

Mixture toxicity

Background, concepts, applicability

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Outline

- What's important about mixtures?
- How can we work with it?
- How do we handle the problem?

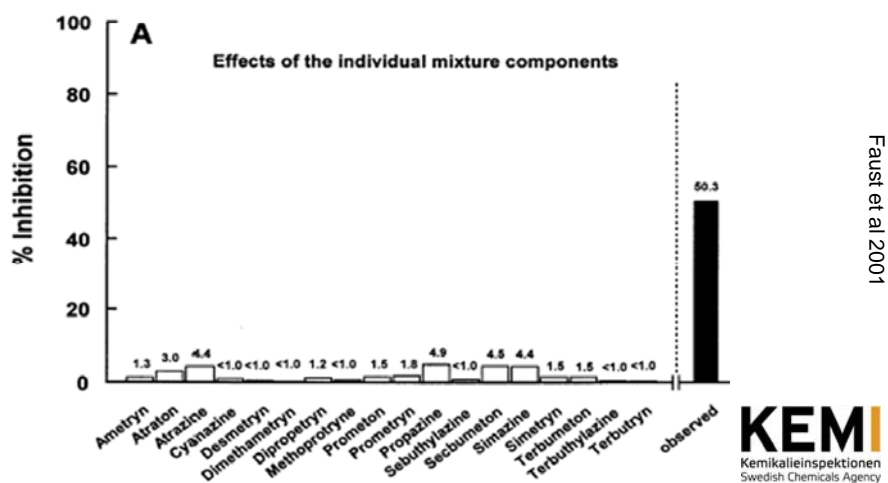
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Mixtures?

- ECHA >100000 substances in C&L database
- Flame retardants, preservatives, pesticides, disinfectants, biocides, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics..
- Simultaneous exposure to several substances

Traditional risk assessment is not good enough

- Effect of mixture > effect of most potent chemical



How can we work with it?

- Test mixtures. (Infinite combinations)
 - Doable for small fraction of all possible combinations
- Predict effect of mixtures
 - Effects can be modelled with acceptable precision

Predicting effect of mixtures

- Requires data
 - Detailed information on composition of mixture
 - Toxicity of the single substances
- Models predict effect
 - Assume that substances do not interact

Concentration or Dose Addition, CA

- Concept:
 - Chemicals in mixture act as diluters of each other and only differ in relative potency
- Corresponds to substances with similar structure and mechanism of action

CA

- Addition of concentrations
- Any concentration (even below NOEC/NOAEL) adds to effect of mixture

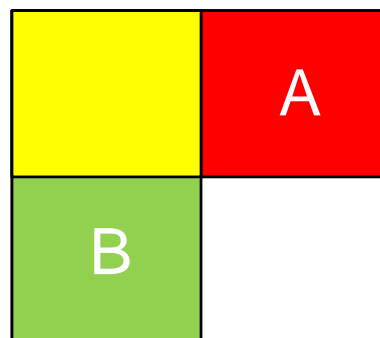
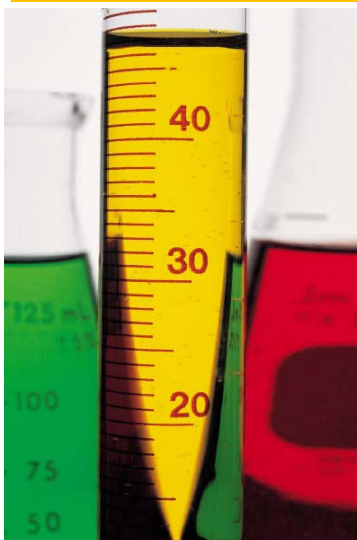
$$\frac{C_{mix}}{ECx_{mix}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{ECx_i}$$

Independent Action or Response Addition, IA

- Concept:
 - Joint probability of statistically independent events
- Interpreted as the chemicals having dissimilar mechanisms of action

$$E_{mix} = \prod_{i=1}^n [E(c_i)]$$

IA



IA

- Summation of effects
- Only concentrations above NOEC/NOAEL are considered to contribute to mixture effect
- Is NOEC/NOAEL truly zero effect?

Substances at or below NOAEL lead to significant effect in mixture

Reference	Mixture components	Species / Endpoint	Individual concentrations	Joint effect
Hermens et al. 1985 Ecotoxicol Environ Saf 9: 3211-326	33 aquatic pollutants from 3 groups with probably different modes of action	Fish / Acute mortality	4% of EC50 (assumed to be below NOEC)	50%
Payne et al. 2001 Environ Health Perspect 109: 391-397	4 organo-chlorine pesticides exerting effects on cell proliferation in different ways	MCF-7 cell proliferation	25-100% of NOEC	Significant proliferative effect
Walter et al. 2002 Ecotoxicology 11: 299-310	11 aquatic priority pollutants selected for structural diversity by chemometric analysis	Algae / Reproduction	NOEC	64%
Faust et al. 2003 Aquatic Toxicol 63: 43-63	16 toxicants known to interact with completely different molecular target sites in algae	Algae / Reproduction	6.6-66% of NOEC	18%

Applicability

CA

- Relatively low data demands
- Slight over-predictions of toxicity
- Pragmatic first choice

IA

- High data demands
- May underestimate toxicity
- Refined risk assessments in certain cases

Adaptation

- EFSA 2006
- State of the art report on Mixture Toxicity - 2009
- Conclusions of the European Council – 2009
- WHO/IPCS Framework 2011
- Nordic Council of Ministers 2012
- Anticipated: EU Commission 2012
- Implementation in EU Chemical legislation. PPP, Biocides, Reach etc.

Summary

- What's important about mixtures?
 - Chemical risk assessment must consider mixtures to not underestimate risk
- How can we work with it?
 - Mixture effects can be predicted by using simple models
- How do we handle the problem?
 - Implement mixture toxicity into chemicals legislation