Research centre
for toxic compounds
in the environment

Plant uptake and human health risks from dietary exposure

Organic non-ionised chemicals

Ondřej Mikeš

cetocoen

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
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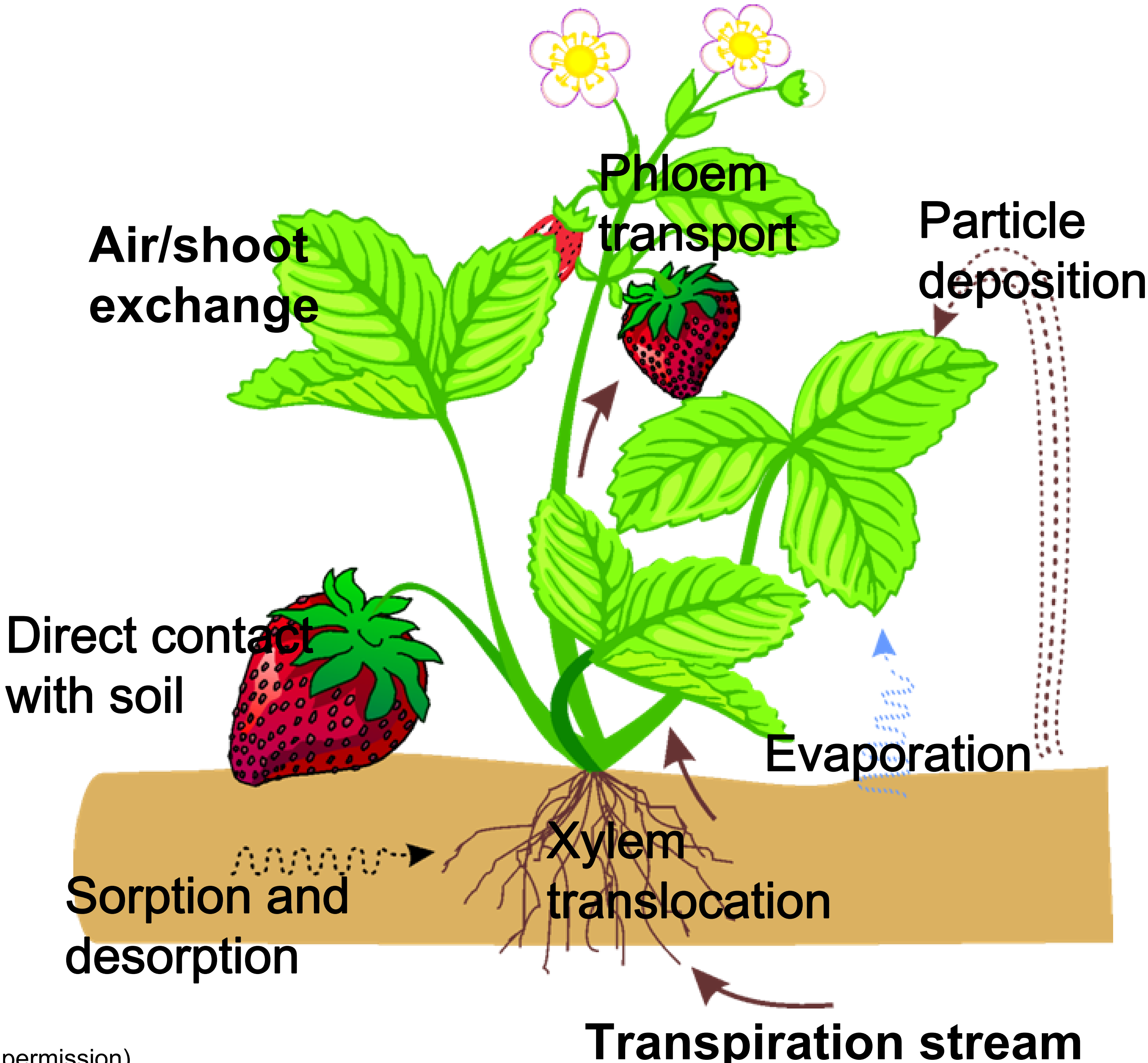
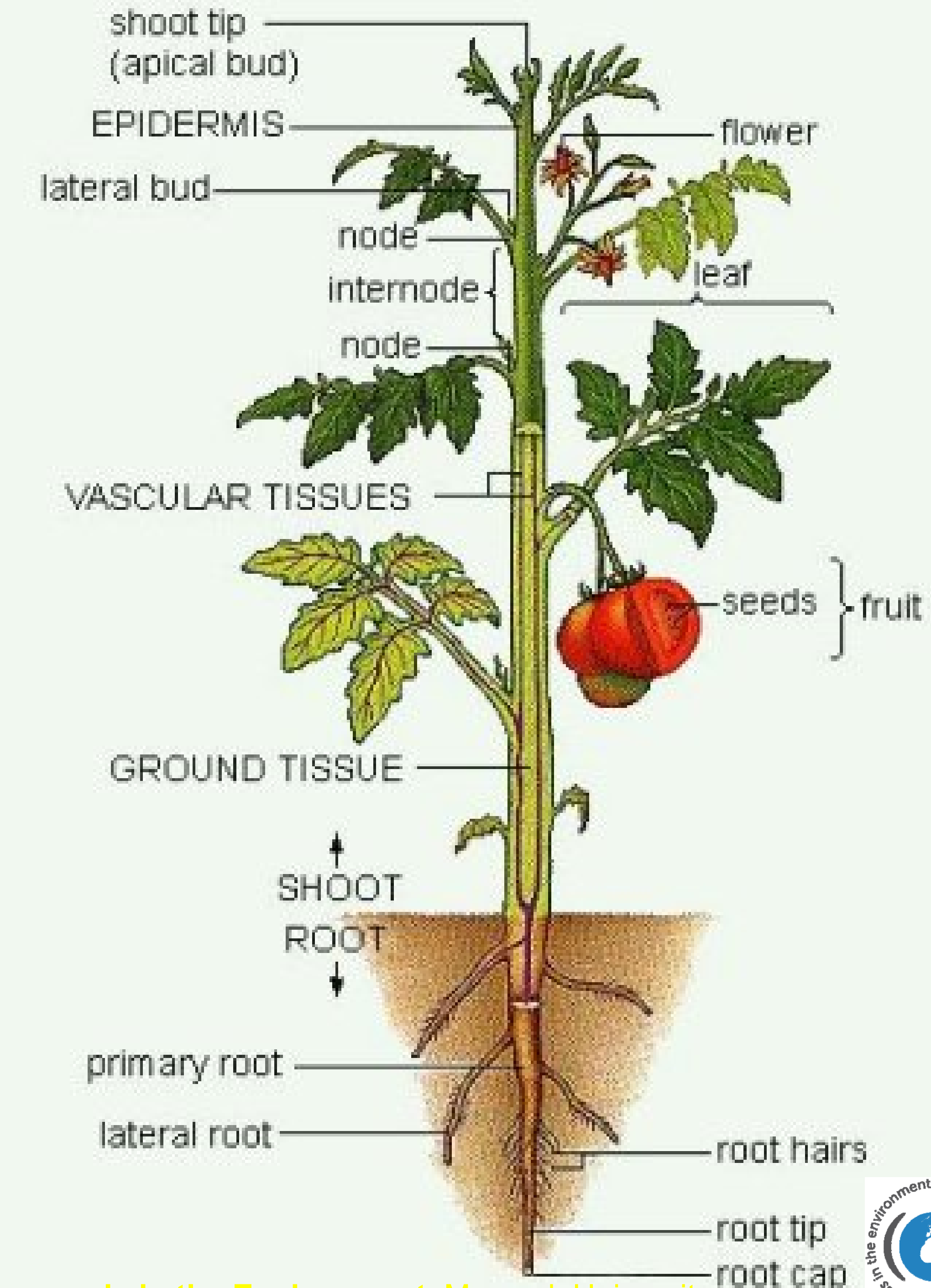
2007-13
OP Research and
Development for Innovation

1. Pathways between soil/plant/air
2. Building model
3. Different crops
4. Chemicals
5. Dietary exposure



Trapp (with permission)

- Roots = take up water and solutes
- Stems = transport water and solutes
- Xylem = dead water pipe
- Phloem = living sugar pipe
- Leaves = transpire water and take up gas
- Fruits = sink for phloem and xylem



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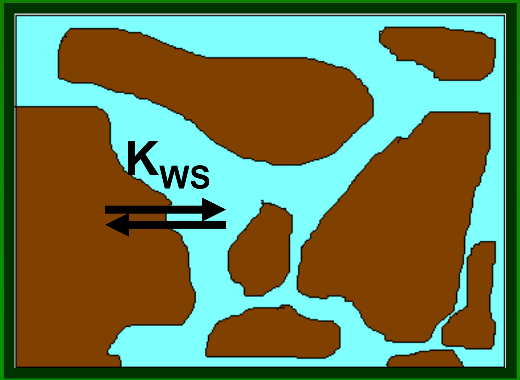
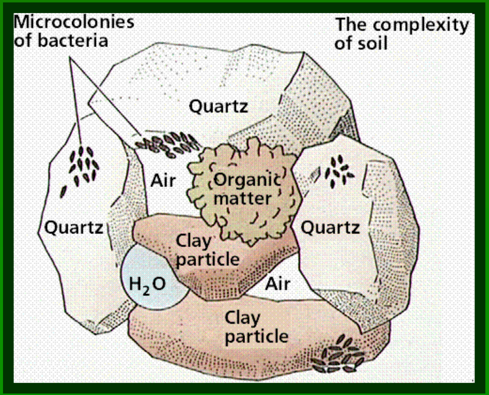
Soil pore water

$LogK_{OC}$=0.81 $logK_{OW}$+0.1(EU,1996)
(…Abdul, Piwoni, Karickhoff, Molecular connectivity…)

$Kd=K_{OC}xOC$ – sorption to soil (organic matter)

$C_W/C_{Soil} = K_{WS} = \rho_{wet}/(Kd \times \rho_{dry} + P_W)$ – what is in the solution

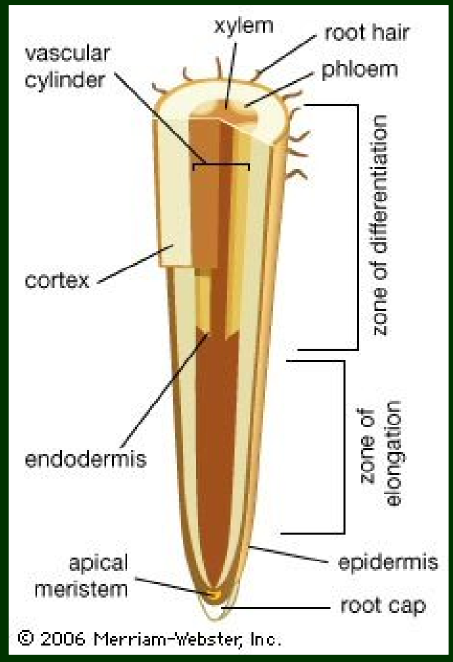


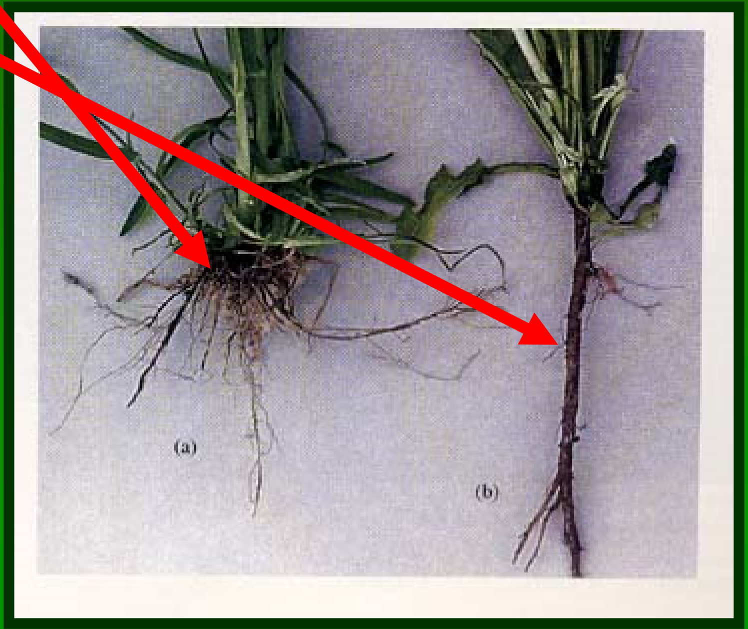


C_W-in mg/L, C_{Soil}-bulk mg/kg, OC-kg/kg, ρ-kg/L, Pw-pore water fraction in bulk soil

Roots

- Can't see them
- Livers of the Earth
- Monocotyledon –all cereals
- Dicotyledon- all root vegetables
- Root hairs
- Bioavailability

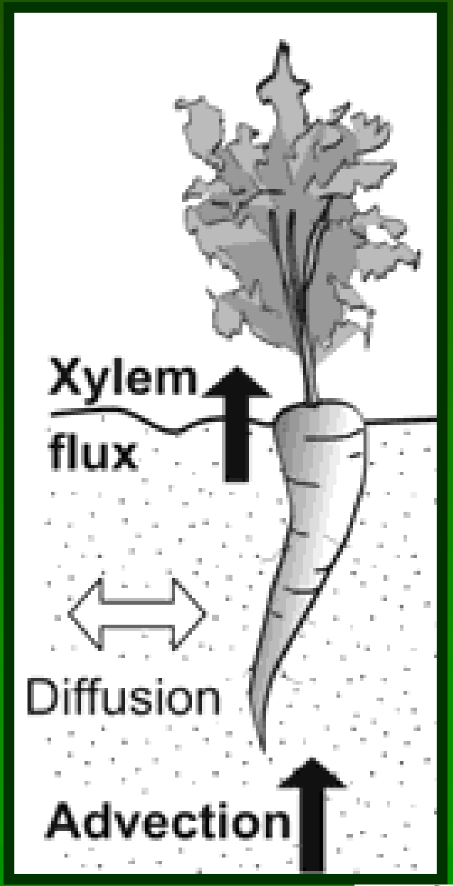




Root uptake - diffusion and advection

- High surface – equilibrium assumption

$K_{RW}=W_R+L_R\ a\ K_{OW}^b$



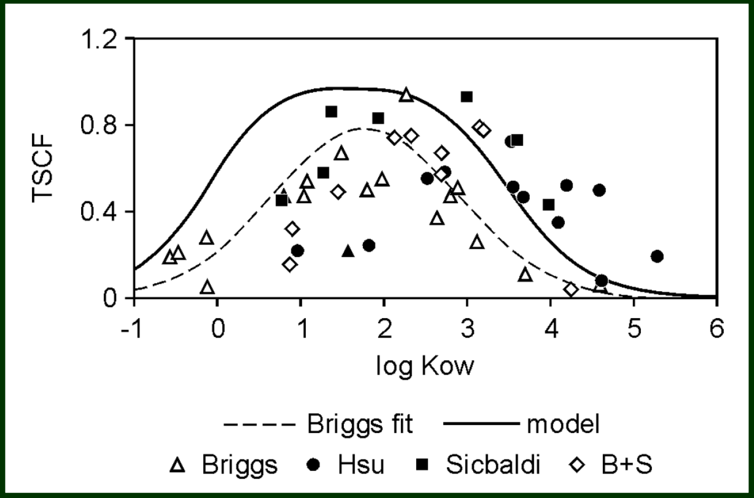
Change of concentration in roots =
+ uptake with water
– transport to shoots
– dilution by growth or metabolism (rate k)

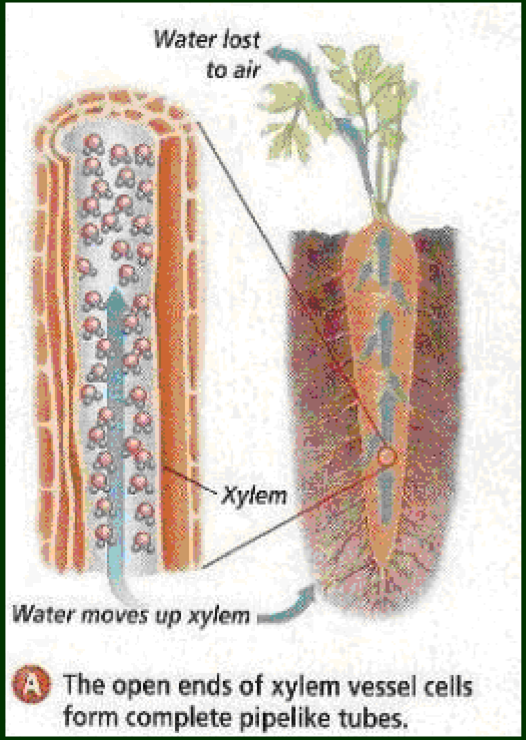
$$dC_R/dt = + C_W Q/M_R - C_{Xy} Q/M_R - kC_R$$

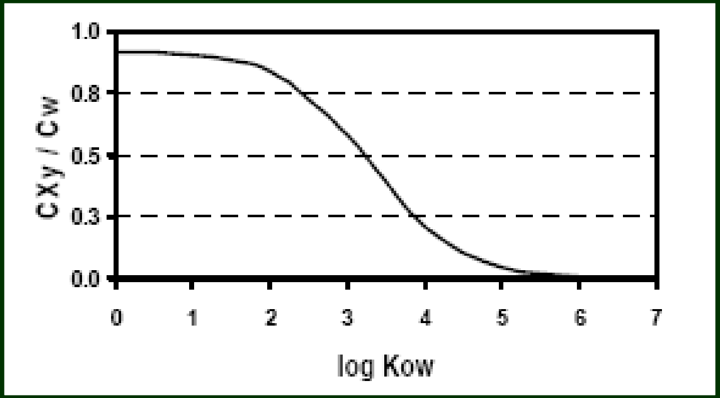
where
k - growth + metabolism rate [d^{-1}]
C_{Xy} - concentration in xylem = C_R/K_{RW}
C_W - concentration in soil pore water
Q - transpiration stream (L/d)
M - Mass of the roots (kg)

Translocation upwards

- TSCF = "Transpiration stream concentration factor"
- C_{Xy}/C_W, TSCF≤1
- C_{Xy}- outflux from roots = influx to stem or leaves

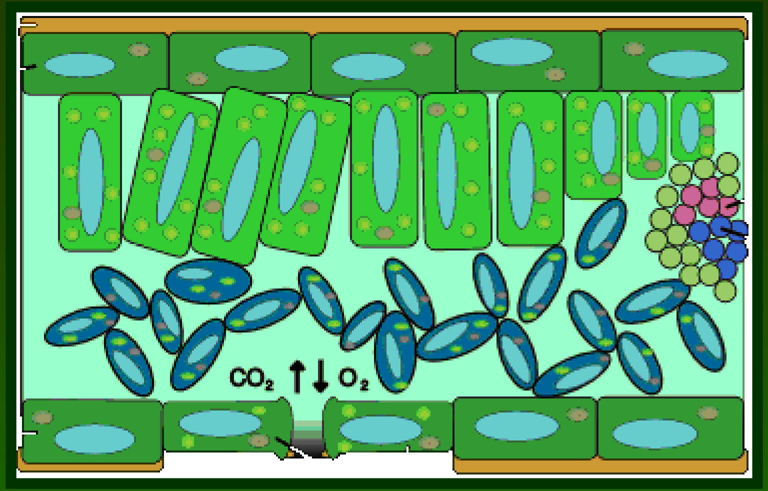






Leaves

Leaves are plant material, like roots. But they do not hang in soil nor in water. Leaves hang in air.



- Uptake from roots with transpiration water
- Uptake from air (conductance – m/s)
- Particle deposition (velocity- m/s)
- Loss to air
- Degradation, Dilution
- Soil attached
- Phloem transport

$K_{LW}=W_L+L_L\ a\ K_{OW}^b$ - leaf/water

$K_{LA}=K_{LW}/K_{AW}$ - leaf hang in the air

$$
\begin{aligned}
dC_L/dt= \quad & + C_R(Q/M_L x K_{RW}) \\
& + C_A x(1\text{-}fp)x(A_L x g/M_L) \\
& + C_A x(fp)x\ (A_L x v_{dep}/2xM_L) \\
& -\ C_L(A_L x g x 1000 Lm^{-3}/K_{LA} x M_L) \\
& -\ C_L(k_L)
\end{aligned}
$$

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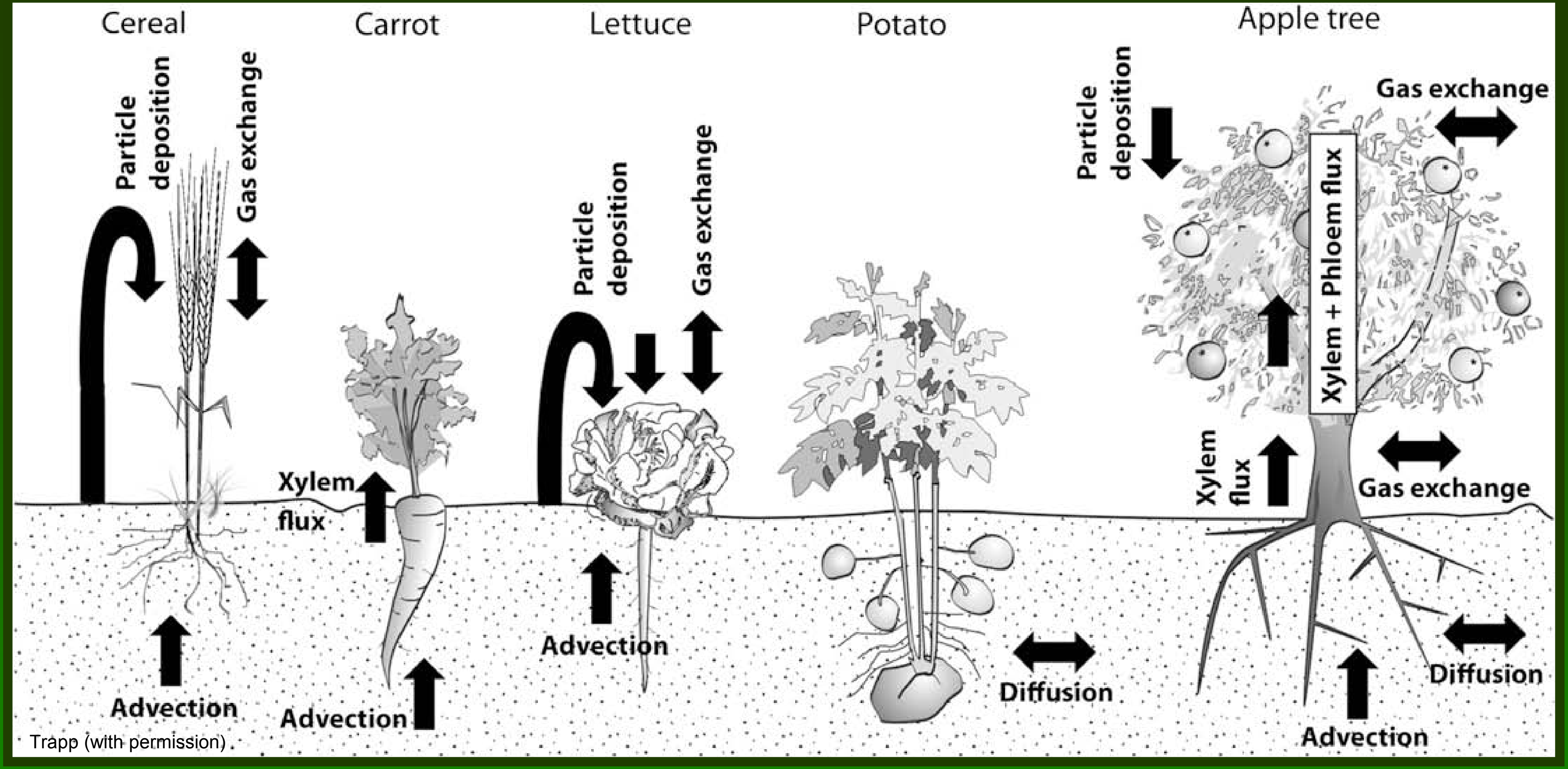

Different crops – phloem, influx to fruits, particles, turtuousity BUT similar model structure

For more information ask me or mail directly to Stefan Trapp stt@env.dtu.dk

http://homepage.env.dtu.dk/stt/

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3. Different crops
4. Chemicals and model
5. Dietary exposure

Standard Plant uptake model

Simple standard Plant Uptake Model stt 7 Apr 09

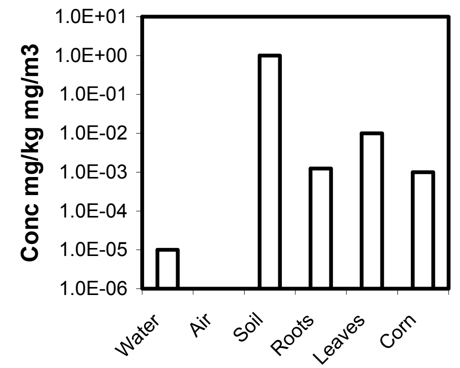
Chemical properties		
log Kow	**7**	(m3:m3)
Kaw	**1.00E+01**	(m3:m3)
Metab rate	0.00E+00	1/d
Concentrations in air and soil		
Air	1.00E-30	mg/m3
Soil (wet wt.)	1	mg/kg
Water	1.00E-05	mg/L
Equilibrium calculations		
K AS	**1.03E-03**	air-soil L/kg
KAS	**1.03E+00**	air-soil m3/kg
K WS	**1.03E-04**	water - soil
fP	**1.00E-04**	fraction particle
C air calc	**1.03E-03**	from soil
C W calc	**1.03E-04**	from soil

Results

Concentrations		
Water	1.00E-05	mg/L
Air	1.00E-30	mg/m3
Soil	1.00E+00	mg/kg
Roots	1.24E-03	mg/kg
Leaves	1.00E-02	mg/kg
Corn	1.00E-03	mg/kg

Soil data			**Calculations soil**		
Water cont.	0.35	L/kg	wet density	1.95	kg/L
orgC	0.02	g/g	Koc	5.89E+05	L/kg
dry density	1.6	kg/L	KWS	1.03E-04	L/kg
			C W soil	1.03E-04	mg/L
Root data	**for 1 m2**		**Calculations root**		
W Water content	0.89	L/kg	KRW	7.49E+03	L/kg
L Lipid content	0.025	kg/kg	KRS	7.75E-01	
M mass	1	kg	BCF root - water	1.20E+01	L/kg
Q Transpiration	1.2	L/d	BCF root - soil	1.24E-03	kg/kg
k rate root	0.1	1/d	**TSCF calc**	1.60E-03	L/L
			C root	**1.24E-03**	mg/kg
Leaves data	**for 1 m2**		**Calculations leaf**		
Shoot mass	1	kg	K*LW	54495.79824	m3:m3
shoot density	500	kg/m3	KLA	5.45E+03	(-)
Leaf Area	5	m2	Uptake from soil	1.66E-07	mg/(kg d)
conductance g	1.00E-03	from Fruit tree mode	Uptake from air	4.32E-28	mg/(kg d)
Lipid content	0.02	g/g	Total uptake b	1.66E-07	mg/kg d)
Water content	0.8	g/g	Loss to air	3.96E+01	1/d
Transpiration	1	L/d	Total Loss	3.97E+01	1/d
Time to harvest	60	days	**C steady-state**	**4.17E-09**	mg/kg
Growth rate	0.035	1/d	**C (t)**	4.17E-09	mg/kg
Attached soil	0.01	g/g wet wt.	**C(t) plus soil**	1.00E-02	mg/kg
Corn data	**for 1 m2**		**Calculations corn**		units
mass	1	kg	K*LW	108990.9465	m3:m3
density	1000	kg/m3	KLA	1.09E+04	(-)
Area	1	m2	Uptake from soil	3.31E-08	mg/(kg d)
conductance g	1.00E-03	from Fruit tree mode	Uptake from air	8.64E-29	mg/(kg d)
Lipid content	0.02	g/g	Total uptake b	3.31E-08	mg/(kg d)
Water content	0.15	g/g	Loss to air	7.93E+00	1/d
Transpiration	0.2	L/d	Total Loss	7.96E+00	1/d
Time to harvest	60	days	**C steady-state**	**4.16E-09**	mg/kg
Growth rate	0.035	1/d	**C (t)**	4.16E-09	mg/kg
Attached soil	0.001	kg/kg fw	**C(t) plus soil**	**1.00E-03**	mg/kg

Fraction in Air at Particles		
vapor pressure	1.00E+00	Pa
Melting point	200	K
Temperature	20	Celsius
Temperature	293.15	K
VP sub-colled	1.16E-01	Pa
VP used	1.00E+00	Pa
v dep	1.00E-03	m/s
fP	1.00E-04	(-)



Yellow-chemicals entry, blue-concentration, light brown-soil entry, light blue- root entry, dark green-leaves, orange- fruits, grey- calculation (don't touch), white-data entry and results

Exercise 1

Create 2 graphs for Croot, leaf, corn(steady-state) when:

Cair=1.10^{-6} mg/m^{3} ,Csoil=1mg/kg,OC=0,02

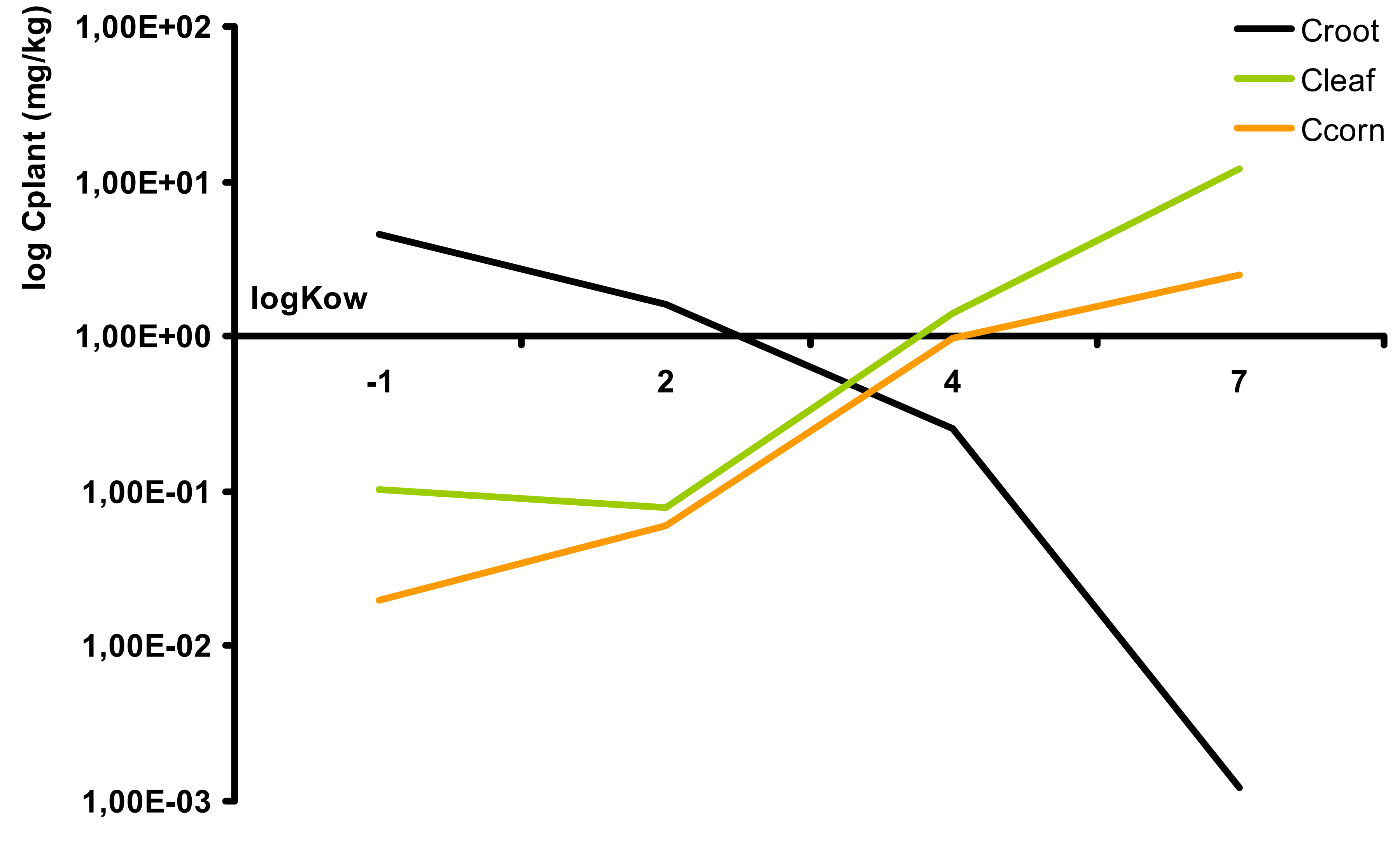
1st – Kaw=1.10^{-4}, log Kow=-1,2,4,7

2nd– log Kow=2, Kaw= 1.10^{-9},10^{-7},10^{-5},10^{-2},10^{1}

logKow	-1	2	4	7
Croot				
Cleaf				
Ccorn				

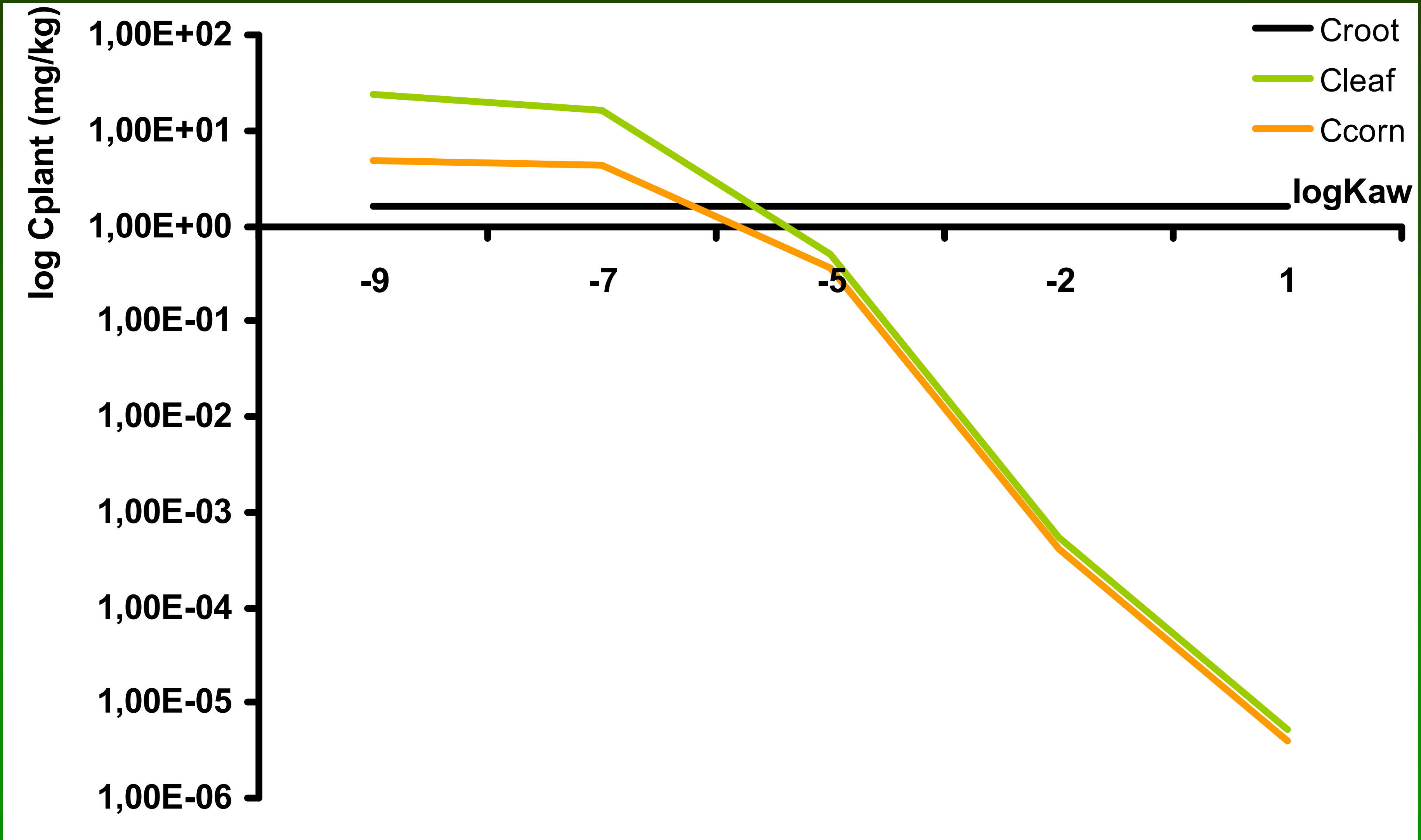
Kaw	1,00E-09	1,00E-07	1,00E-05	1,00E-02	1,00E+00
Croot					
Cleaf					
Ccorn					

Results



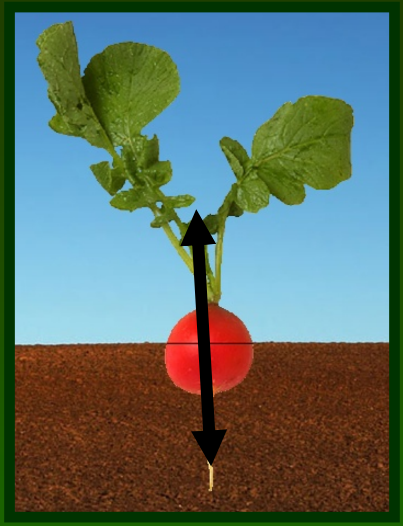
log Cplant (mg/kg)
1,00E+02
1,00E+01
1,00E+00
1,00E-01
1,00E-02
1,00E-03
logKow
-1
2
4
7
Croot
Cleaf
Ccorn

Results

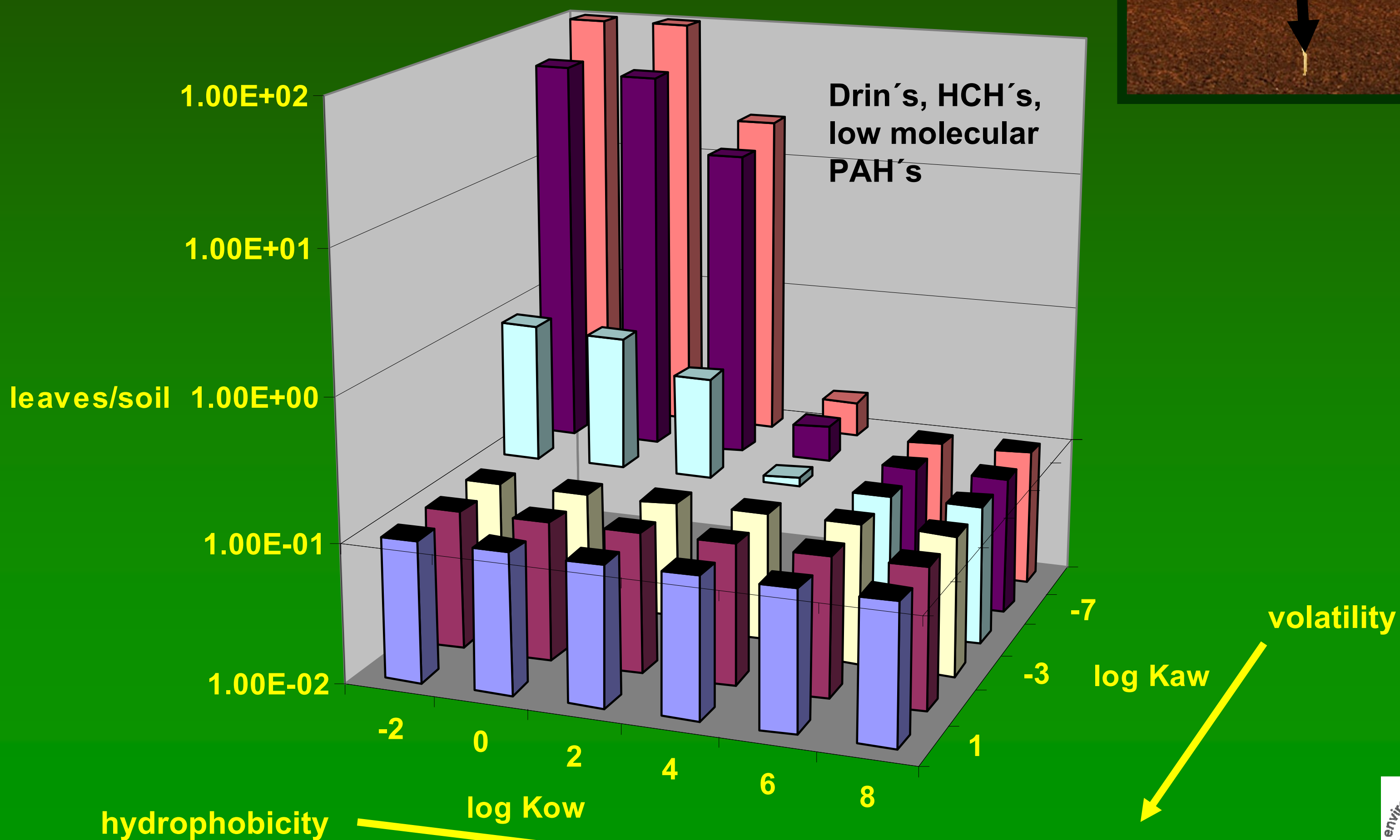

log Cplant (mg/kg)
1,00E+02
1,00E+01
1,00E+00
1,00E-01
1,00E-02
1,00E-03
1,00E-04
1,00E-05
1,00E-06
-9
-7
-5
-2
1
logKaw
Croot
Cleaf
Ccorn

Output from the model SOIL to LEAVES

Csoil=1 mg/kg
Cair = 0 mg/m^3
OC= 2%

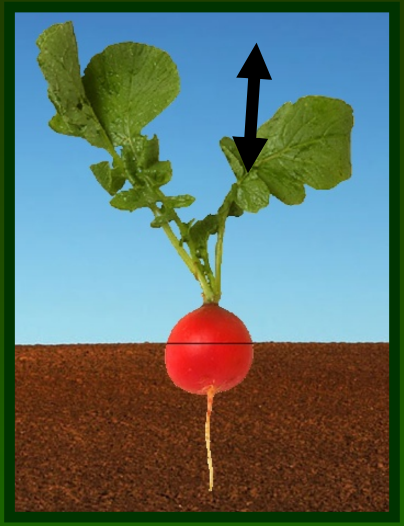


Low to moderate Kow
Low to moderate Kaw

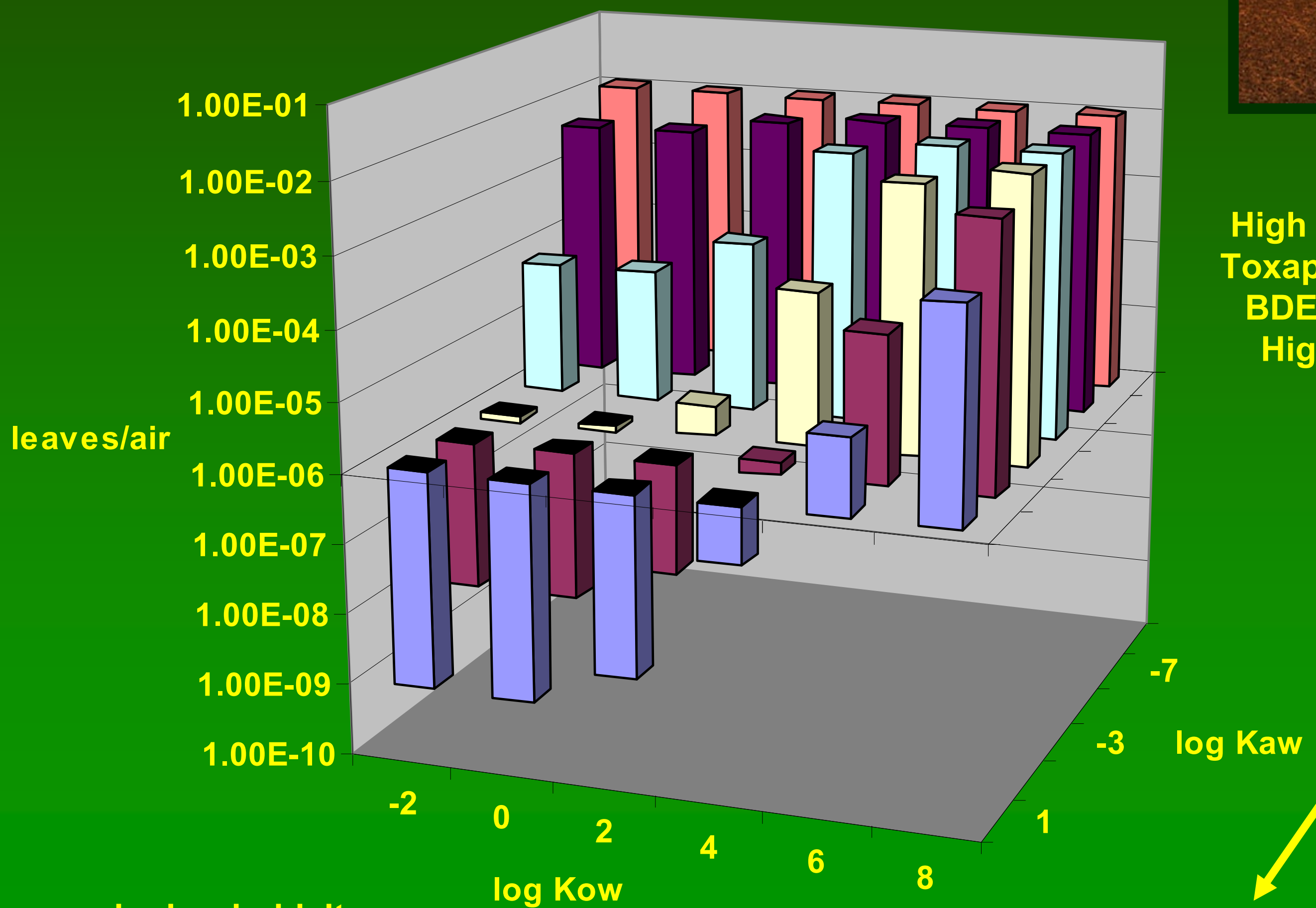


Output from the model AIR to LEAVES

Csoil=0 mg/kg
Cair = 1E-6 mg/m^3
OC= 2%



High to moderate Kow
Low to moderate Kaw



High molecular PAH´s
Toxaphene, Chlordane,
BDE-99, DDX, Mirex,
Highly chlorinated
PCB´s

volatility

hydrophobicity

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Health risk

"Dosis facit venumum"

Effect (Risk) = Exposure x toxicity

Exposure – measured or modelled

Toxicity – usually measured NOEL/UF

Dermal exposure
Inhalation exposure — usually US-EPA guidelines
Oral exposure — measured air/soil/water

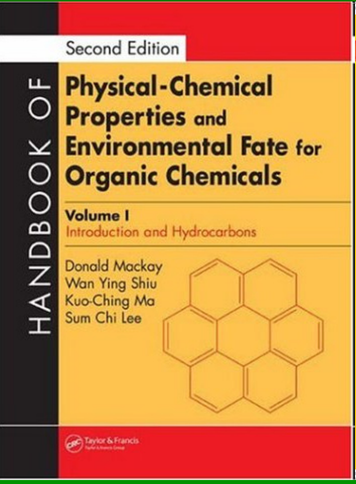
Dietary exposure — measured food concentration needed

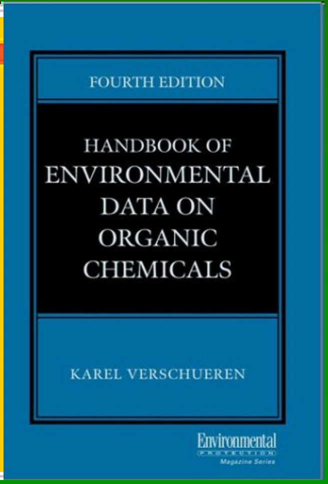
Data collection

Needed (min.): log K_{OW}, K_{AW}, metabolism const., C_{SOIL},C_{AIR},C_{WATER}, OC, consumption

Phys-chem

- Databases: Mackay, Rippen,Verschueren…
- QSAR models : EPISuite, ACD/iLab,

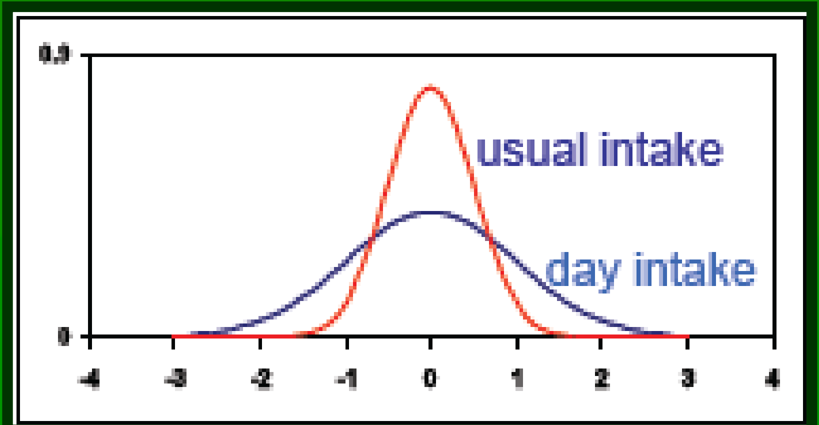




http://www.epa.gov/oppt/exposure/pubs/episuitedl.htm

Data on food consumption

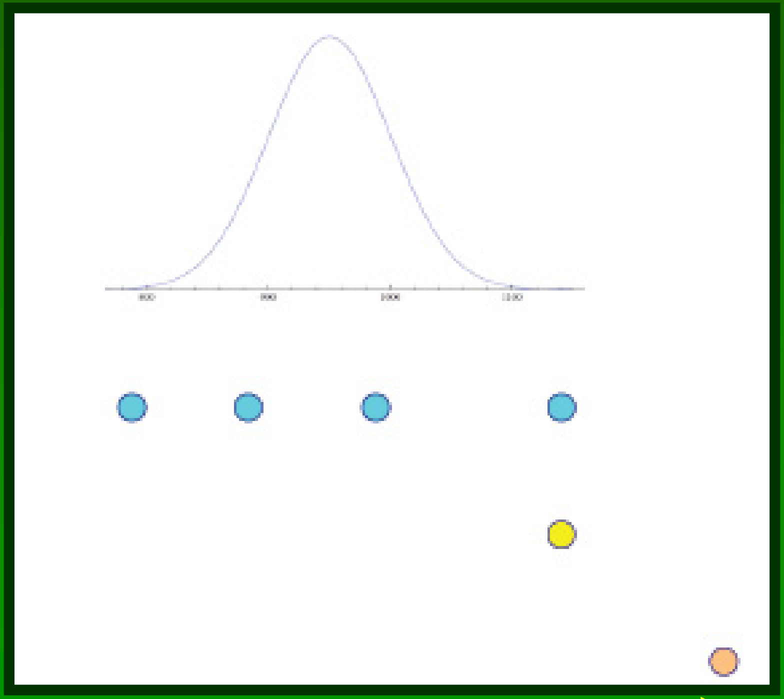
- Food Frequency Questionaire (FFQ)
  - Typically long-term period (e.g.1 year)
    - Problems: bias and low precision
- Food Consumption Survey (FCS)
  - Typically per day
    - 24-hour recall (CZ,EFCOSUM)
- Dietary record
  - More precise (calibration of FFQ)
  - modelling needed to assess usual intake



$$y_{ij} = \mu + person_i + day_{ij}$$

Probabilistic modelling-acute exp.

- Worst-case assumptions from available data (point-estimates, deterministic)
- Using all data and known facts for more realistic exposure estimates (distributions, probabilistic)



Estimated exposure

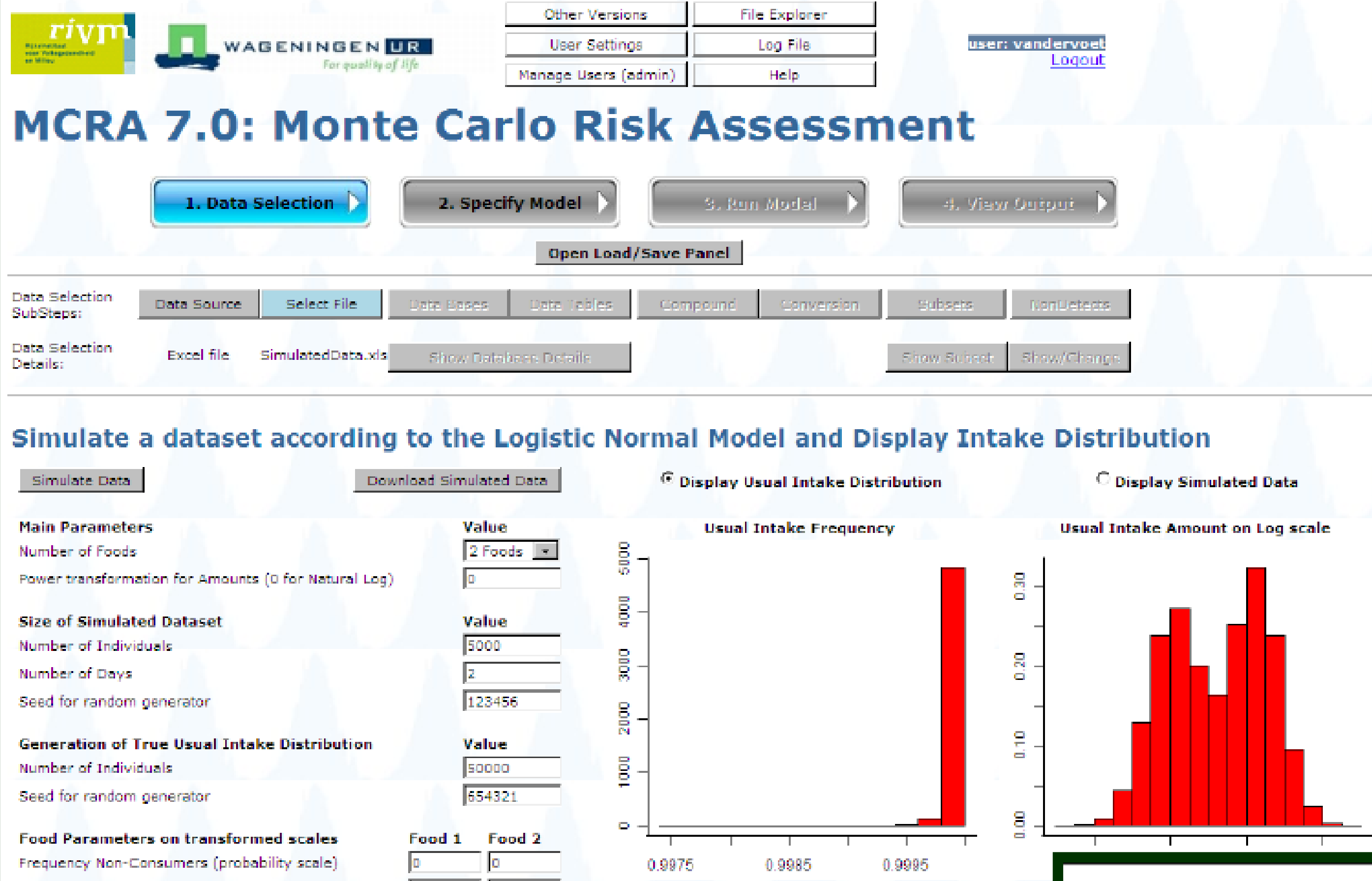
Probabilistic

Deterministic – individual

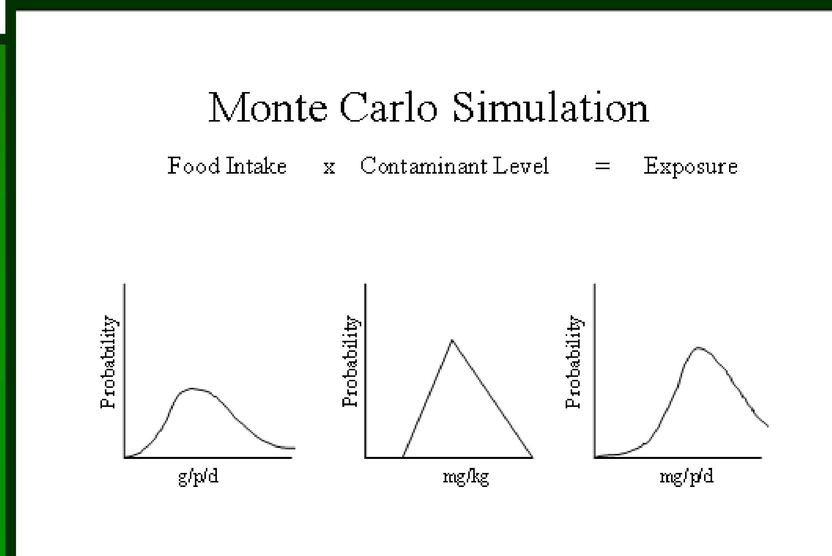
Deterministic – aggregated

Screening

Accurancy refinement resources



https://mcra.rivm.nl/



Exercise 2

Dietary risk for beta-HCH and BDE-99 :

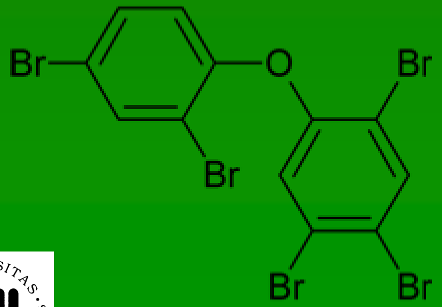
1st- phys-chem from EPI-Suite programme

2nd- environmental concentrations (lit.-given)

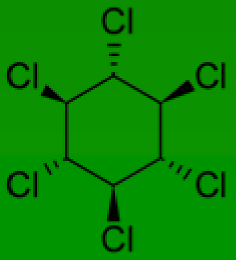
3rd- toxicology profiles US-EPA databases

4th- consumption data (national Czech survey)

5th- plant and risk calculation



CAS-60348-60-9



CAS-319-85-7

Input Data

	log K_{OW}	K_{AW}	Ref.	C_{SOIL}(WW) (mg/kg)	C_{AIR} (mg/m^3)	SF (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	RfD (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	Ref.
BDE-99								
β-HCH								

Women-adult (95%-percentile)	units
INroot	g/kg bw/day
INleaf	g/kg bw/day
INcorn	g/kg bw/day
Weight	kg

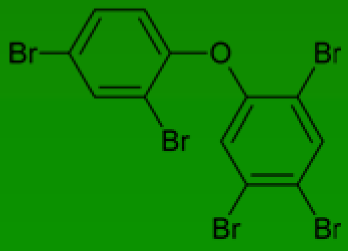
Corg=0,014 (average Czech soil)
(1,4%)

http://www.epa.gov/reg3hscd/risk/human/rb-concentration_table/Generic_Tables/index.htm

Risk calculation

	BDE-99 (mg/kg)	beta-HCH (mg/kg)	Food (kg/kg bw day)	BDE-99 consumption (mg/kg bw day)	β-HCH consumption (mg/kg bw day)
Croot	6,27E-09	9,97E-06	0,0014	8,78441E-12	1,39624E-08
Cleaf	2,37E-04	1,76E-03	0,00194	4,59799E-07	3,40977E-06
Ccorn	4,76E-05	1,35E-03	0,005	2,38041E-07	6,74114E-06
SUMA				6,97849E-07	1,01649E-05

BDE-99 (non-carcinogenic):



HI=CDI/RfD

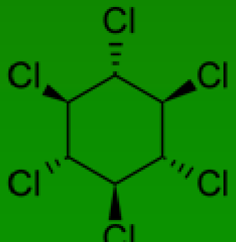
CDI=7E-7

RfD= 1E-4

HI=7E-3

No risk, but ?!

β-HCH (carcinogenic):



Risk=CDI*SF

CDI= 1E-5

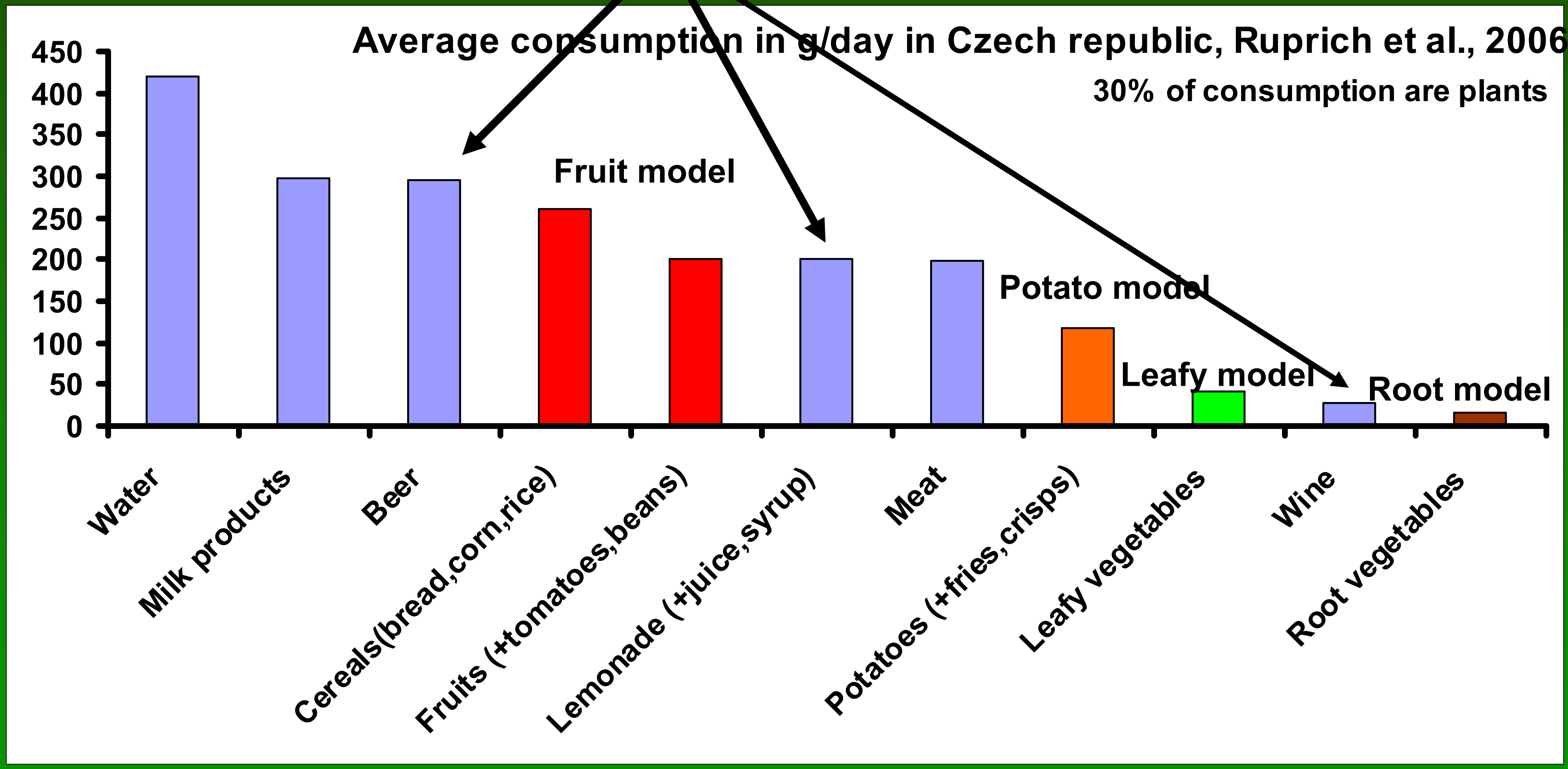
SF= 1,8

Risk=1,8E-5

Risky, but ?!

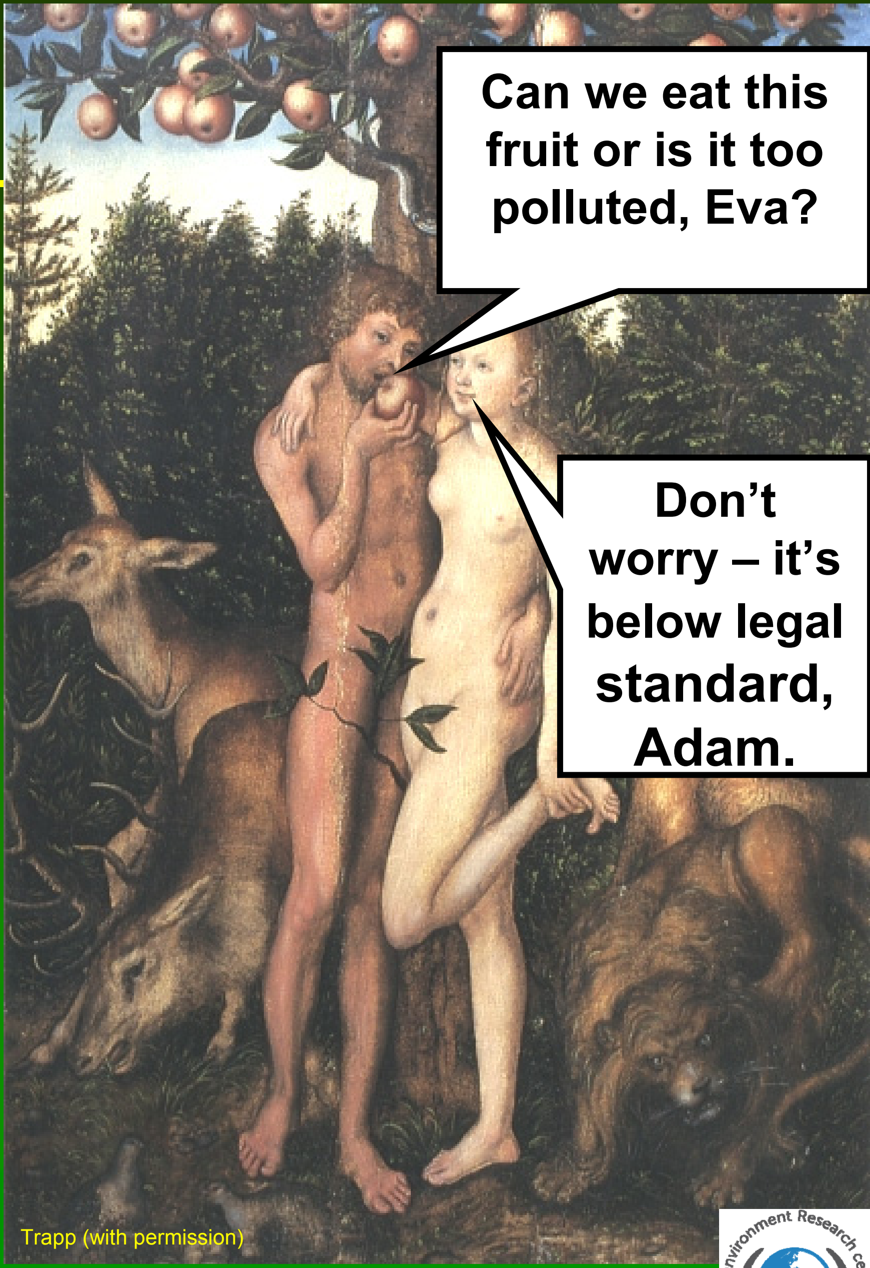
Czech dietary uptake

Potential fruit model + water concentration



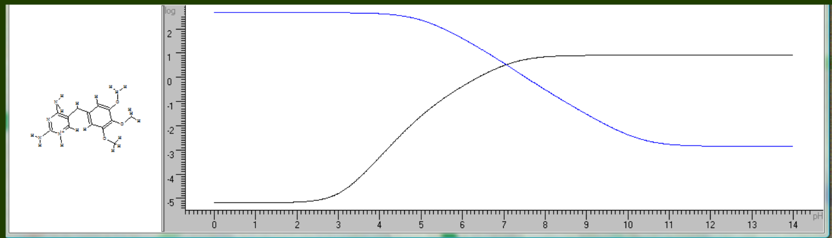
Some limitations

1. **Non-ionic – ionic diffusion follows Nernst-Planck equation**
2. **Metabolism (Michaelis-Menten kinetics usually more soluble compounds)**
3. **Growth is considered exponential**
4. **TSCF calculations**
5. **Easier approach? Travis and Arms (1988)**
   log BV (dry wt) = 1.588 – 0.578 log KOW
6. ***On-spot measuring, exposure studies, worst case scenario (conservative)***
7. ***Always be careful with interpretation risk analysis results***



Trapp (with permission)

Other dietary/crop models?



- **Ionic chemicals**
  (Satchivi 2000, Trapp 2009…)
- **Heavy metals**
  (Hough 2001, RIVM 2007,CLEA 2002…)
- **Breast milk**
  (US-EPA 2008, Trapp 2009…)

http://homepage.env.dtu.dk/stt/

For more information ask me or mail directly to Stefan Trapp stt@env.dtu.dk

Knowledge to go

- Semi-volatile chemicals
- Low Kow (root uptake) High Kow (shoot uptake)
- Model is not predicting exact concentration – guide to insight and design experiments
- Modelling is easy
- Data collection is crucial

Question time