



# Συσσωρευτική έκθεση σε χημικά και δημόσια υγεία. Μια νέα πρόκληση για τη βιομηχανία του 21<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα

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## Types and regulation status

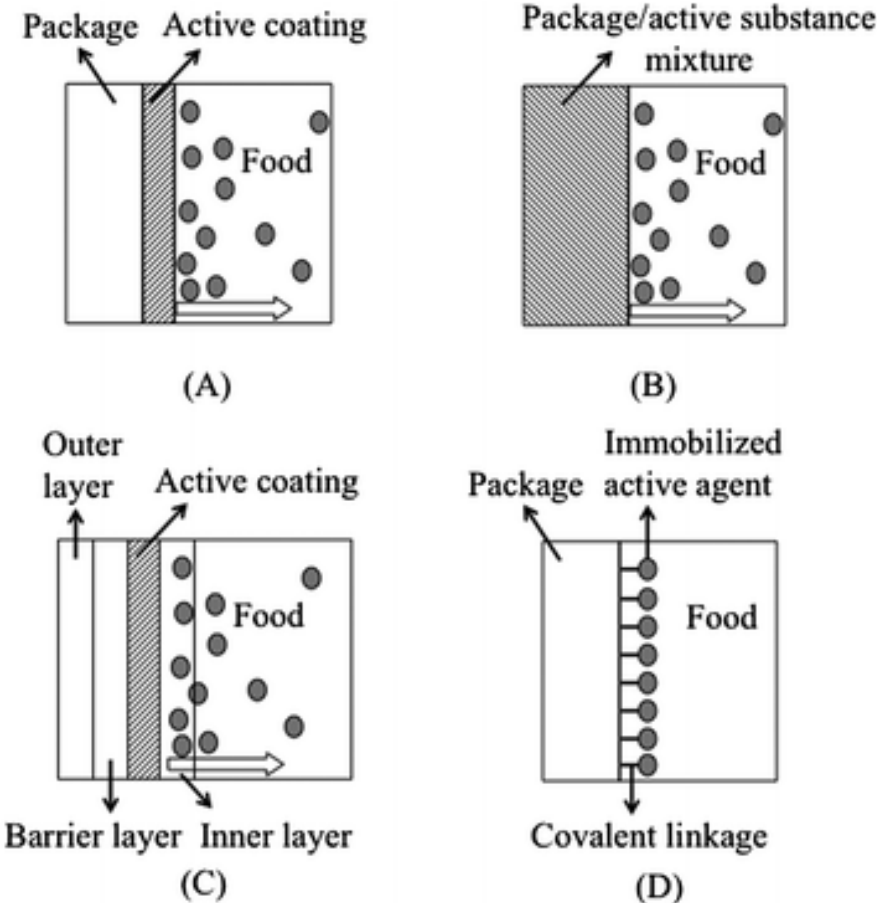
Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated, high priority
Ceramics	Cork	Paper and Board
Regenerated Cellulose Film	Adhesives	Varnishes & Coatings
Active & Intelligent Materials	Silicones	Printing inks
Plastics	Elastomers & Rubbers	
Recycled Plastics	Glass	
	Metal & Alloys	
	Ion Exchange Resins	
	Wood	
	Textiles	
	Waxes	



# What is migration

Migration is a diffusion and partitioning process depending on:

- The nature of the food contact material (FCM)
- The nature and concentration of the migrating substance
- The nature of the foodstuff
- The nature, the extent and the type of contact between the food contact material/article and the foodstuff





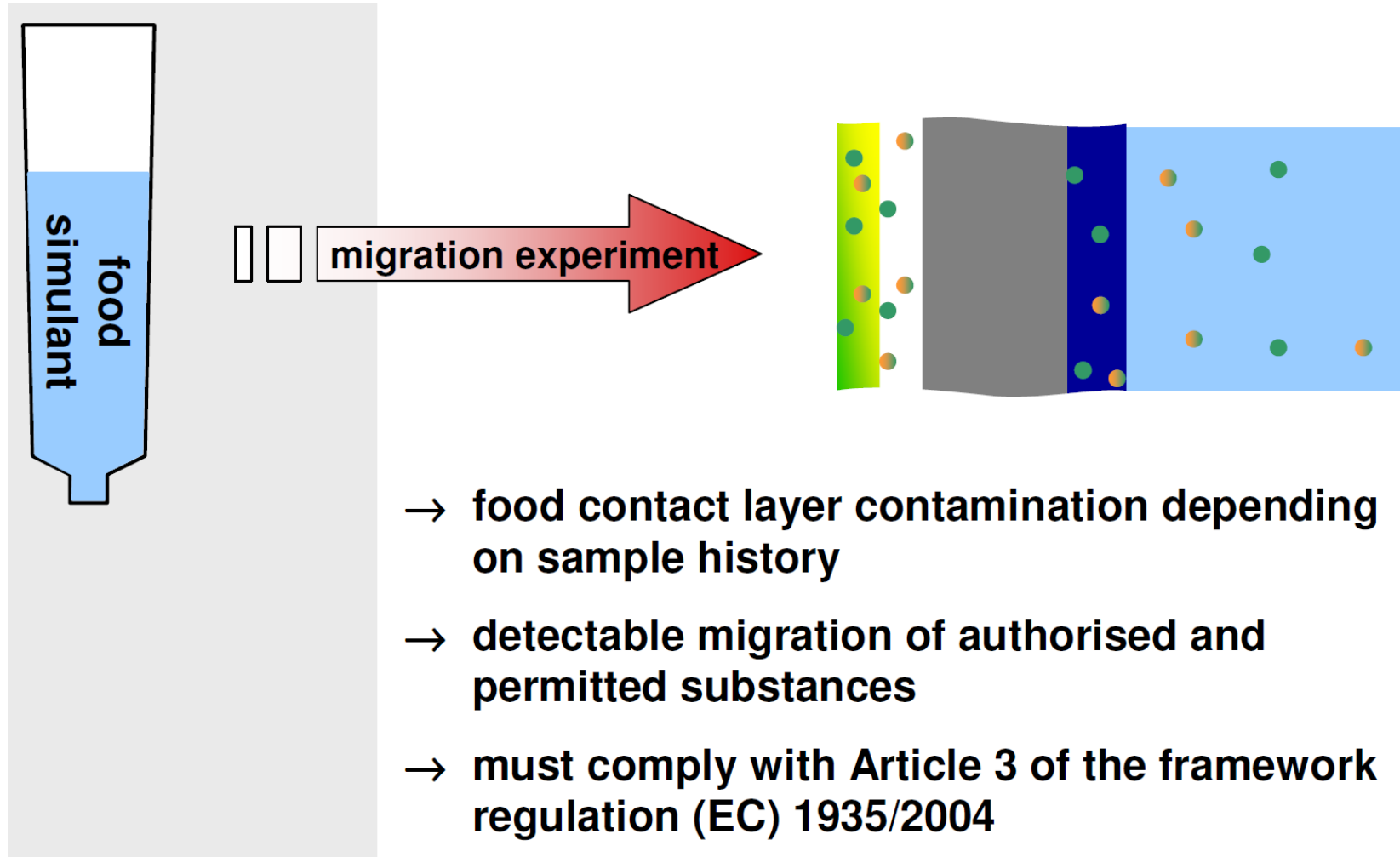
# Factors affecting migration



- The mass transfer from an external source into food by sub-microscopic processes
- May impact food in two ways
  - Safety – migration of harmful substances
  - Quality – migration of substances which impart taint or odour
- Migration occurs from:
  - Food packaging
  - Materials and articles used in food manufacture, transport and storage
  - Materials and articles used in food preparation and consumption



## Migration assessment experimentally





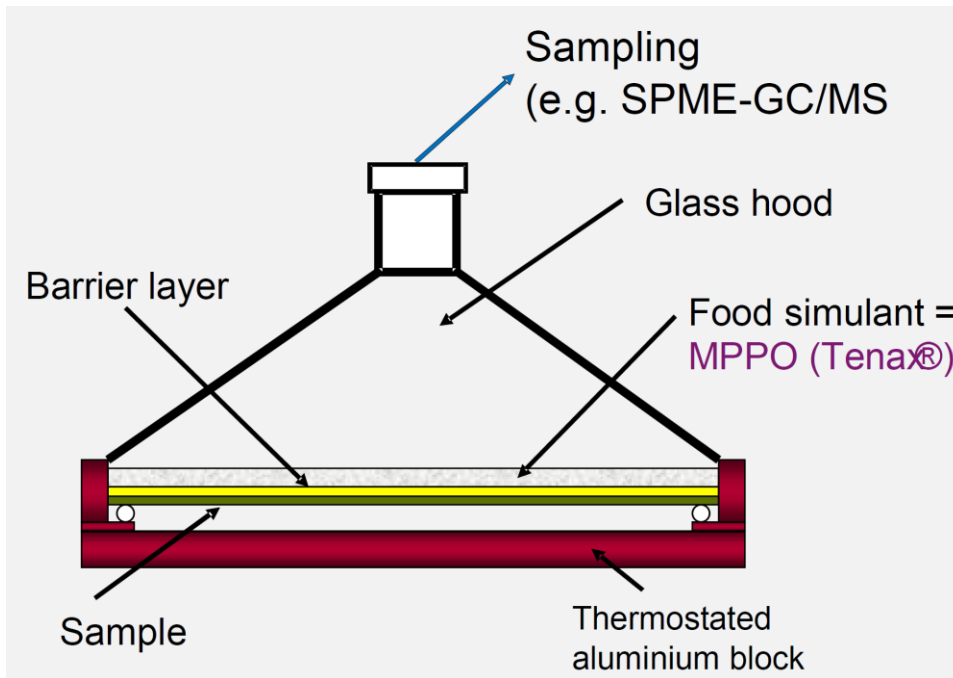
## Migration assessment experimentally

Simulant	Abbreviation	Food type
Ethanol 10% (v/v)	Simulant A	Aqueous foods pH > 4,5
Acetic acid 3% (w/v)	Simulant B	Acidic foods pH ≤ 4,5
Ethanol 20% (v/v)	Simulant C	Alcoholic foods
Ethanol 50% (v/v)	Simulant D1	milk / milk products
Vegetable Oil	Simulant D2	Fatty foods
Modified polyphenylene oxides, particle size 60-80 mesh, pore size 200 nm	Simulant E	Dry foods

- Select simulant based on food type
- Select exposure type
- Select exposure conditions – time and temperature



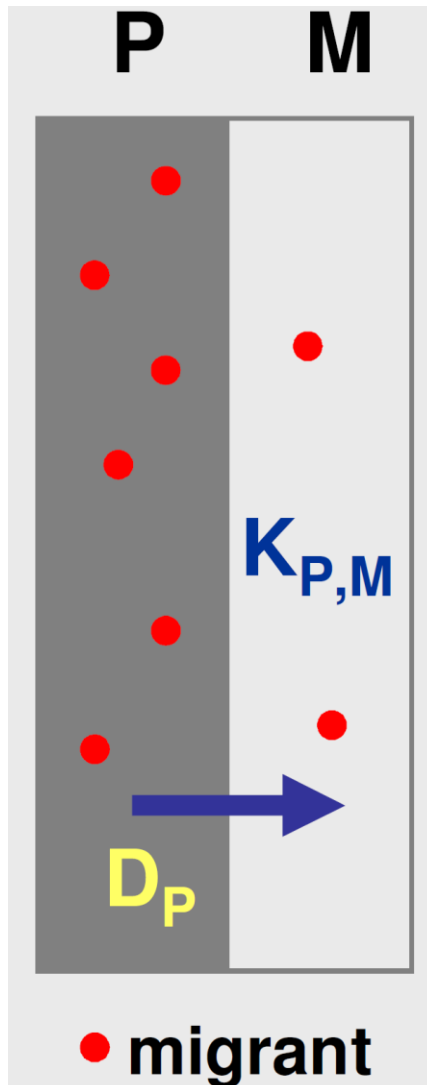
## Migration assessment experimentally



- Formaldehyde and glyoxal in water extract
- Metals in water extract
- Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Diisopropylnaphthalens (DIPN)
- Michlers ketone and Bensophenone
- Monochloropropanediol (MCPD)
- Dichloropropanol (DCP)
- Primary aromatic amines (PAA)
- MOSH/MOAH
- Bisphenol A
- Phthalates and adipates
- Terephthalic acid
- Irganox
- BADGE
- BHT
- Vinylacetate



## Migration assessment computationally



Fick's 2nd law of diffusion  
(one dimensional):

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D_p \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2}$$

$c$  - concentration

$t$  - time

$x$  - distance

$D$  - diffusion coefficient

$P$  - polymeric material

$M$  - contacting medium





# The Future is Now

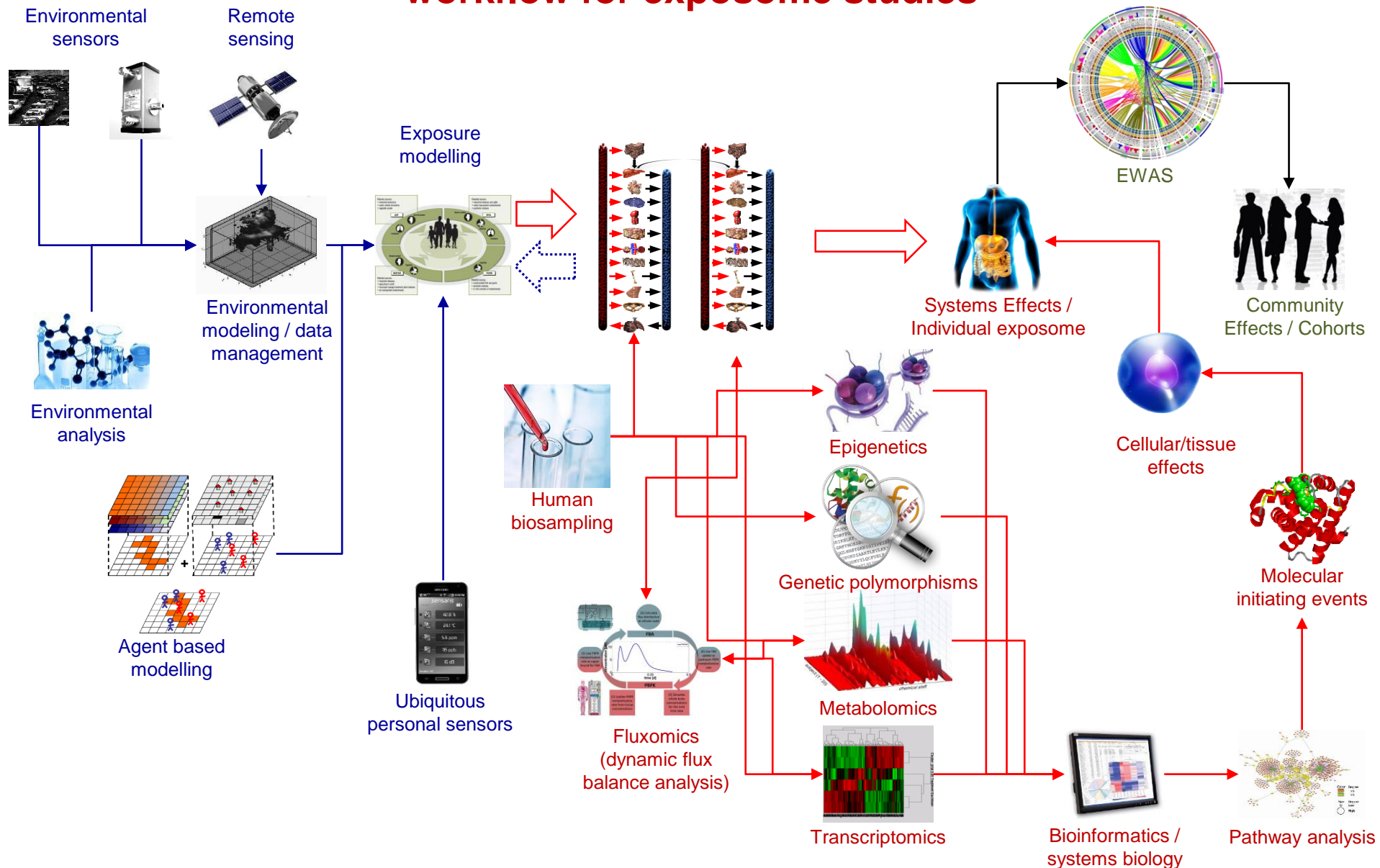
## Concept, methods and applications



# Connectivity



## workflow for exposome studies

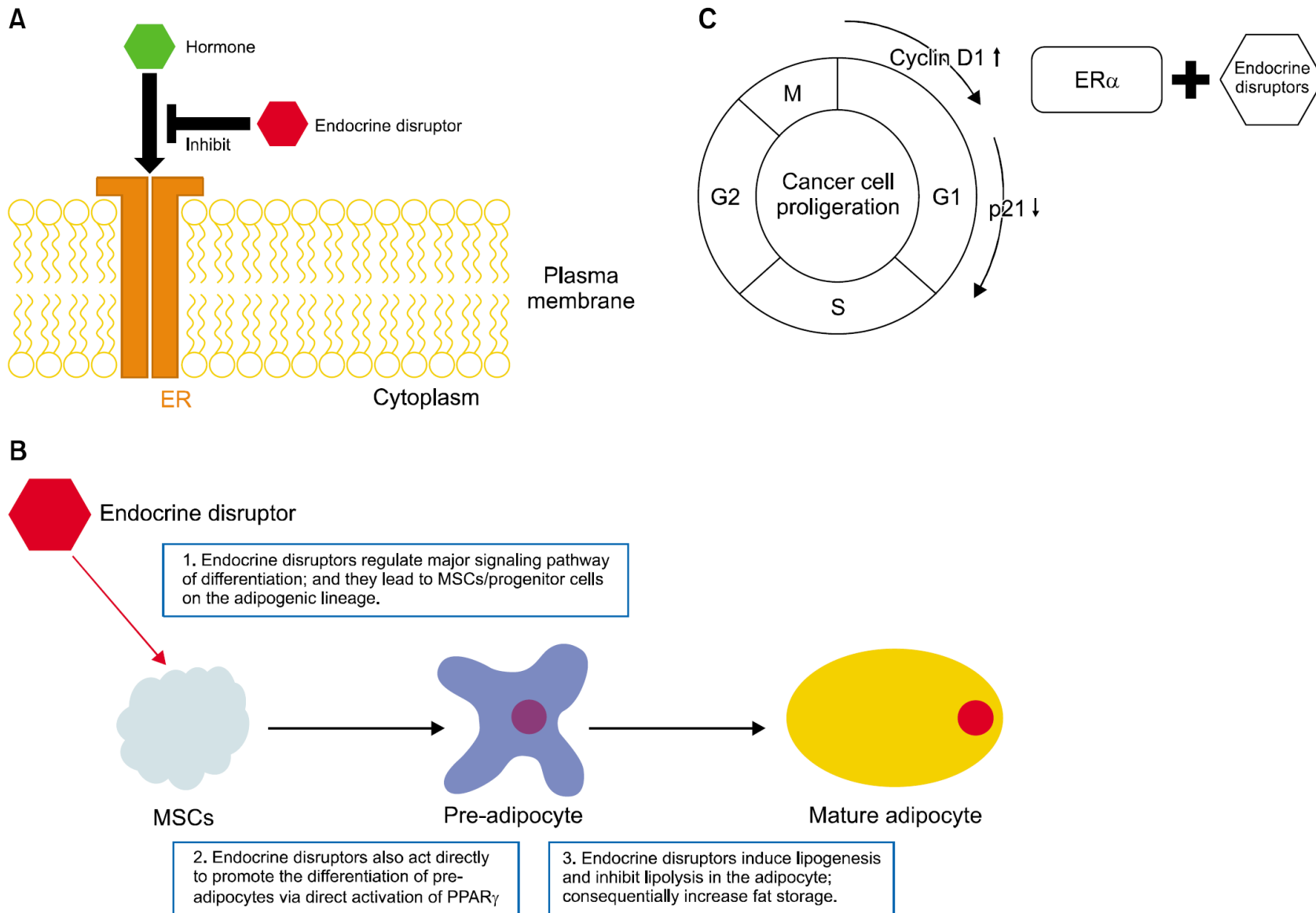




# EDCs from FCM



## Cancer effects

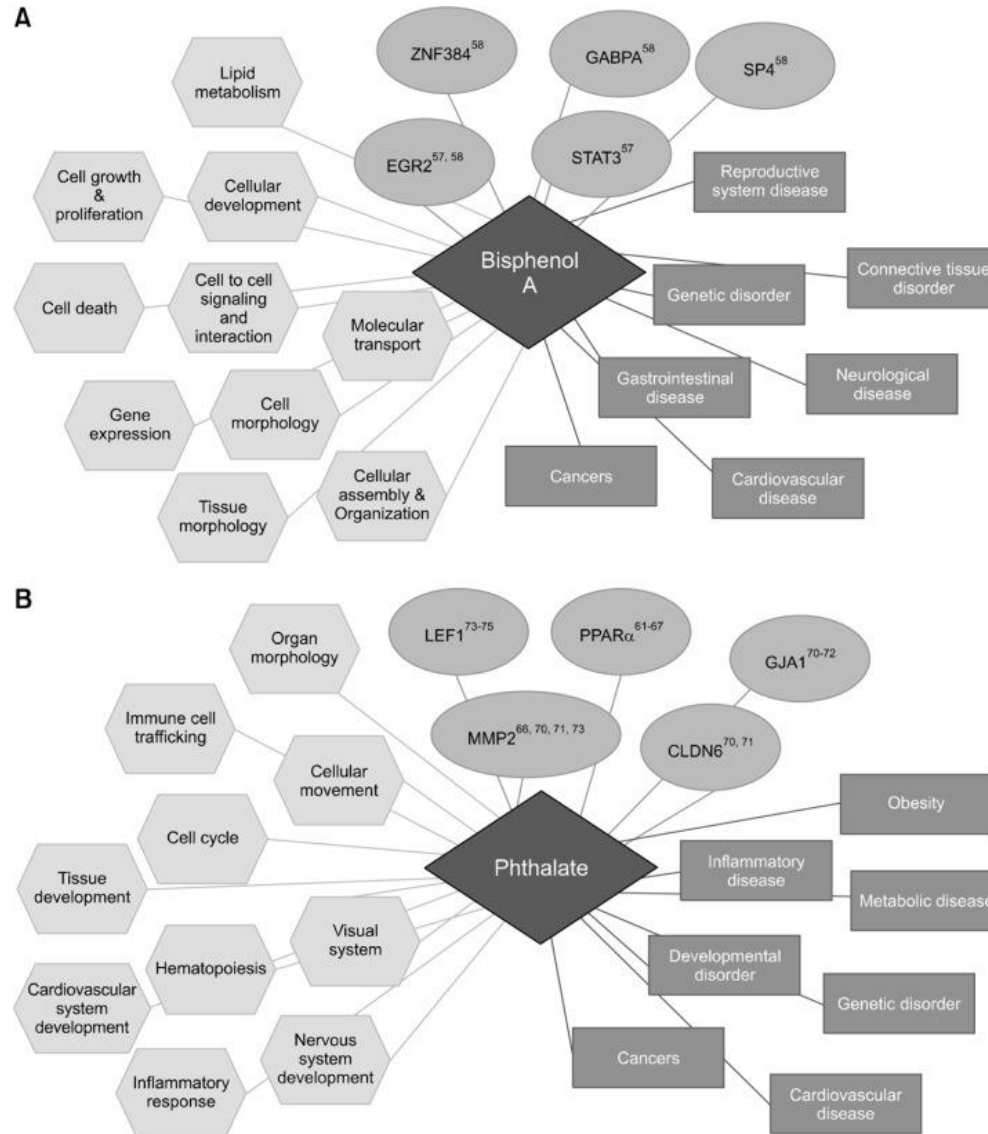




# BPA and PAEs



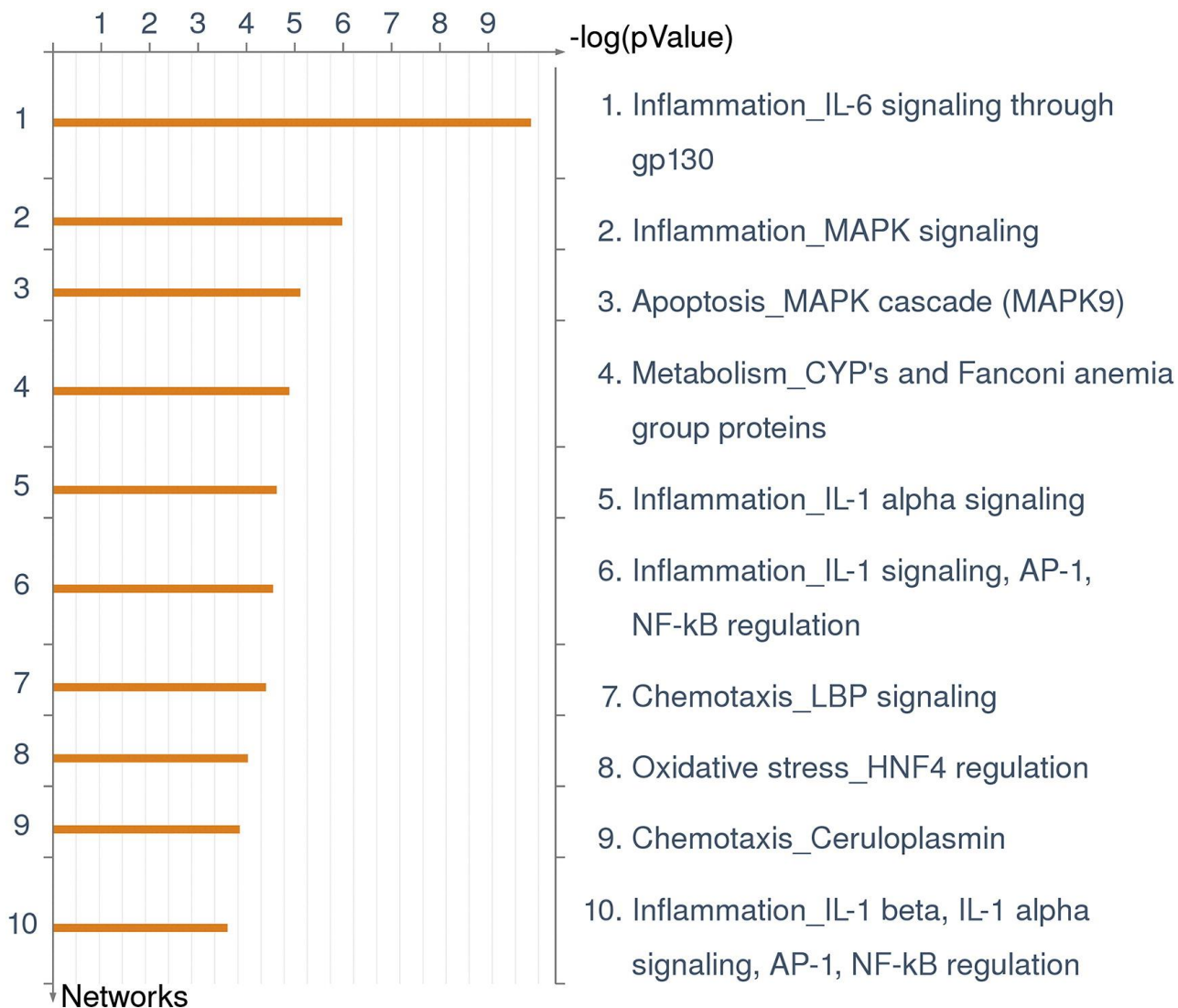
## molecular/cellular process and disease/disorder





# BPA and PAEs

## common genes/proteins

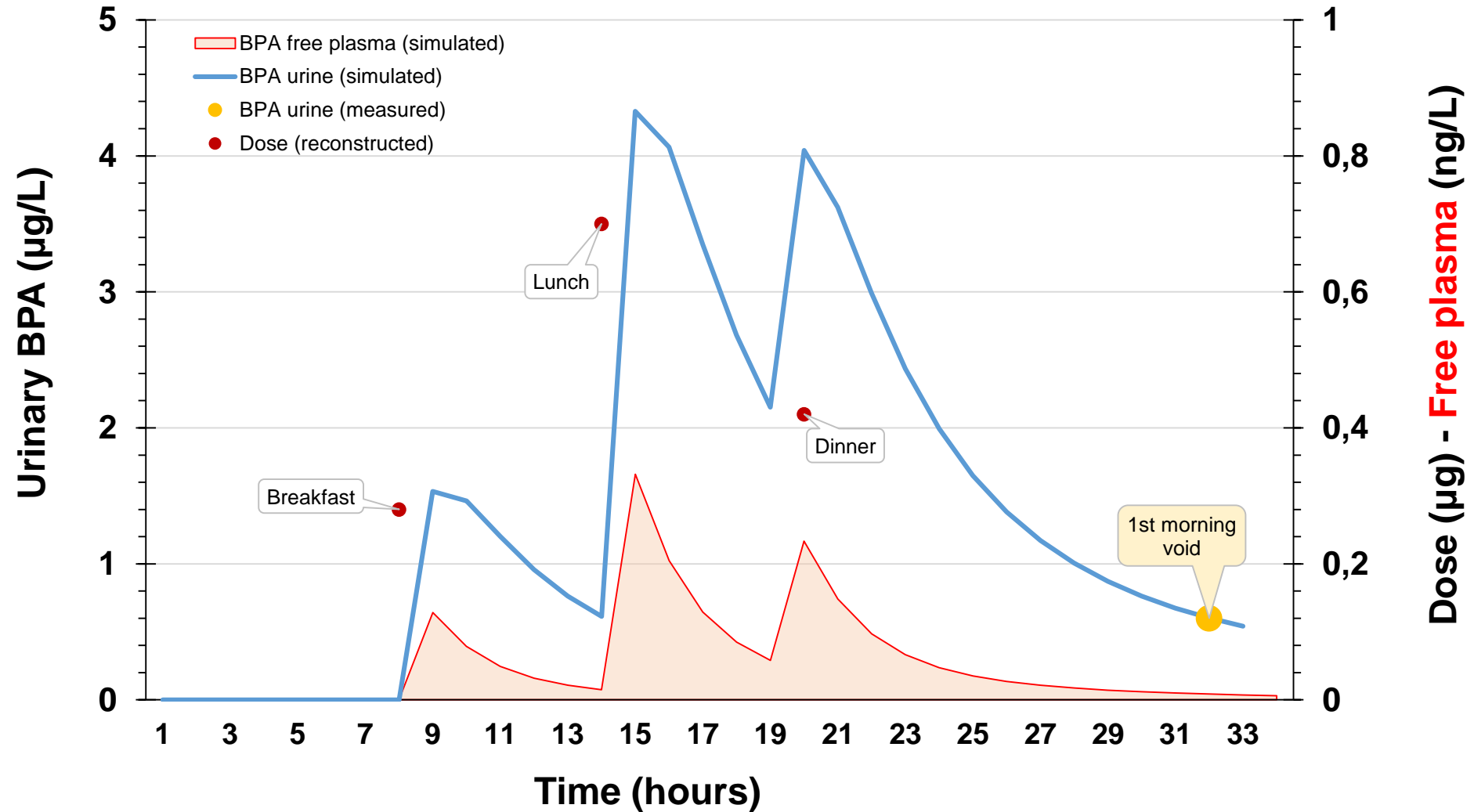




# FCM EDCs exposure

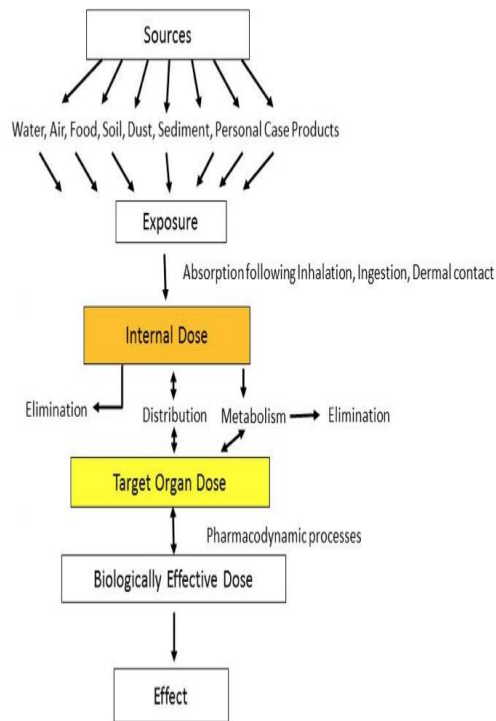


## BPA from spot samples





### HBM4EU partners



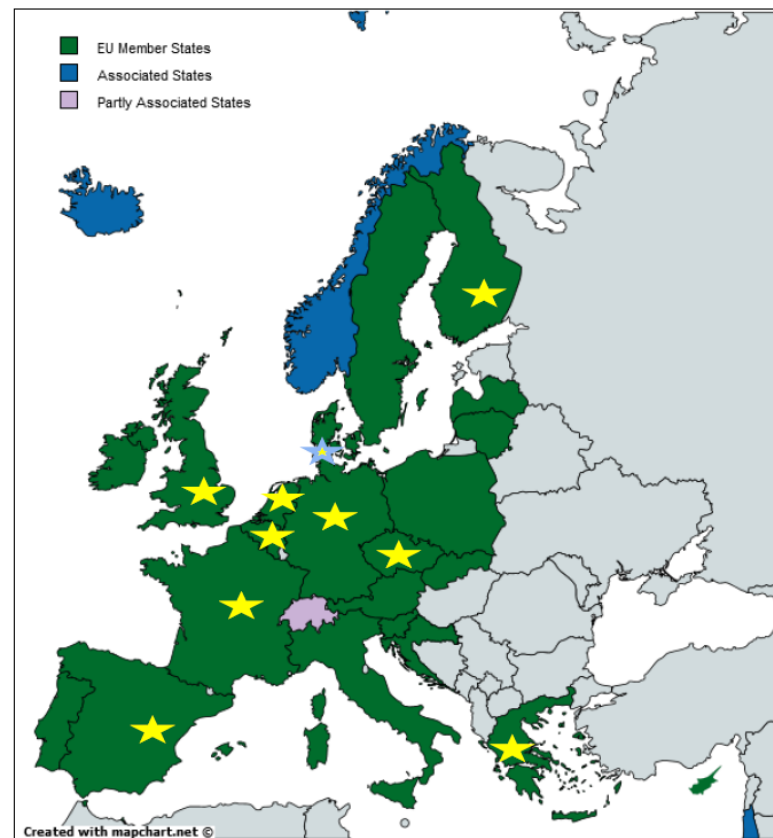
**22 EU Member States**  
**3 Associated States**  
**1 Partly Associated State**

(3 candidates to join in later)

**109 Partners**  
**41 Participants**

Financial volume: ~ 73 M €

★ Management Board Member  
 ★ Management Board Member



science and policy  
for a healthy future



# Omics and pathway analysis for real-life mixtures

**Exposome analysis starting from biomonitoring data**





# Real-life mixture

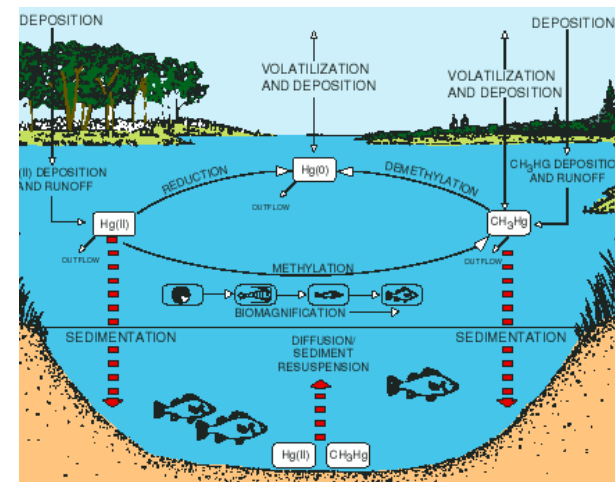
## Phthalates and mercury



Plasticizer



Plasticizer & mercury



Mercury

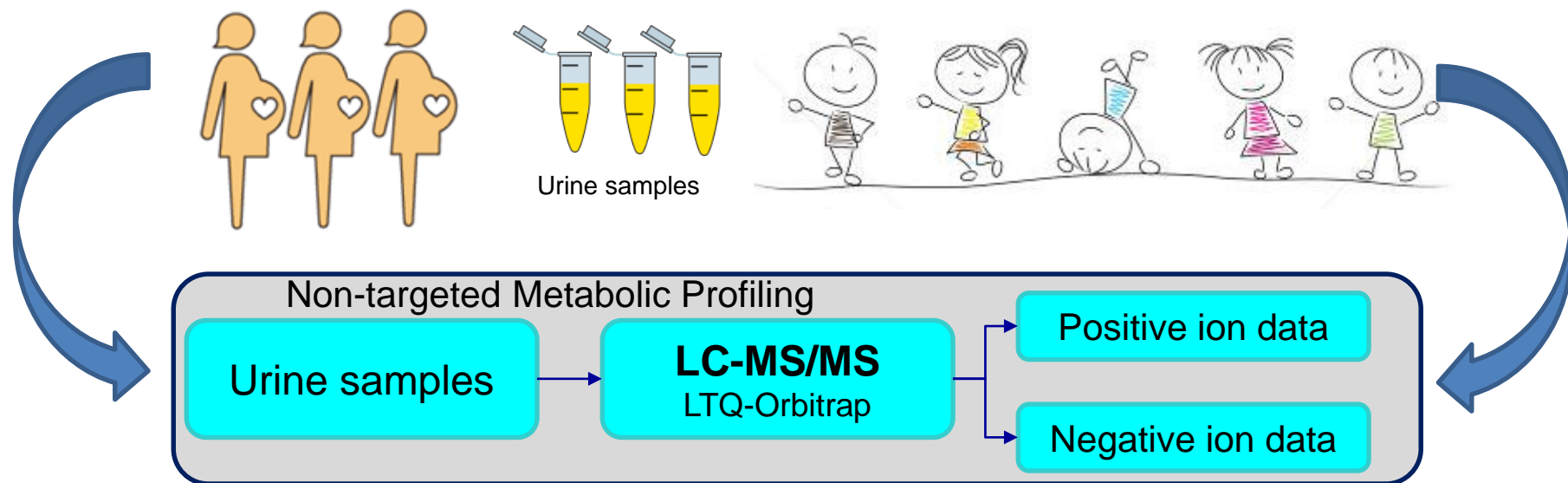


# Real-life mixture

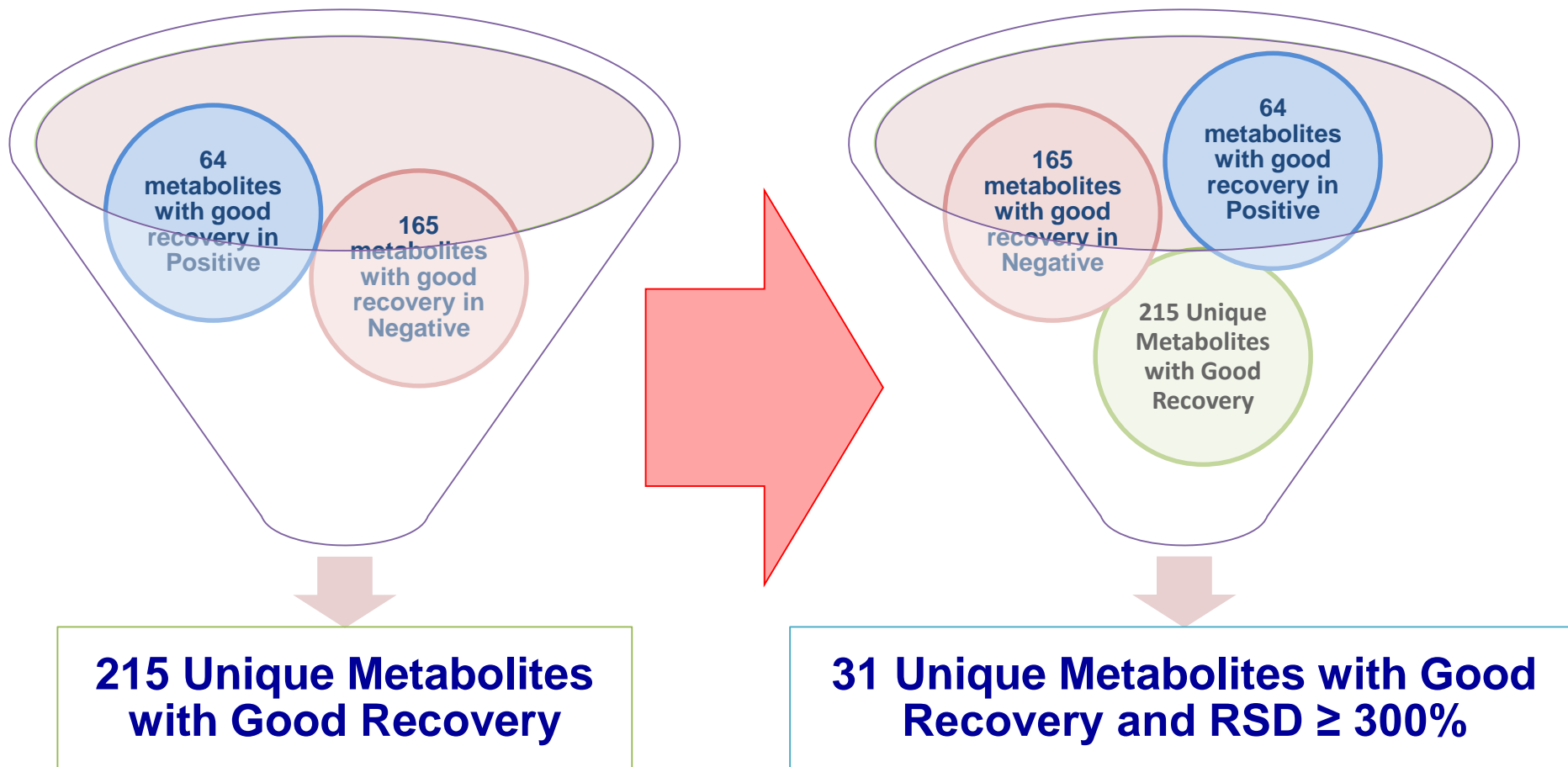
## Phthalates and mercury



- **Urine** and **cord blood** samples of pregnant women exposed to FCM and environmental contaminants (**phthalates** and **Hg**)
  - Urinary concentrations of phthalates
  - Hair Hg
- LC MS/MS (Thermo Orbitrap) for metabolites identification
- EWAS analysis
- Agilent Genespring / Mass Profiler Pro for pathway identification

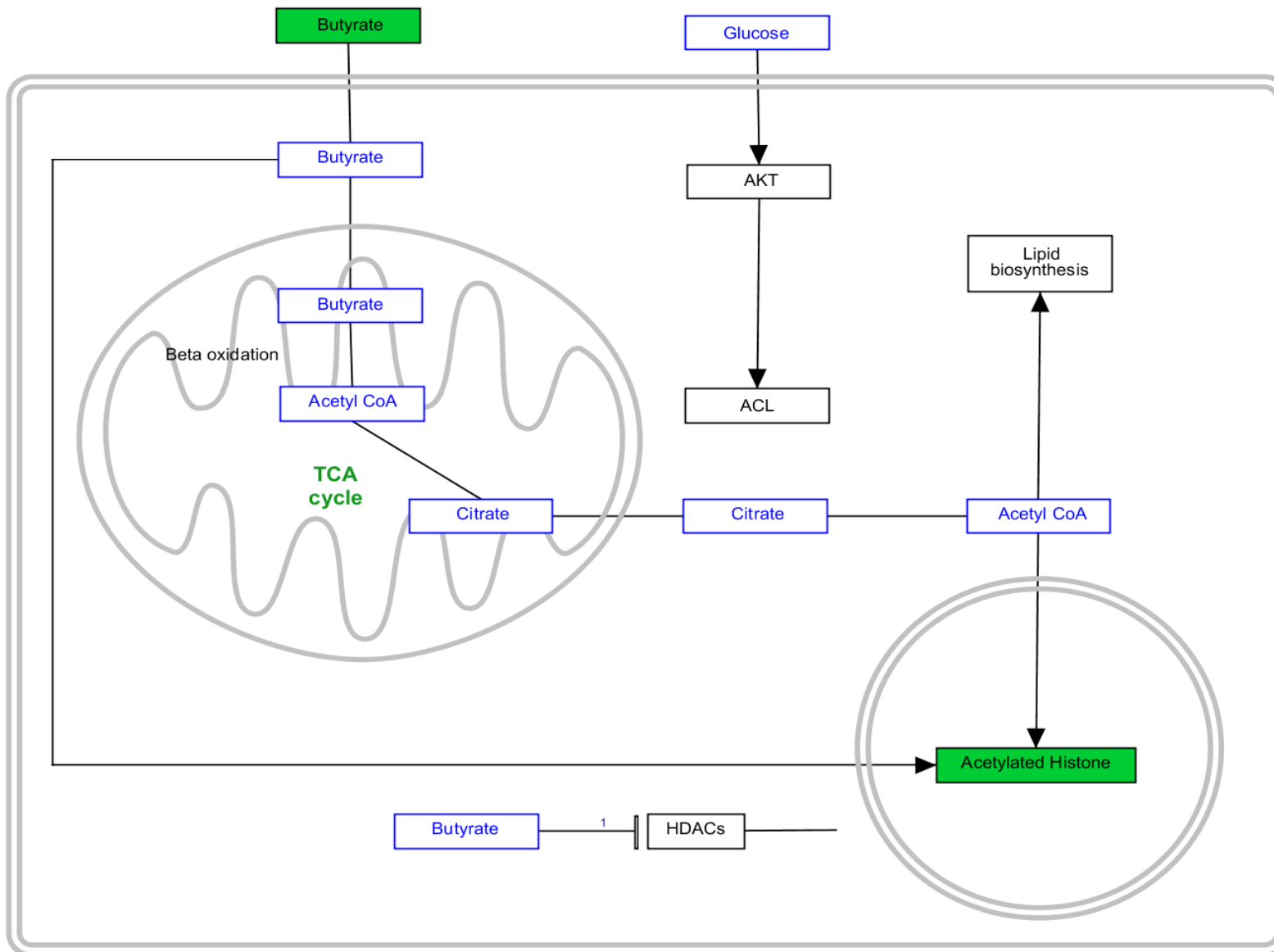








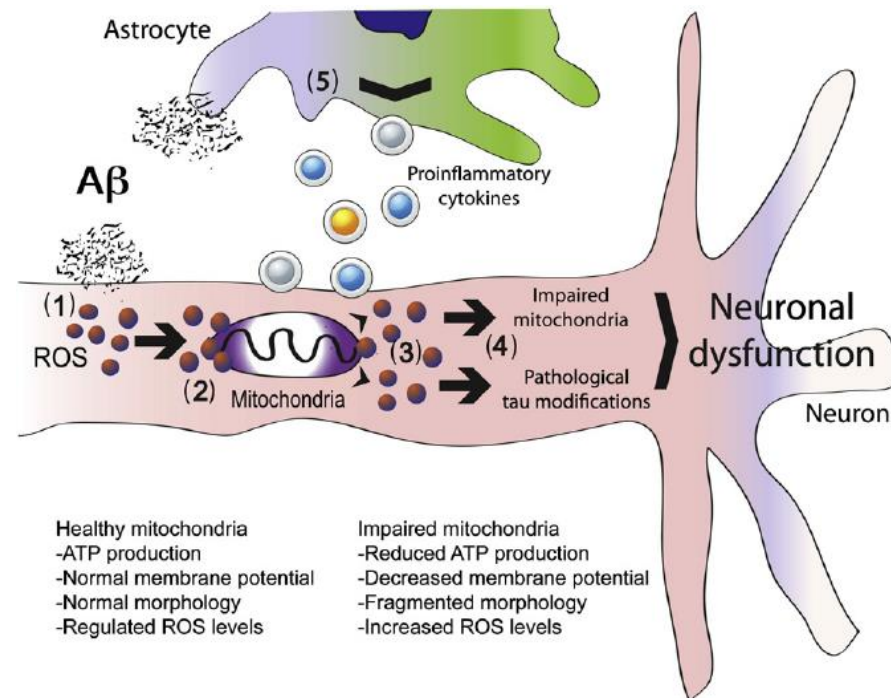
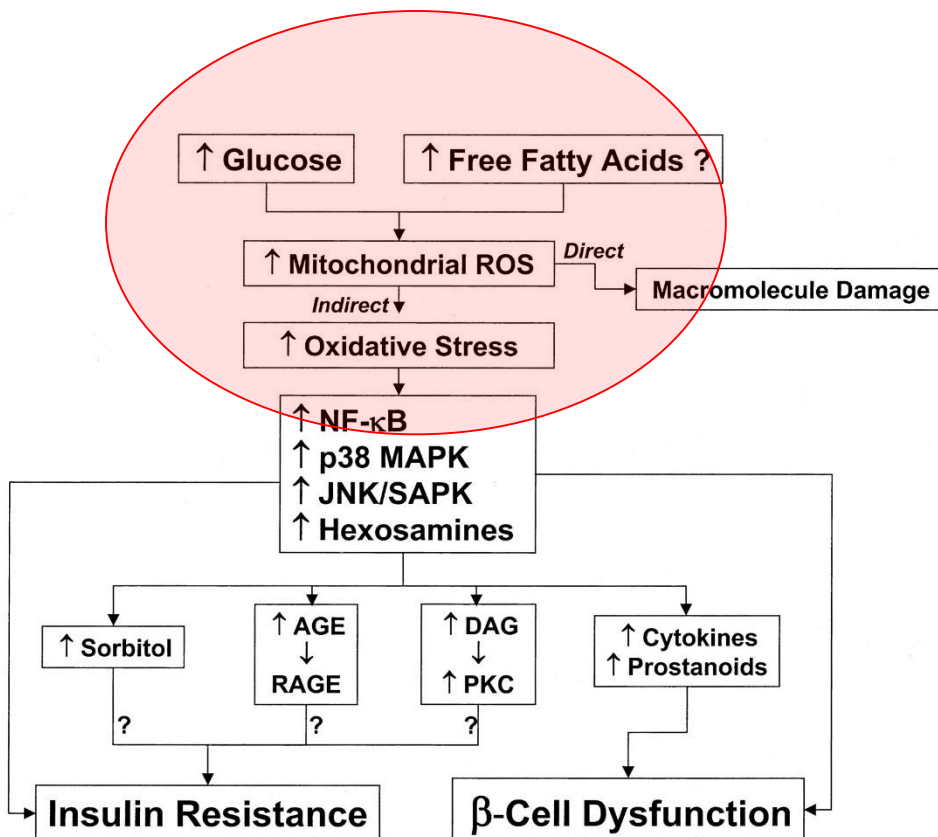
## Pathway identification - phthalates





# Real-life mixture

## Pathway identification – Hg





# Conclusions

- FCM may be a source of exposure to multiple compounds
- Migration from FCM varies depending on various parameters
- Exposome science can overhaul the current environmental health risk assessment paradigm and facilitate assessment of risk due to exposure to chemical mixtures
- High dimension biological connectivity permits the identification of molecular paths and biological processes (multi-omics platforms)
- Real-life chemical mixtures should account for the joint effect of FCM and compounds of environmental origin



## **Bertold Brecht's *Life of Galileo*:**

*“The main objective of science is not to open the door to infinite wisdom but to roll back the boundaries of infinite error”*



***[www.enve-lab.eu](http://www.enve-lab.eu)***

***A connectivity perspective to environmental health***