption: Cout = Cin. (Realistic)

## Dust ingestion

Dust ingestion rates same as above.  
! Assumption: All pesticides present in dust are bioaccessible (Worst-case)

## Dermal contact

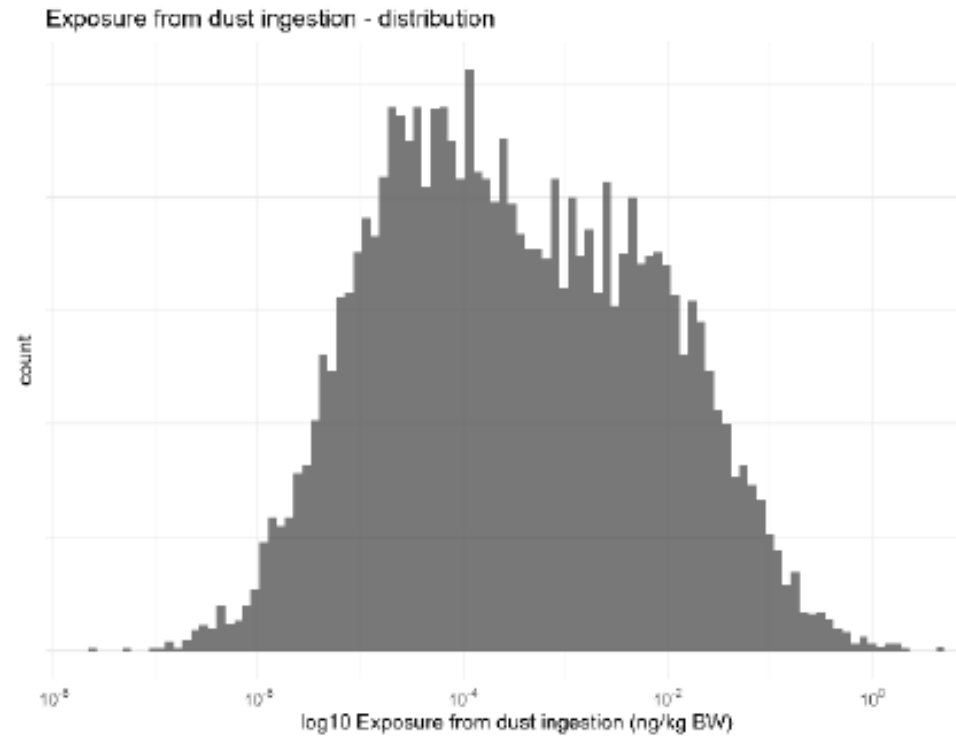
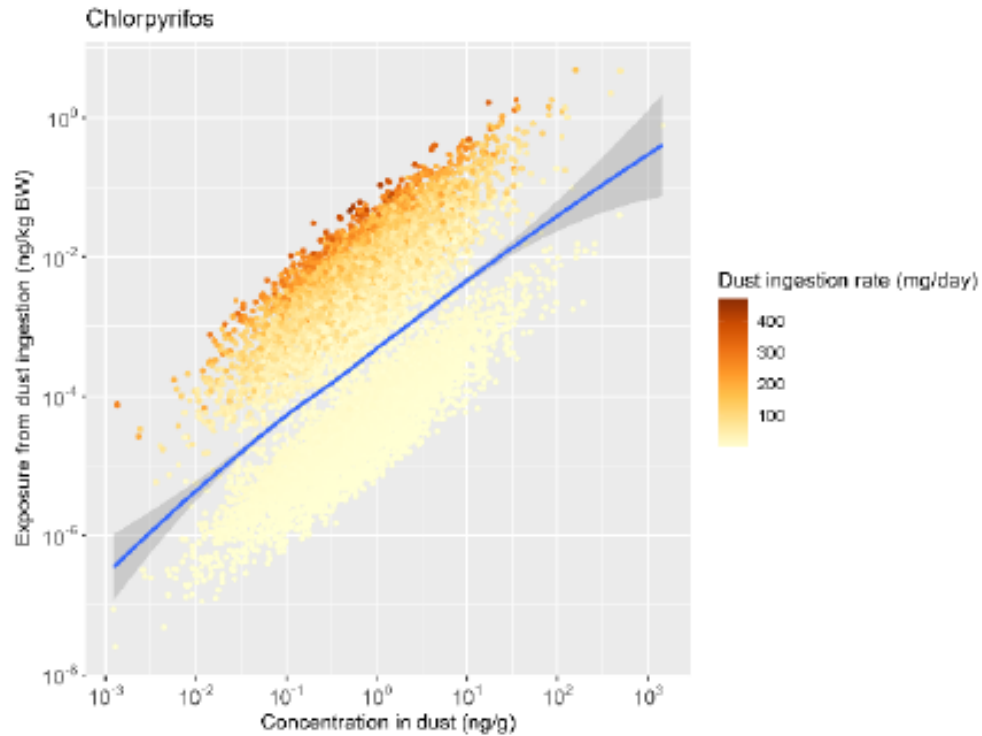
Frequency of contact with contaminated surfaces, % of dust that adheres to skin and fraction absorbed by the skin  
! Several assumptions made: fraction absorbed by skin -> lacking data (Realistic)

## Dermal from airborne

Shi & Zhao (2013) formulations for seasonal variation effects on deposition velocity onto human body surfaces.  
Assumption: No clothing barrier, as proposed by Morrison et al. (2016). (Realistic)

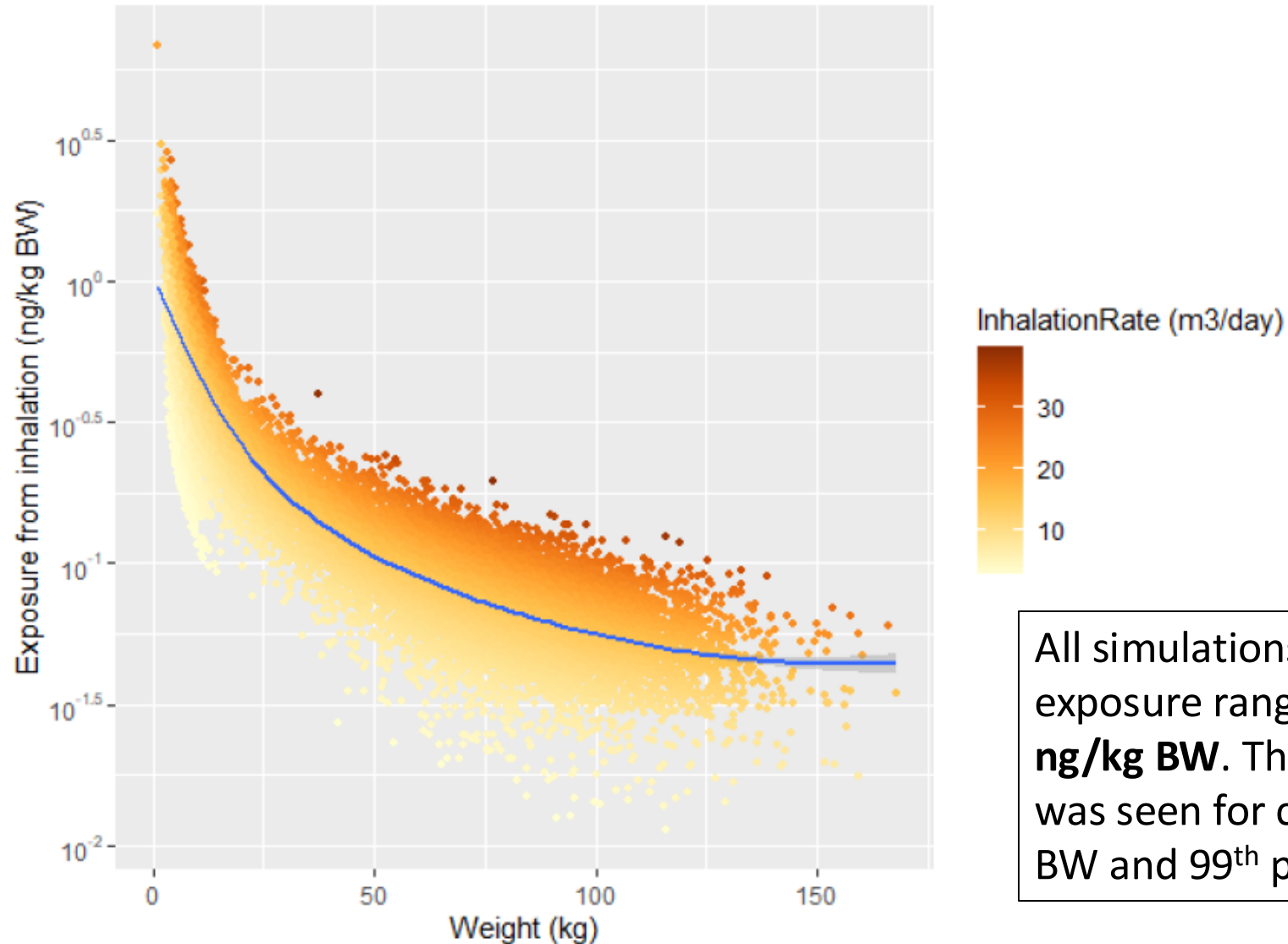
# Modelled exposure: Dust ingestion

For uncertainty analysis we allowed the model to sample values from a defined truncated normal distribution for each age category from the revised US-EPA exposure factor handbook on **dust ingestion/hand-to-mouth patterns** (Table 5.12, EPA 2017).



For dust ingestion the max value corresponded to 1% of ADI

# Modelled exposure: Inhalation

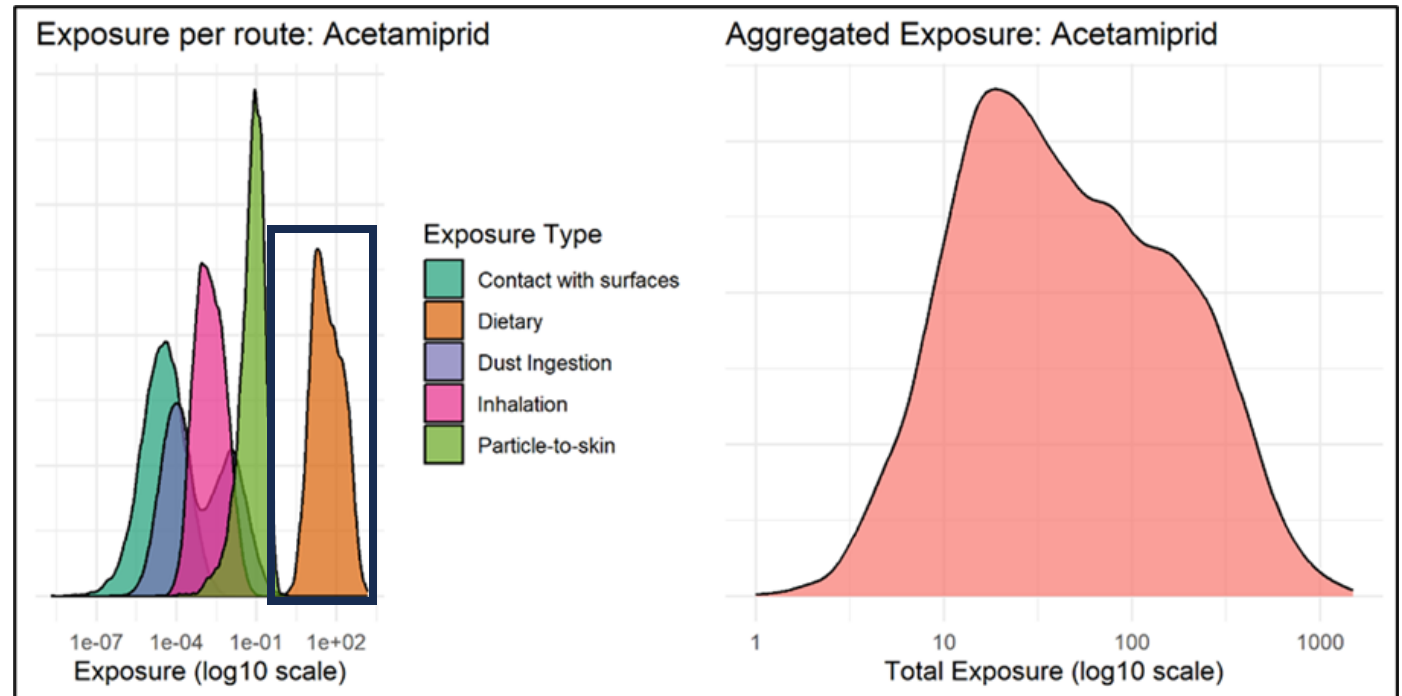


All simulations for inhalation led to exposure ranges from  **$10^{-5}$  and  $10^2$  ng/kg BW**. The max value of 100 ng/kg BW was seen for combination of 5<sup>th</sup> percentile BW and 99<sup>th</sup> percentile inhalation rate

# Aggregated exposure

## Simulated pesticides

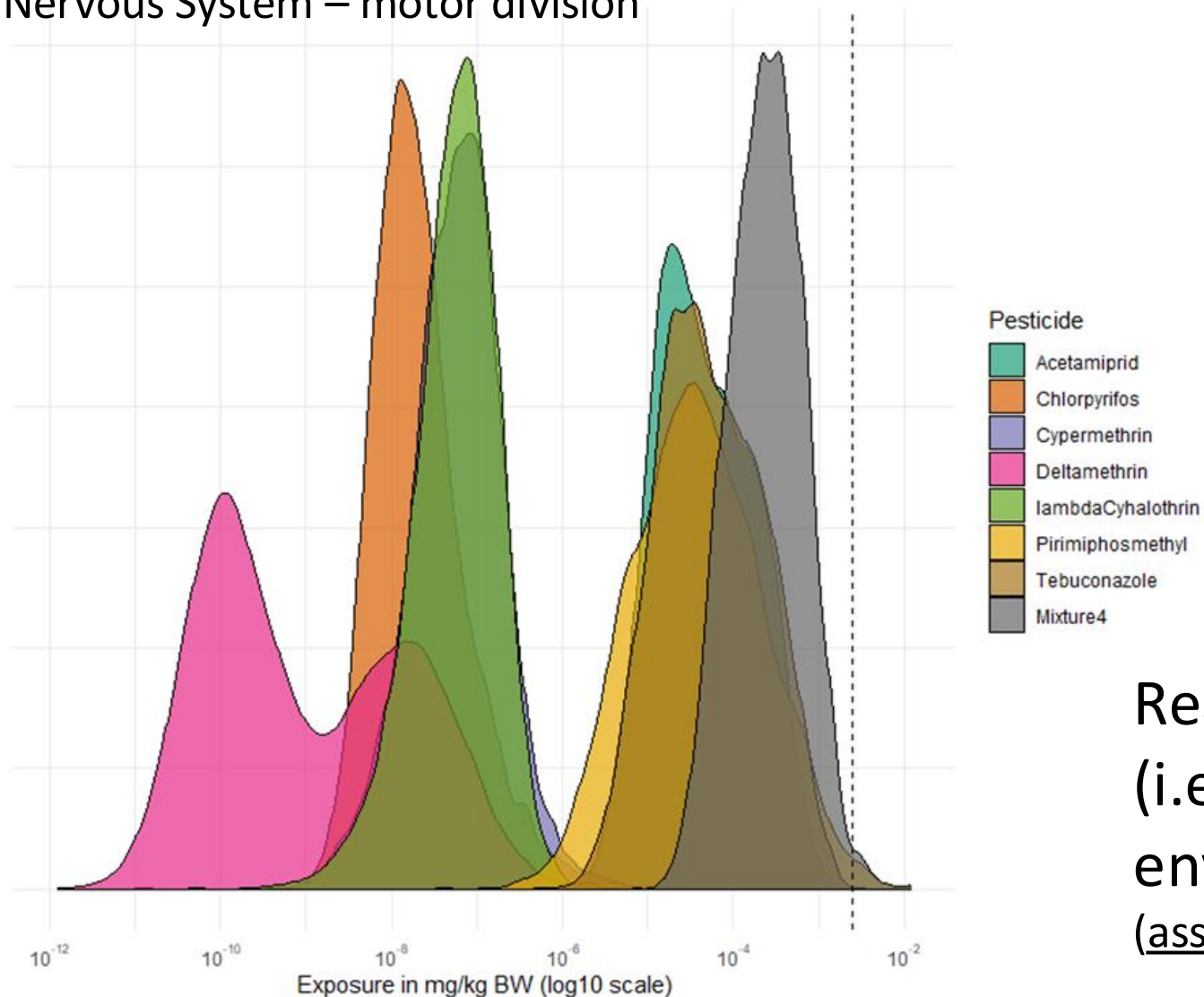
<b>Acetamiprid</b>
AMPA
Chlorpyrifos
Cypermethrin
Cyprodinil
DDD p.p.
DDE p.p.
Deltamethrin
Fluopyram
Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene
Imazalil
Lambda-Cyhalothrin
Metalaxyl-M
Piperonyl butoxide
Pirimiphos-methyl
Propamocarb (hydrochloride)
Tebuconazole



Exposure in mg/kg BW in x-axis

# Aggregated + Cumulative exposure

CAG2: Nervous System – motor division



Potency Factor (RPF) approach

Vs.

Lowest NOAEL without adjustment  
(conservative)?

Realistic “worst-case” exposures  
(i.e. high exposure from diet and  
environment) indicates risk  
(assuming equal pesticide potency)

Dietary and non-dietary exposure modelling

## Wristbands – Measurements

Duplicate Portion Analysis

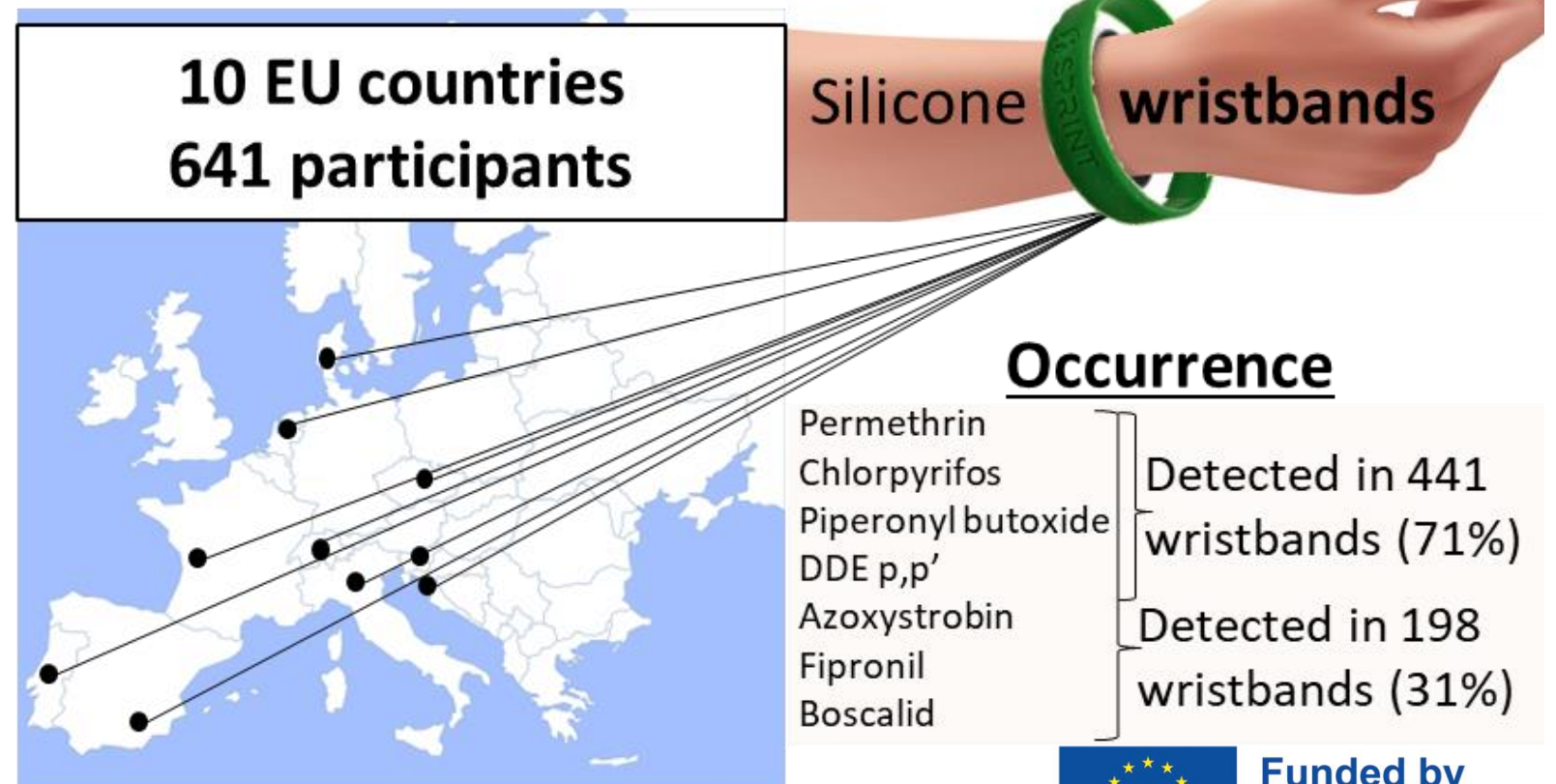
# Wrist band results for pesticide mixtures

Measurement principle: **diffusion** into silicone medium (and also possible losses) provides indication of **non-dietary sources/routes**

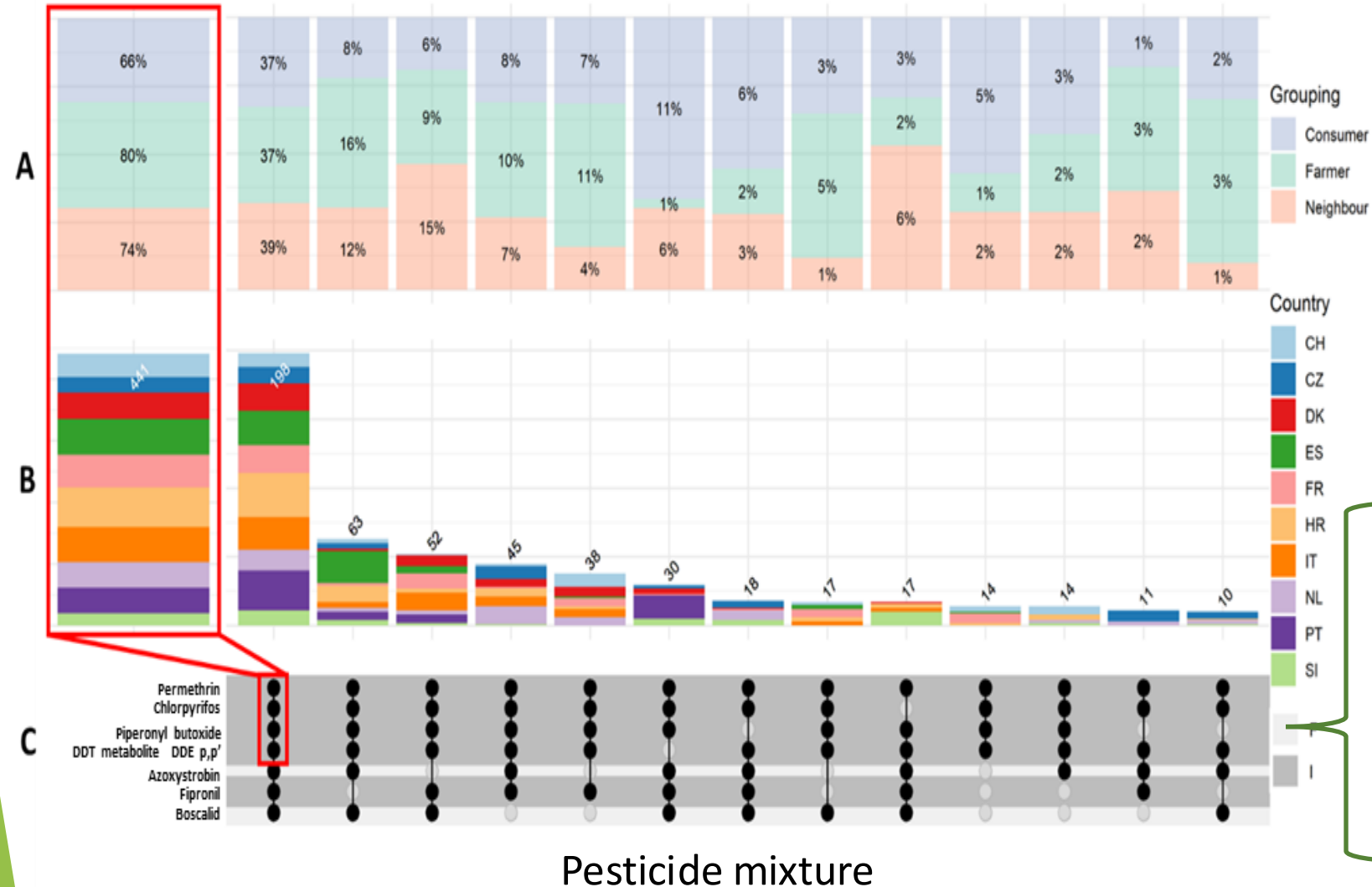
Sample collection:

- During growing season of 2021
- For 7 days continuously
- Subgroups:
  - Farmers,
  - neighbours, and
  - consumers

**193 pesticides analysed -> 173 detected**



# Wrist band results for pesticide mixtures



A Frequency in which these mixtures occur within each subgroup (farmers, neighbors and consumers).

B Number of occurrences by country

C Top 7 predominant mixtures across all samples:

- Permethrin (insecticide)
- Chlorpyrifos (insecticide)
- Piperonyl butoxide (synergist)
- DDT metabolite (DDT metabolite)
- Azoxystrobin (fungicide)
- Fipronil (insecticide)
- Boscalid (fungicide)

# Measured: Silicone Wristbands

- Wristband analysis give **insight into prevalent** environmental pesticide **mixtures**
- Wristbands from **organic farmers contained lower pesticide levels**
- Ownership of **pets explained pesticides used as biocides** to be found in wristbands
- **Banned pesticides are prominent** and confirm persisting non-dietary occurrence
- **Consumer's wristbands never contained higher levels** than farmers or neighbours

Dietary and non-dietary exposure modelling

Wristbands – Measurements

**Duplicate Portion Analysis**

# Duplicate-portion analysis (DPA)

Collect all consumed (processed\* and fresh) food and beverages  
for 24 hours



\*Processing: e.g. peeling, boiling, grilling

Extraction from the  
food portions

Analysis for the occurrence  
of pesticides (+ *metabolites*)

203 analyzed parent compounds (food portions)  
46 analyzed metabolites (urine samples)

Participants were recruited from:

- Spain
- Portugal
- Croatia
- Slovenia
- The Netherlands
- Denmark
- Argentina



Farmer



Neighbour



Consumer

43 participants

