

Oakland, CA, 9th June 2008



German Environmental Survey (GerES)

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About 30 years ago...



Starting:

- more than 100 cows died after exposure to heavy metals close to a lead works
- lead in children living near a battery production plant
- lead in blood of children near a smelting works



Challenge:

- scientific basis for protection of the environment and health
- internal and external exposure
- exposure sources
- health impacts
- policy measures



GerES: study design



Cross-sectional
population study

Background level of
exposure for a defined group
of the general population:
Reference values

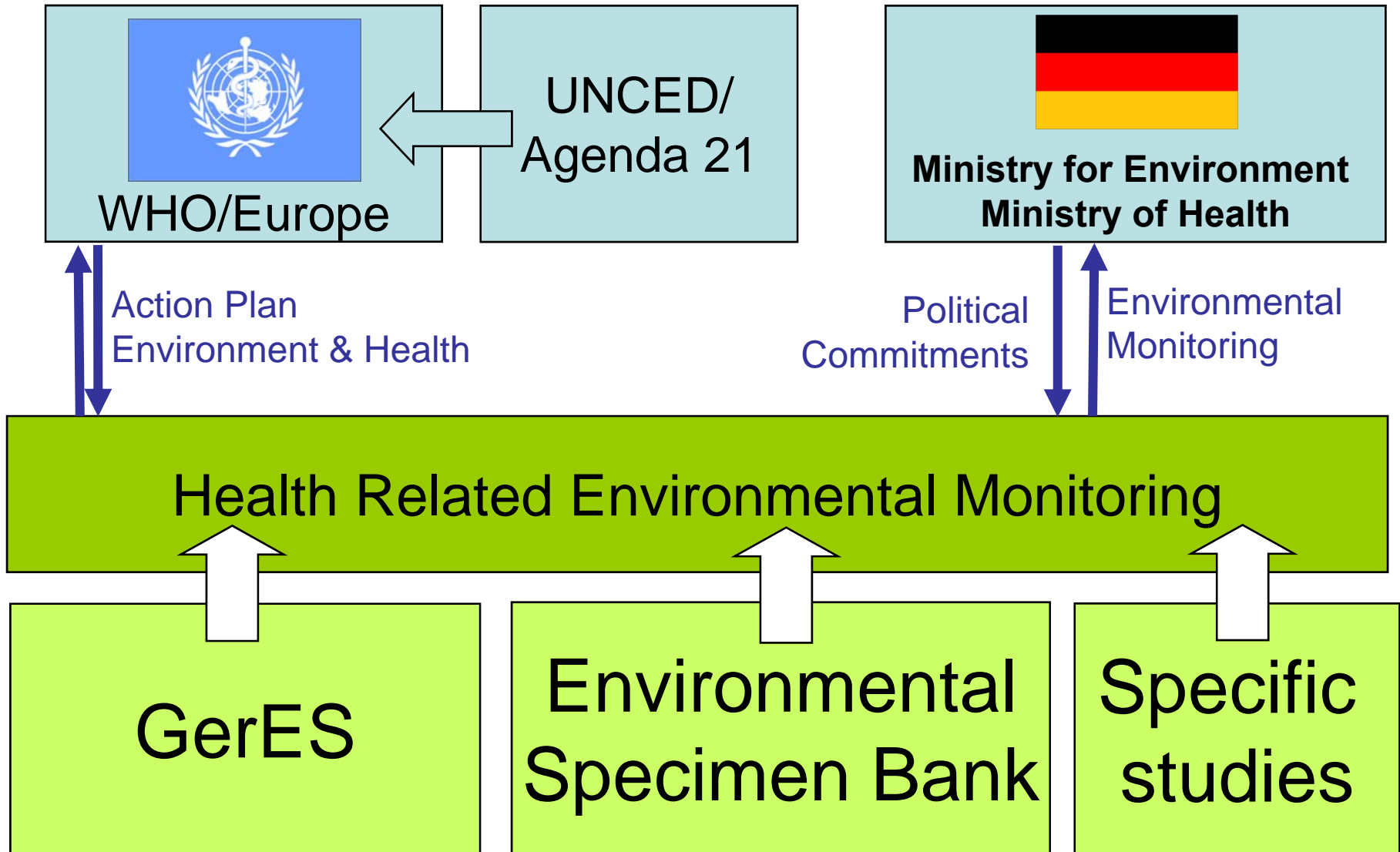
Inclusion of several
media and parameters

Identification/quantification
of pathways and sources

20 years of GerES



<i>Survey</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Population sample</i>
GerES I	1985 - 1986	2,700 adults
GerES II	1990 - 1992	4,000 adults 730 children
GerES III	1997 - 1999	4,800 adults
GerES IV	2003 - 2006	1,790 children



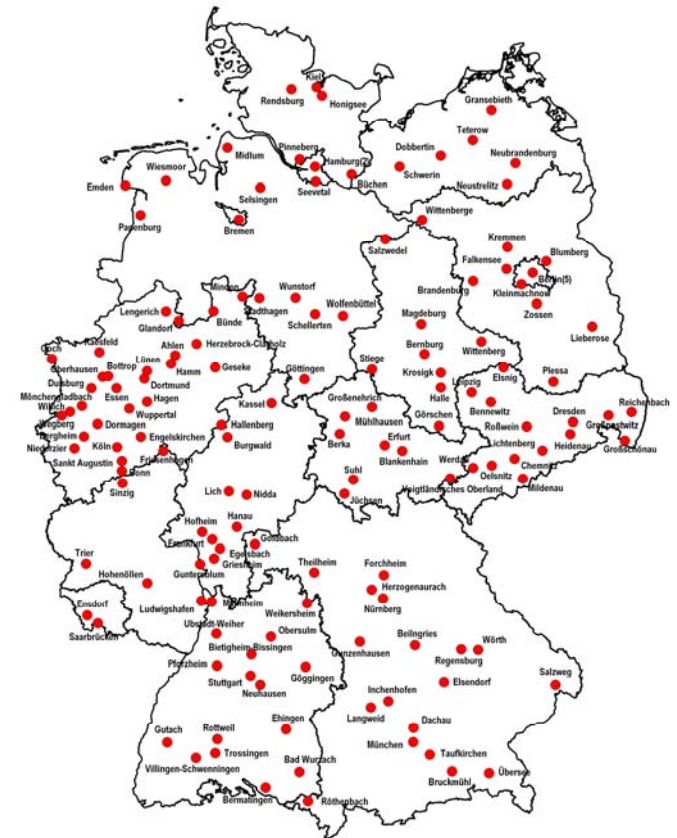
GerES IV: Population sample



1,790 children (3 to 14 years)

**representative with regard to
age, gender, community size
and region**

150 sampling locations

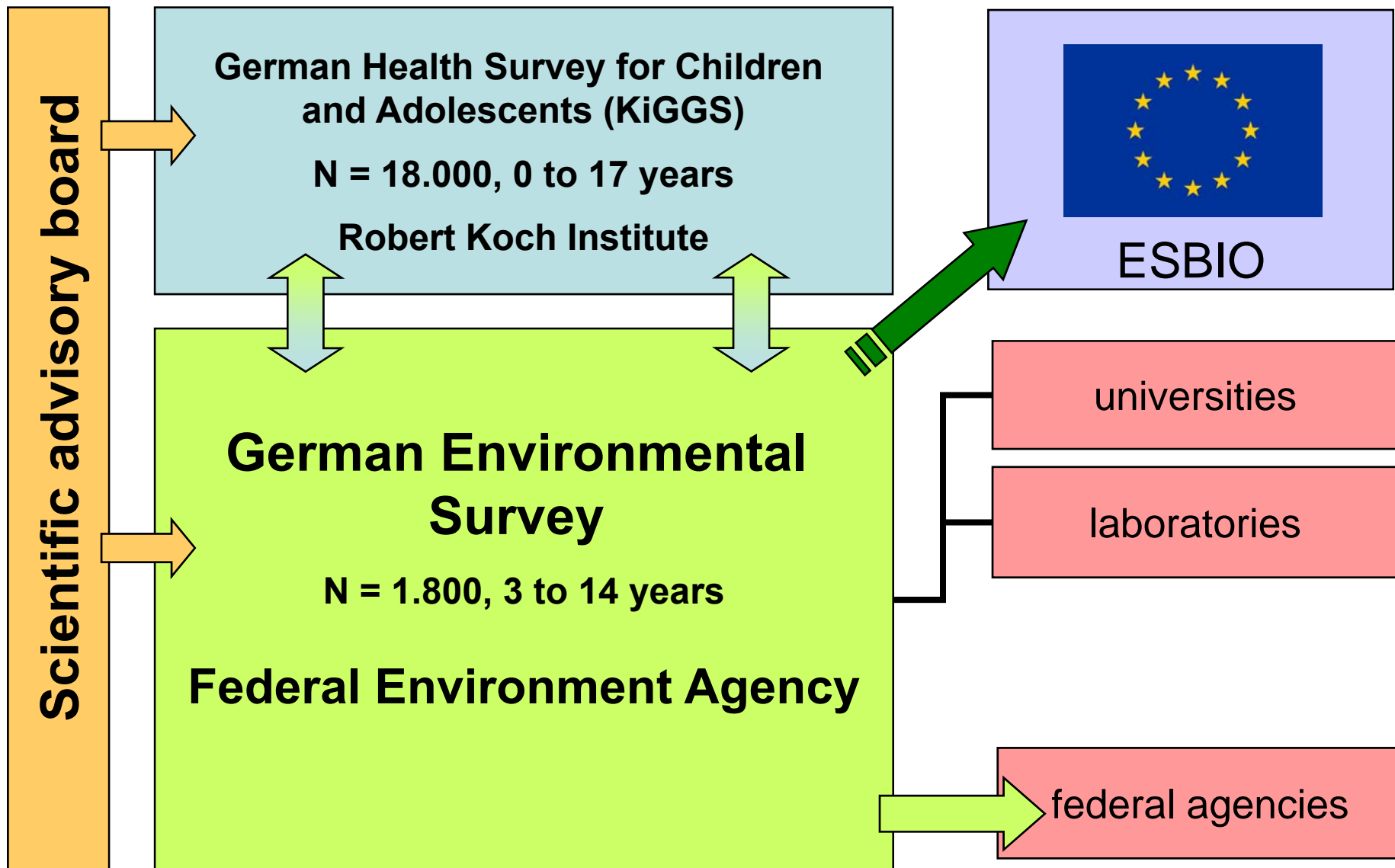


GerES IV: time frame



9/1999-3/2001	Planning phase
3/2001-3/2002	Pilot study
5/2003-5/2006	Field work
5/2003-4/2008	Chemical analyses
5/2006-9/2008	Basic evaluation
9/2008	Public use file

GerES: partners involved





Main Instruments

- Human biomonitoring
- Ambient monitoring
- Questionnaires

Environmental factors

- biological (mould and fungi)
- physical (noise)
- chemical (pollutants)



- Blood:** Cd, Pb, Hg
persistent organochlorines
mould specific IgE
- Urine:** As, Cd, Hg, Ni, U
nicotine, cotinine
PCP and other chlorophenols
PAH metabolites
pyrethroid metabolites
metabolites of phthalates
bisphenol A
trialkylphosphates
creatinine
stress hormones



Instruments: ambient monitoring



House dust: DDT, HCH, HCB, PCBs;
PCP, chlorpyrifos
(vacuum cleaner bags)



Drinking water: Pb, Cd, Cu, Ni, U



Indoor air: VOC and formaldehyde
(passive sampling)



Instruments: questionnaires



Stand 1.08.03

UMWELTBUNDESAMT  die Mensch und Umwelt

ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT 

Studie zur Umweltbelastung von Kindern in Deutschland

Interviewgesteuerter Fragebogen an die Eltern

ID-Nr. Kind/Jugendliche(r)	<input type="text"/>
Datum der Erhebung	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> 200 <input type="text"/>
Begleiter-Nr.	<input type="text"/>

Interviewer: Die folgenden Fragen werden allen Eltern gestellt. Die letzten Fragen sollen nur an die Eltern der 3- bis 10-Jährigen gestellt werden und sind als solche gekennzeichnet.

Wohnumfeld und Wohnung
Wir möchten uns zunächst mit dem Wohnumfeld Ihres Kindes beschäftigen.
1. Seit wann wohnt Ihr Kind in _____?
<i>Interviewer: Gemeinde / Stadt eintragen und vorlesen!</i>
seit seiner Geburt..... <input type="checkbox"/>
seit <input type="text"/> Monat <input type="text"/> Jahr
2. Seit wann bewohnt Ihr Kind diese Wohnung/dieses Haus?
seit seiner Geburt..... <input type="checkbox"/>
seit <input type="text"/> Monat <input type="text"/> Jahr

- 1 -

- indoor and outdoor environment
- health information
- socio-economic status
- food consumption
- exposure relevant habits

.....

Field work



- Cooperation with the National Health Survey (KiGGS)
- 3 field teams (trained medical personnel and interviewers)
- Randomised sequence of sampling location visits to avoid regional or seasonal effects
- Visit of participants in an examination center (blood samples)
- Visit at home by interviewers to collect samples of the indoor environment and to perform the interviews
- Internal and external quality control



Budget and resources



Field work (recruitment, sampling, questioning, quality control):

1.2 mill. Euro

Chemical analysis (blood, urine, house dust, indoor air)

2.0 mill. Euro

Management and evaluation

(design, supervision, sample management, quality control of field work and chemical analysis, development of hypotheses, evaluation, reporting to the government and the public, scientific publications)

Staff of the Federal Environment Agency

General objectives



1. **Comparable data** concerning external and internal exposure to environmental pollutants and contaminants
2. Identification and quantification of (primary-) **exposure pathways**
3. Evaluation of the impact of environmental factors on **children's health**

Comparable data



DDE in blood ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

	N	n<LOQ	P10	P50	P90	P95	P98	MAX	AM	GM	CI GM
total	587	2	0.09	0.22	0.83	1.11	1.93	5.05	0.370	0.241	0.224 0.259
region ***											
west	405	1	0.08	0.17	0.52	0.82	1.90	2.86	0.277	0.191	0.177 0.207
east	182	1	0.16	0.38	1.12	1.42	2.51	5.05	0.575	0.406	0.357 0.462
age ***											
< 6 years	11	0	0.13	0.38	2.20			2.56	0.585	0.398	0.238 0.665
6 - 8 years	143	1	0.11	0.25	1.02	1.27	2.91	5.05	0.474	0.290	0.246 0.341
9 - 11 years	219	0	0.09	0.21	0.73	1.05	1.74	3.78	0.339	0.231	0.207 0.258
12 -14 years	214	1	0.08	0.20	0.66	1.03	1.81	2.30	0.320	0.217	0.193 0.244

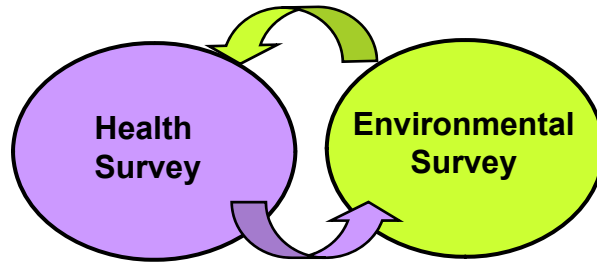
Exposure pathways



Factors influencing 1-OH-Pyr levels in urine,
multiple regression model (GerES IV-Pilot-study)

Variable	p
creatinine in urine	< 0.001
age	< 0.001
grilled food consumption	< 0.001
East vs. West Germany	0.002
ETS exposure at home	0.012
exposure to traffic	0.044
chocolate consumption	0.047

Links between environment and health



Allergic sensitisation against indoor specific mould spores (N=600)

Irritation of eyes and respiratory system due to formaldehyde, other aldehydes and VOC in indoor air (N=600)

Allergies due to nickel, chromium or scents (N=1800)

Noise, hearing and stress (N= 1050, aged 8 to 14)





General criteria

- toxicological properties of concern
- potential influence on children's health
- relevance for environmental policy
- widespread exposure of the general population
- reliable sampling procedures
- analytical methods available
- costs

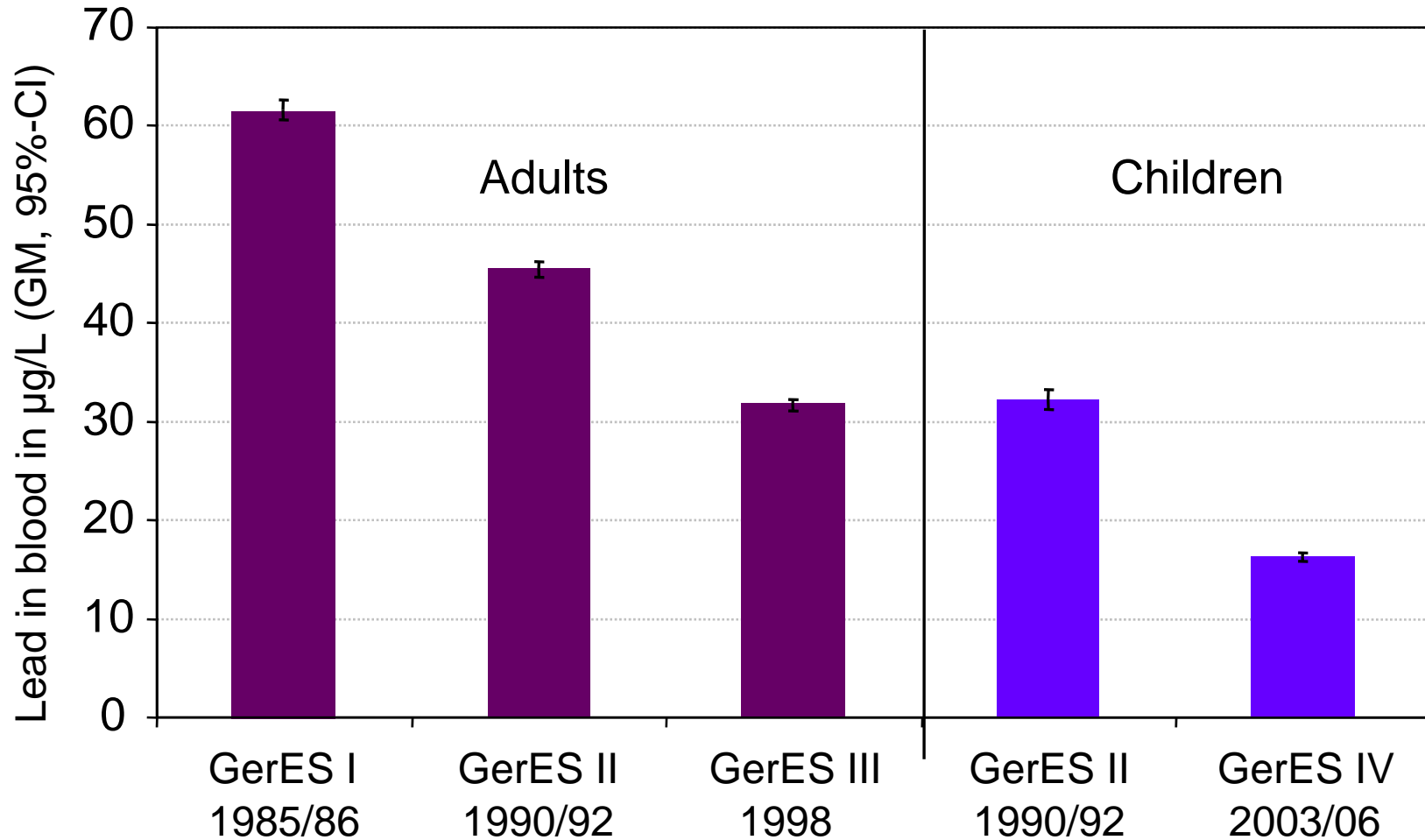
Discussion in expert groups / the scientific advisory board

Pollutants selected

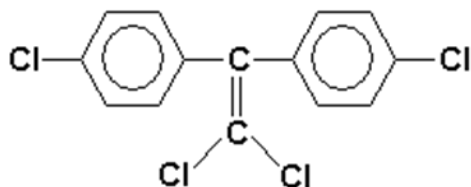


- **Metals** (Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Ni, U)
- **Organochlorine compounds** (DDT/DDE, HCH, HCB)
- **PCB** (28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180)
- **Pyrethroids** (Cis-Cl₂-CA, trans-Cl₂-CA, Br₂CA, 3-PBA, F-PBA)
- **Organophosphates** (DMP, DMTP, DMDTP, DEP, DETP, DEDTP)
- **Phthalates** (metabolites of DEHP, DiNP, DnBP, DIBP, DBzP)
- **PAH** (1OH-Pyr, 1OH-Phen, 2/9OH-Phen, 3OH-Phen, 4OH-Phen)
- **PCP** and other **chlorphenols** (2-MCP, 4-MCP, 2,4-DCP,)
- **Bisphenol A**
- **Nicotine, cotinine**
- **IgE** (mould fungi), **stress hormones**

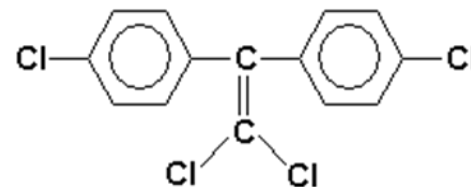
Lead: Success of political measures



DDE



Dichlordiphenyltrichlorethan



Dichlordiphenyltrichlorethylen

Exposure sources:

fatty foodstuff from animals

Chronic toxicity:

neurotoxic, hepatotoxic, endocrine disruptor

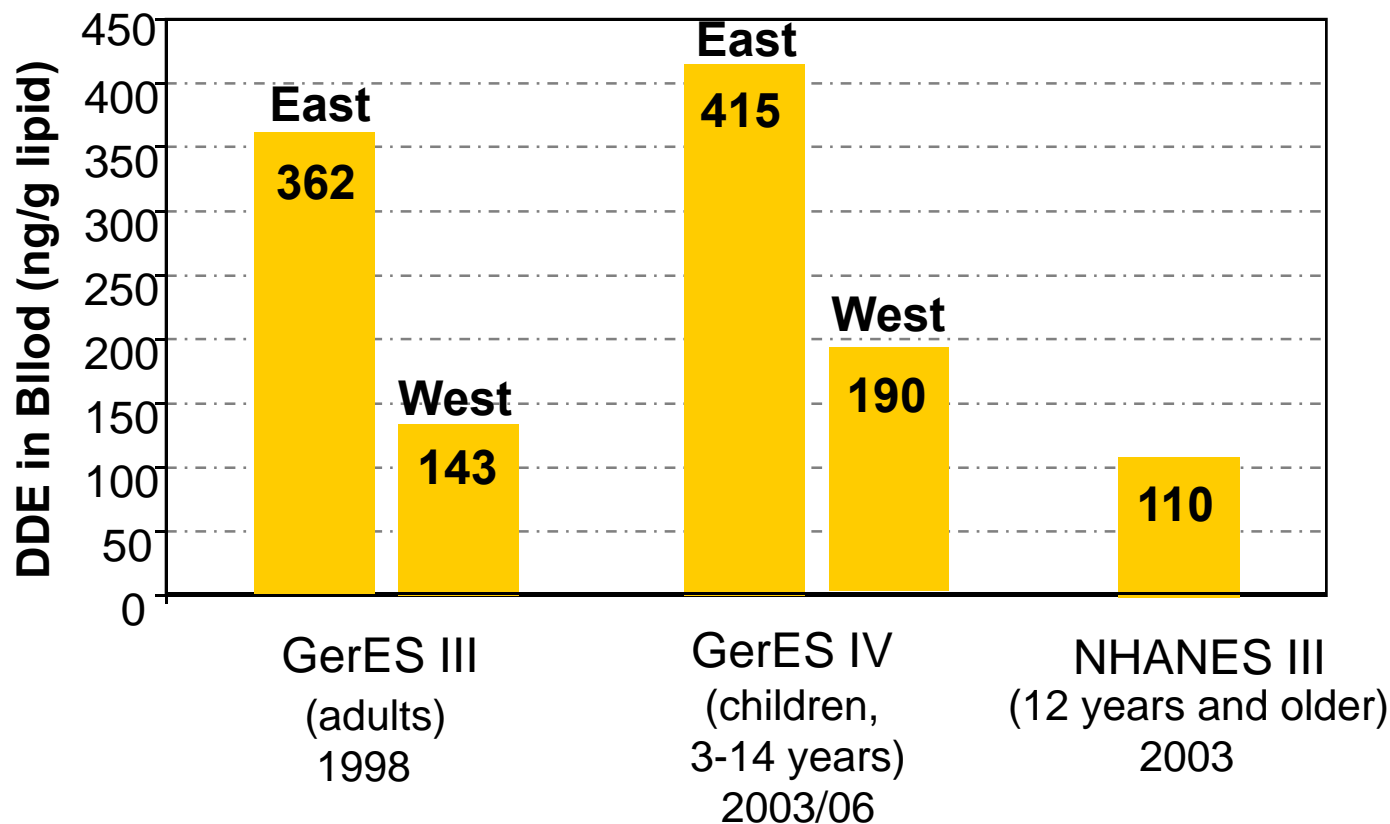
Carcinogenicity:

Group 2B: might be carcinogenic in humans

Legal status:

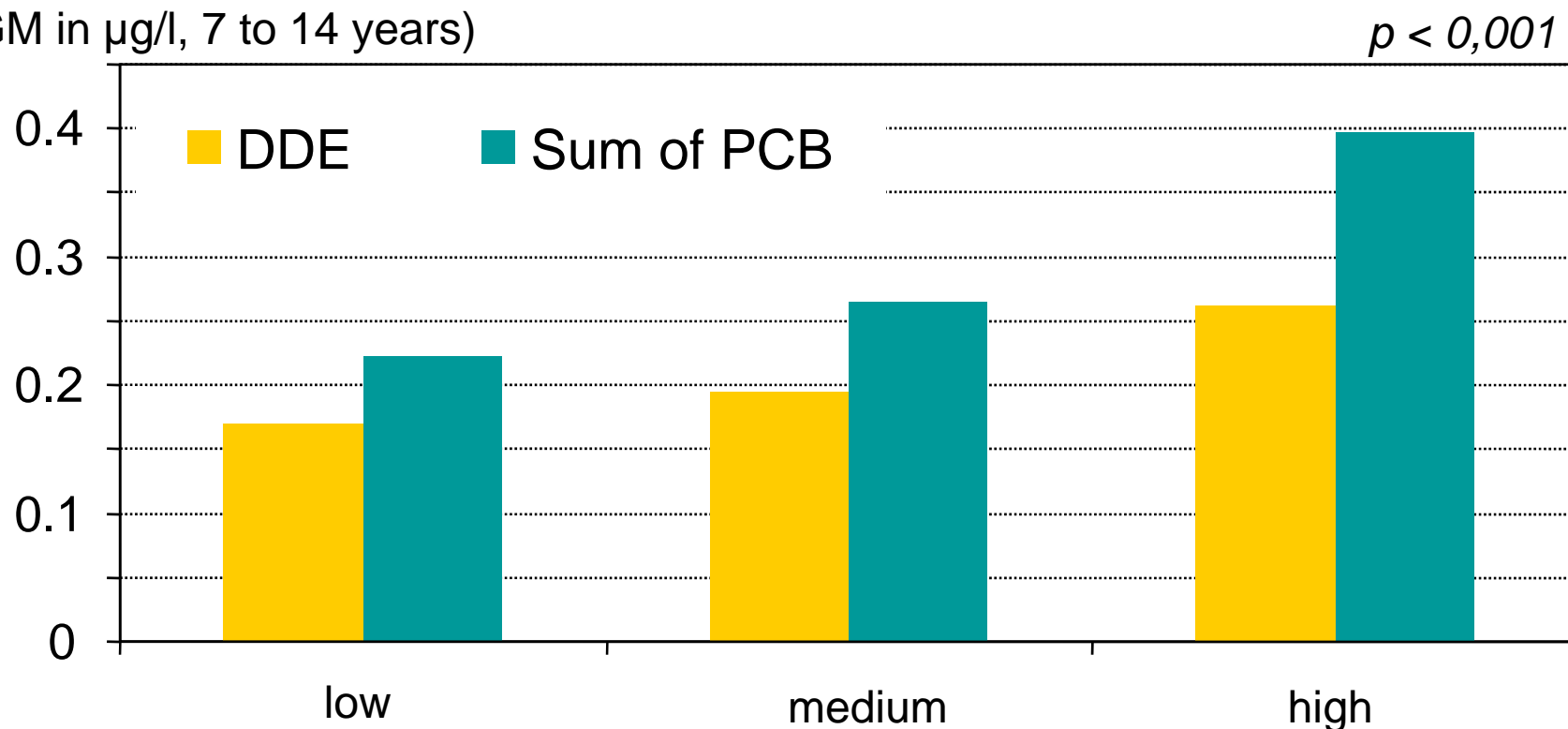
banned since 1972 (in East-Germany some applications until 1989)

DDE: East and West Germany

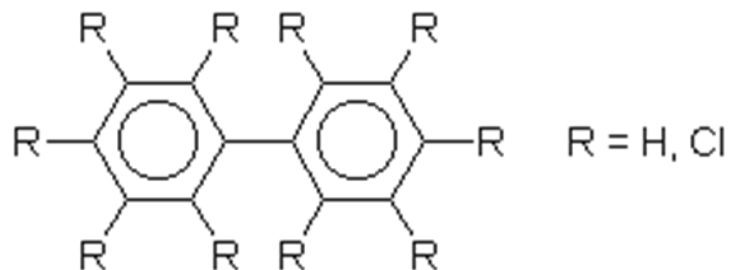


DDE and Σ PCB in blood and socio-economic status

(GM in $\mu\text{g/l}$, 7 to 14 years)



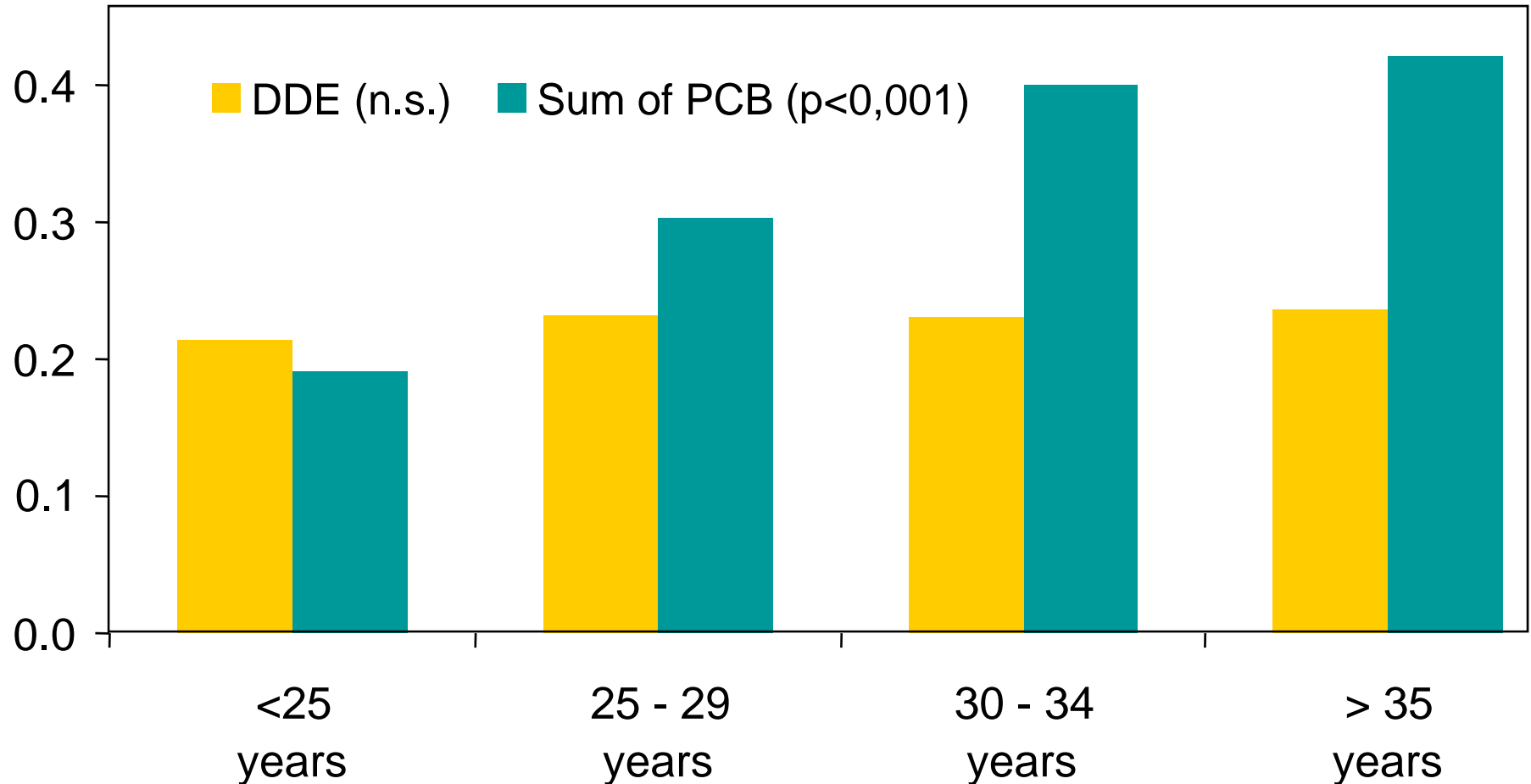
Polychlorinated biphenyles (PCB)



Exposure sources:	indoor (sealing compounds), fatty foodstuff from animals
Chronic toxicity:	neuro-, immuno- and reprotoxic
Carcinogenicity:	Group 2A probably carcinogenic in humans
Legal status:	banned for use in open systems since 1978, completely banned since 1989

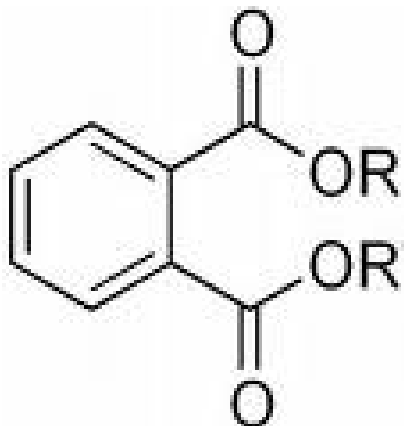
PCB: age of the mother

(GM in $\mu\text{g/l}$, 7 to 14 years)



Age of the mother at time of birth and DDE and sum of PCB in blood of children

Phthalates



Exposure sources:

nutrition (food contact materials), consumer products (plasticiser in PVC, cosmetics/personal care products), pharmaceuticals, medical devices, house dust

Chronic toxicity:

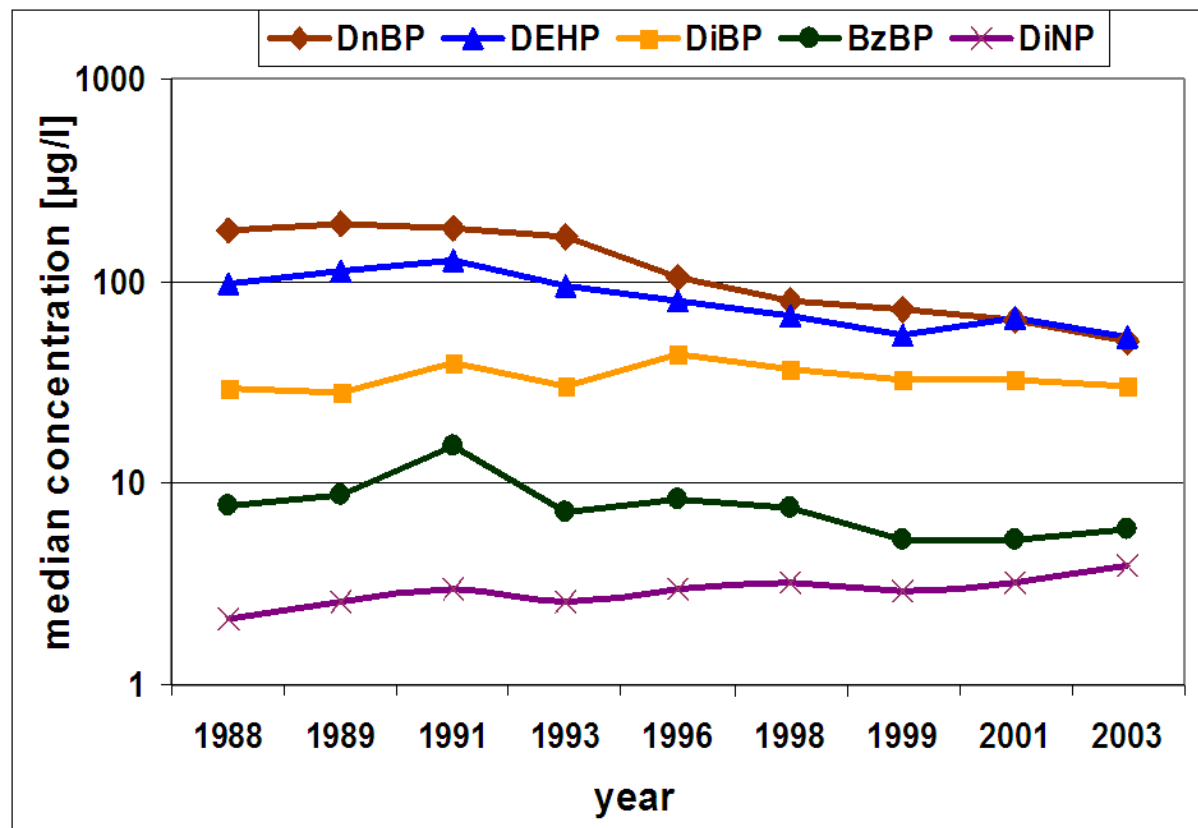
endocrine and reprotoxic

Legal status:

in use in a wide range of products,
the EU prohibited the marketing of toys
and childcare articles



- **DnBP**: di-n-butyl phthalate
- **DEHP**: di(2-ethyl-hexyl)phthalate
- **DiBP**: di-iso-butyl phthalate
- **BzBP**: butylbenzyl phthalate
- **DiNP**: di-iso-nonyl phthalate

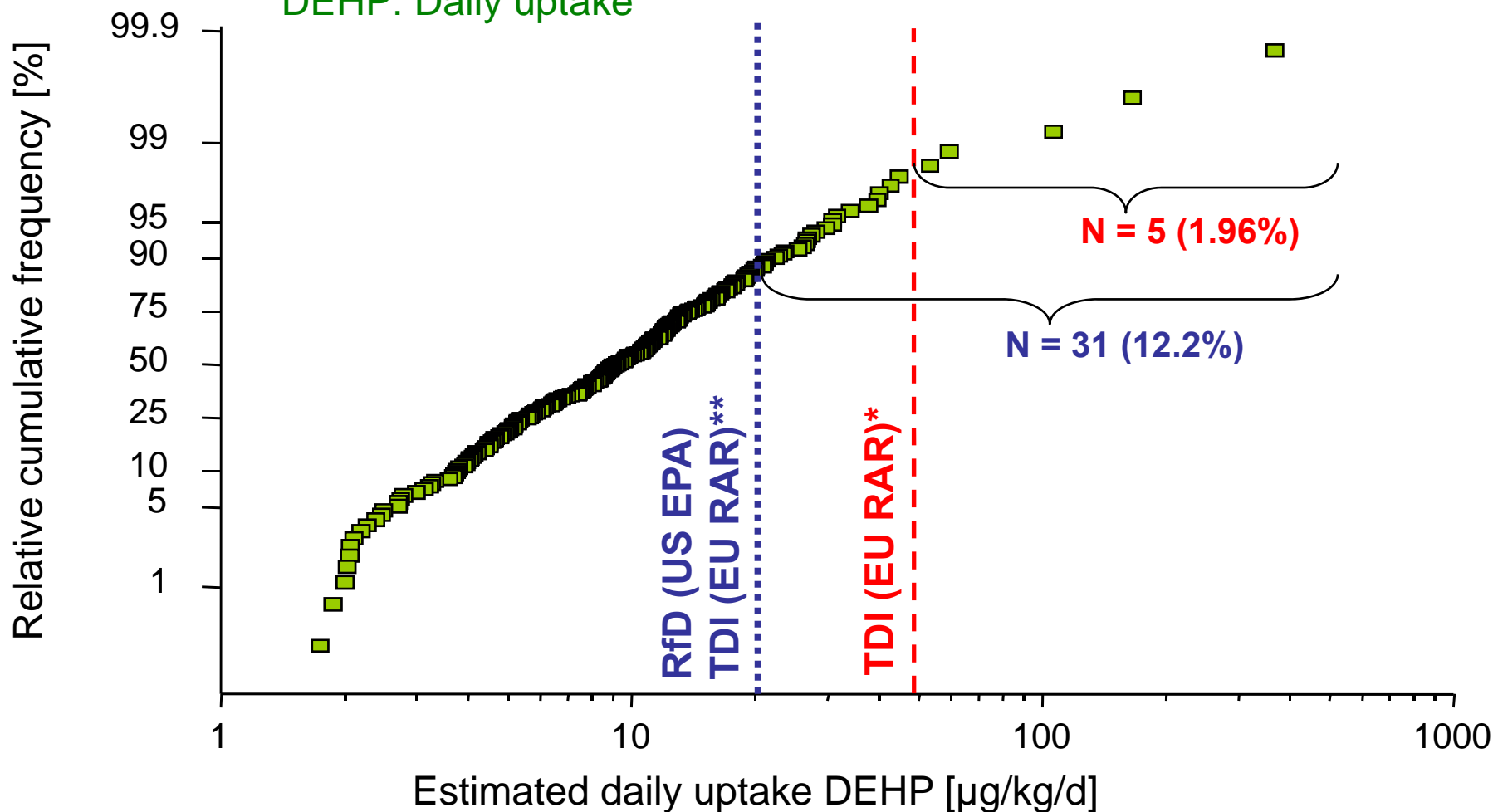


DnBP: 14% intakes above the TDI value (EFSA)

DEHP: identification of Need for Action



DEHP: Daily uptake

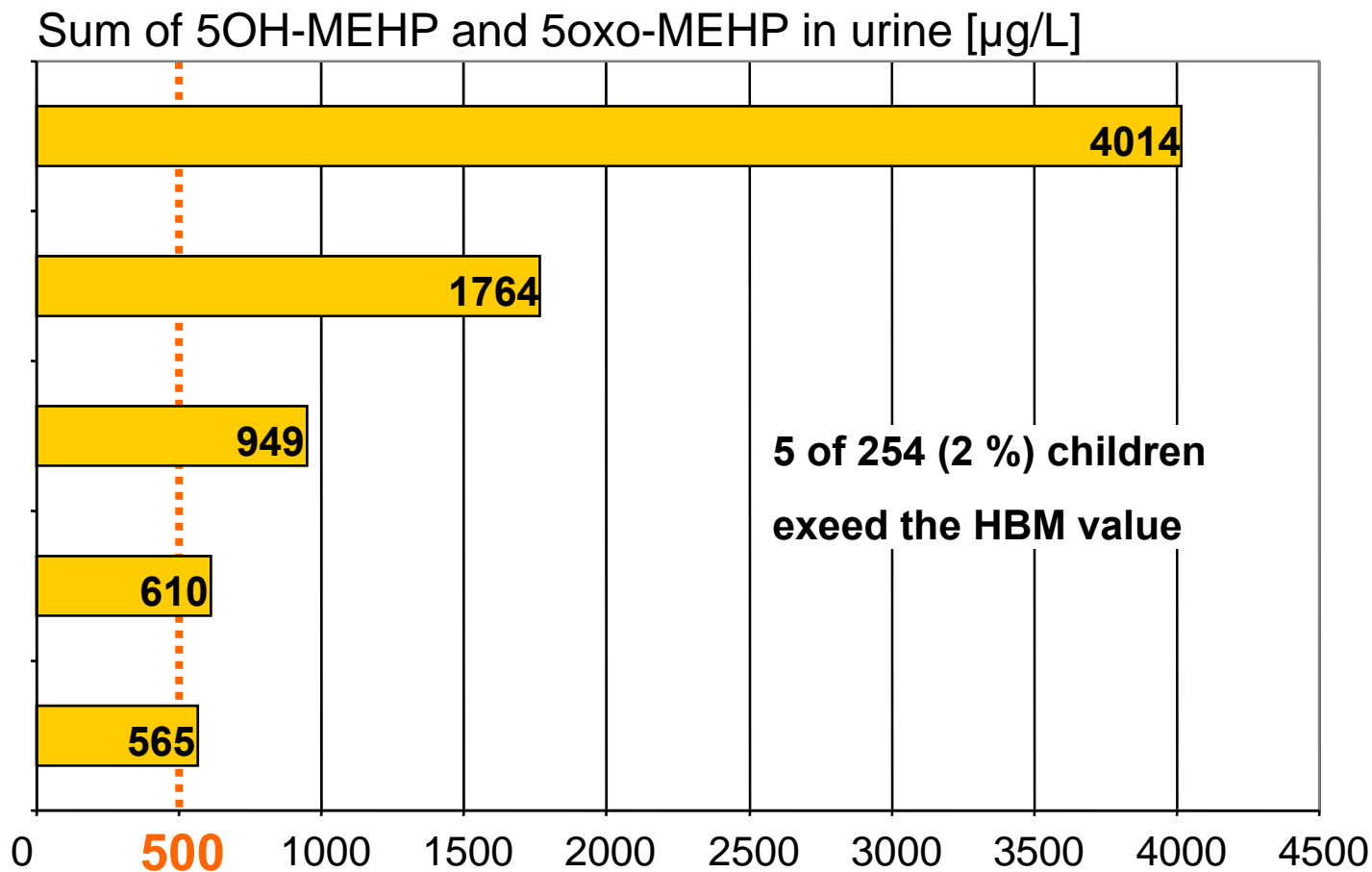


Tolerable daily intake (TDI) **20 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{d})$** - - - **48 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{d})$**

** : new borns

* : adults

Exceedance of the HBM value for DEHP (500 µg/L)





- ADI/ TDI: 4 - 66 $\mu\text{g/kg bw/d}$
- NOAEL: 2,9 - 20 mg/kg bw/d
- derived in: 1994 - 2005
- Human-Biomonitoring-Kommission:
NOAEL 4,8 mg/kg bw/d , Wolfe and Layton (2003): testicular effects, developmental toxicity

Human Biomonitoring Value I

- children (6-13 years) 500 $\mu\text{g/l}$
- women of childbearing age 300 $\mu\text{g/l}$
- rest of population 750 $\mu\text{g/l}$

„Bundesgesundheitsblatt-Gesundheitsforschung-Gesundheitsschutz, 2007“

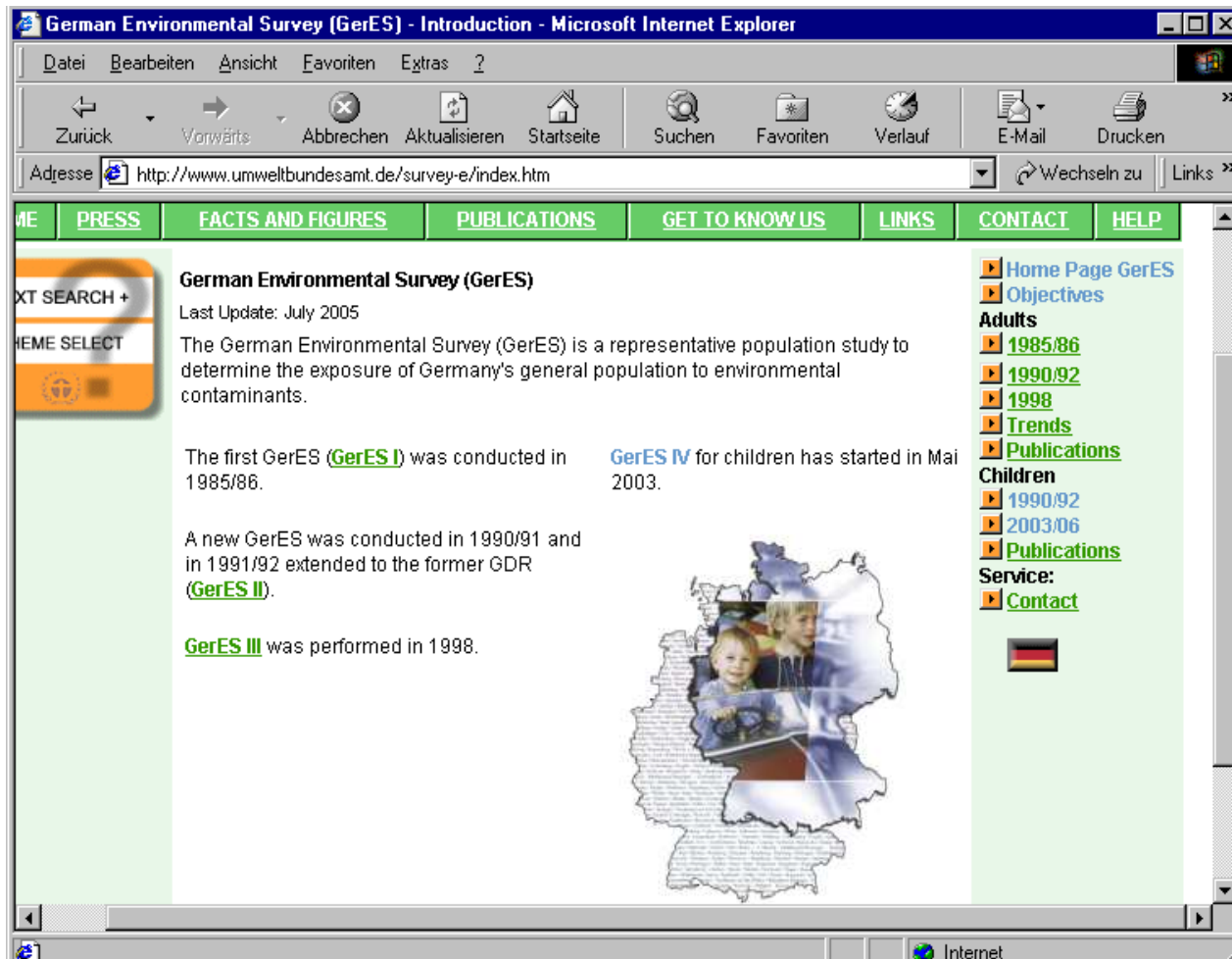


<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/gesundheit-e/monitor/index.htm>

Parameter and Matrix [bibliographical data]	Population group	HBM I Value	HBM II Value
Lead in blood [6,34]	Children \leq 12 years and females of a reproductive age	100 $\mu\text{g/l}$	150 $\mu\text{g/l}$
	other persons	150 $\mu\text{g/l}$	250 $\mu\text{g/l}$
Cadmium in urine [11]	Children, adolescence and adults \leq 25 years	1 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$	3 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$
	Adults > 25 years	2 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$	5 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$
Mercury in urine [13]	Children and adults	5 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$	20 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$
		7 $\mu\text{g/l}$	25 $\mu\text{g/l}$
Mercury in blood [13]	Children and adults* * derived from females in reproductive age. The use is recommended for other groups.	5 $\mu\text{g/l}$	15 $\mu\text{g/l}$
Pentachlorophenol in serum [9]	General population	40 $\mu\text{g/l}$	70 $\mu\text{g/l}$
Pentachlorophenol in urine [9]	General population	20 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$ 25 $\mu\text{g/l}$	30 $\mu\text{g/g Crea.}$ 40 $\mu\text{g/l}$
Sum of the DEHP metabolites 5oxo- and 5OH-MEHP in urine [55]	Children aged 6 to 13	500 $\mu\text{g/l}$	/
	Women of childbearing age	300 $\mu\text{g/l}$	/
	Males 14 years of age and older and remaining general population	750 $\mu\text{g/l}$	/



<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/survey-e>





Anlage3-MinutesNov2006.doc



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE GENERAL JRC
JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE
Institute for Health and Consumer Protection

Unit: Toxicology and Chemical Substances

European Chemicals Bureau

November 2006

ANNEX I: Actions arising from 9th TC NES Subgroup Meeting on Identification of PBT and vPvB Substances - Existing Substances Session (14.-15.11.2006)

No.	MS Rapporteur	CAS	Name	Description of the Action	Time Scale
5	AT	118-82-1	2,2',6,6'-tetra-tert-butyl-4,4'-methylenediphenol	IND to perform a test on water solubility and a BCF study (if practical feasible OECD 305 otherwise dietary study). Substance is included in the 12(2) Regulation. Labelled substance is available now. Ind to perform the test on water solubility. Depending on WS the appropriate method for BCF testing has to be decided.	BCF study to be started if WS is available.
15	UK	15571-58-1	2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate	Relevant for 15, 16 and 99. After 3 year the water chemistry is still unknown. UK and IND will have a meeting in 12/2006 to decide on the further steps and if some of the achievements of ICCA program are useful for PBT assessment. If no progress to include the substance into Art 12.2 list.	December 2006
16	UK	3542-36-7	Dichlorodioctylstannane		
22	NL	50849-47-3	5-Nonylsalicylaldehyde oxime	No progress since the last meeting. NL to discuss with IND the proposed testing program.	As soon as possible

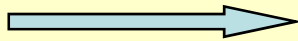


- Dodecylphenol (CAS 27193-86-8)
- Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxan (CAS 556-67-2)
- 2,2',6,6'-Tetra-tert-butyl-4,4'-methylenediphenol (CAS 118-82-1)
- Hexabromocyclododecan (CAS 25637-99-4)



Starting position

- different chemicals
- different methods
- different objectives
- different population samples
- different study designs
- different questionnaires



- no comparable data
- insufficient knowledge



map: [wikimedia commons](#)

ESBIO: proposed biomarkers



Szenario 1

“Basic”

- Lead in blood
- Cadmium in urine
- Mercury in hair
- Cotinine in urine



Szenario 2

“Shopping
list”

1. Metabolites of PAHs in urine
2. Phthalate metabolites in urine
3. Perfluorinated und polybrominated chemicals in blood
4. Polybrominated flame retardents in blood
5. Organochlorine compounds in blood
6. Metabolites of organophosphates in urine
7. Metabolites of pyrethroids in urine





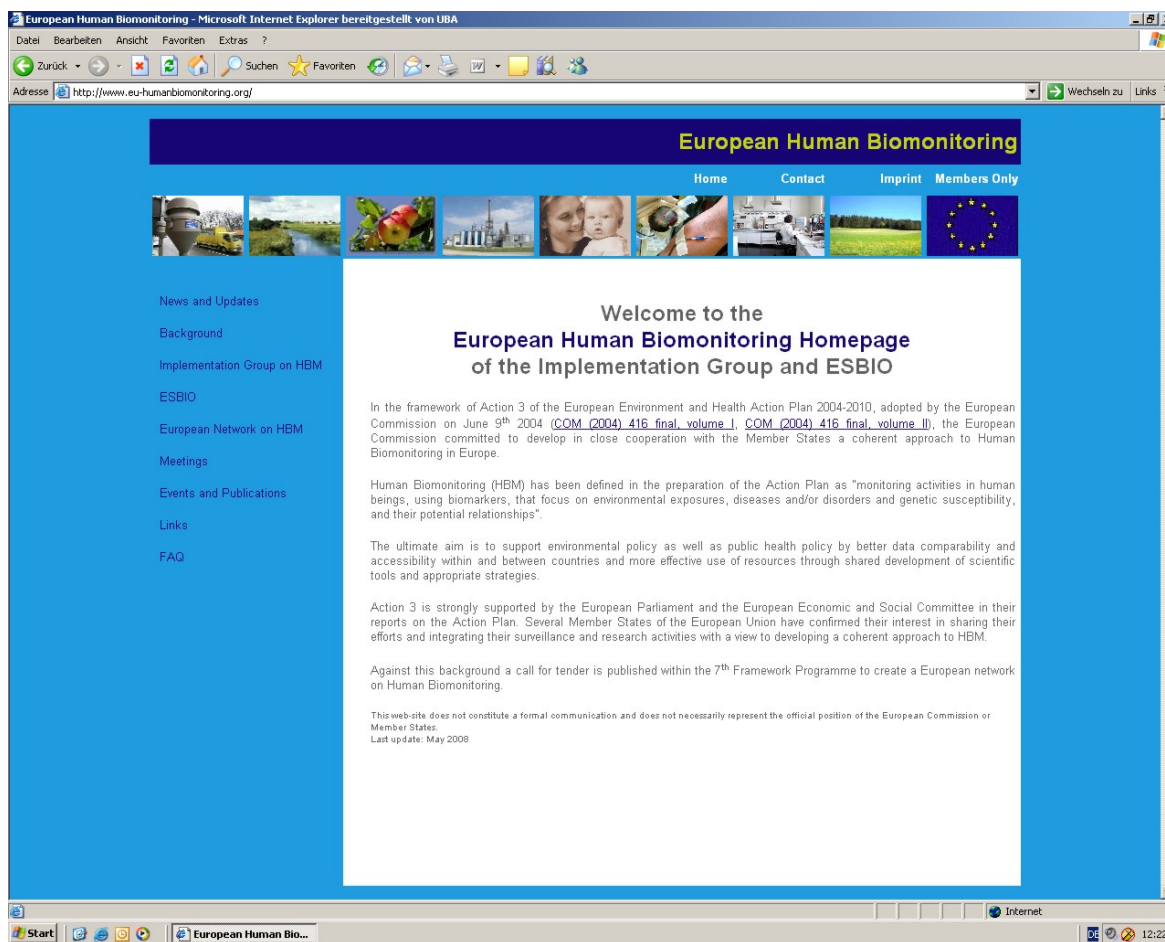
Basic documents:

- Proposals for objectives of EU HBM approach and for pilot project including a justification of recommended priorities
- **Proposal for pollutants and biomarkers including a justification of recommendations**
- Protocol for population sampling, recruitment and biological monitoring
- Questionnaires for the Pilot Project
- Protocol for harmonised way of collecting and analysing selected pollutants and for data management





<http://www.eu-humanbiomonitoring.org>



Thank you for your attention!



Special thanks to our
team members

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