

For our Environment

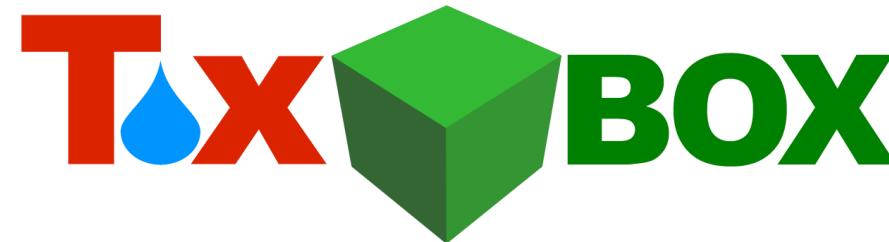


WORKSHOP Methodologies for prioritising hazardous chemicals in European waters: the state of play and the need for improvement

Tox-Box: an enhanced health-related approach for risk assessment of drinking water in Germany

Tamara Grummt

Fachgebiet II 3.6 / Toxikologie des Trink- und Badebeckenwassers



past: theoretical background

present: project approach

future: implementation

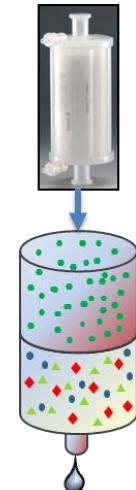


Module Endocrine Effects

TP 11: Incos Boté, Nieder-Olm
TP 12: RWTH, Aachen

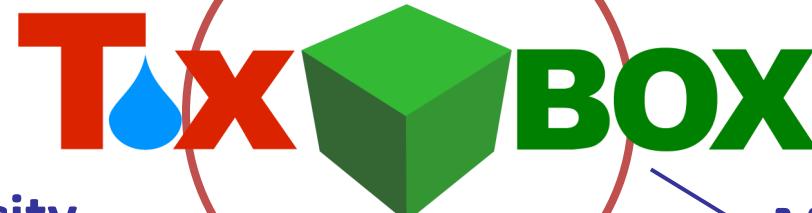
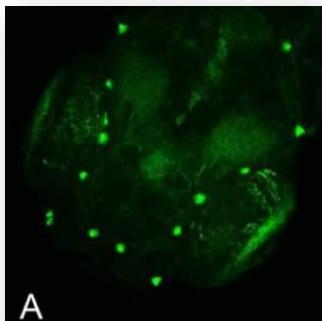
Module Exposure

TP 1: RheinEnergie, Köln
TP 2: UFZ, Leipzig



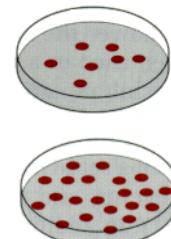
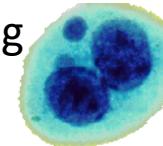
Module Neurotoxicity

TP 9: UBA, Bad Elster
TP 10: Universität Heidelberg



Module Genotoxicity

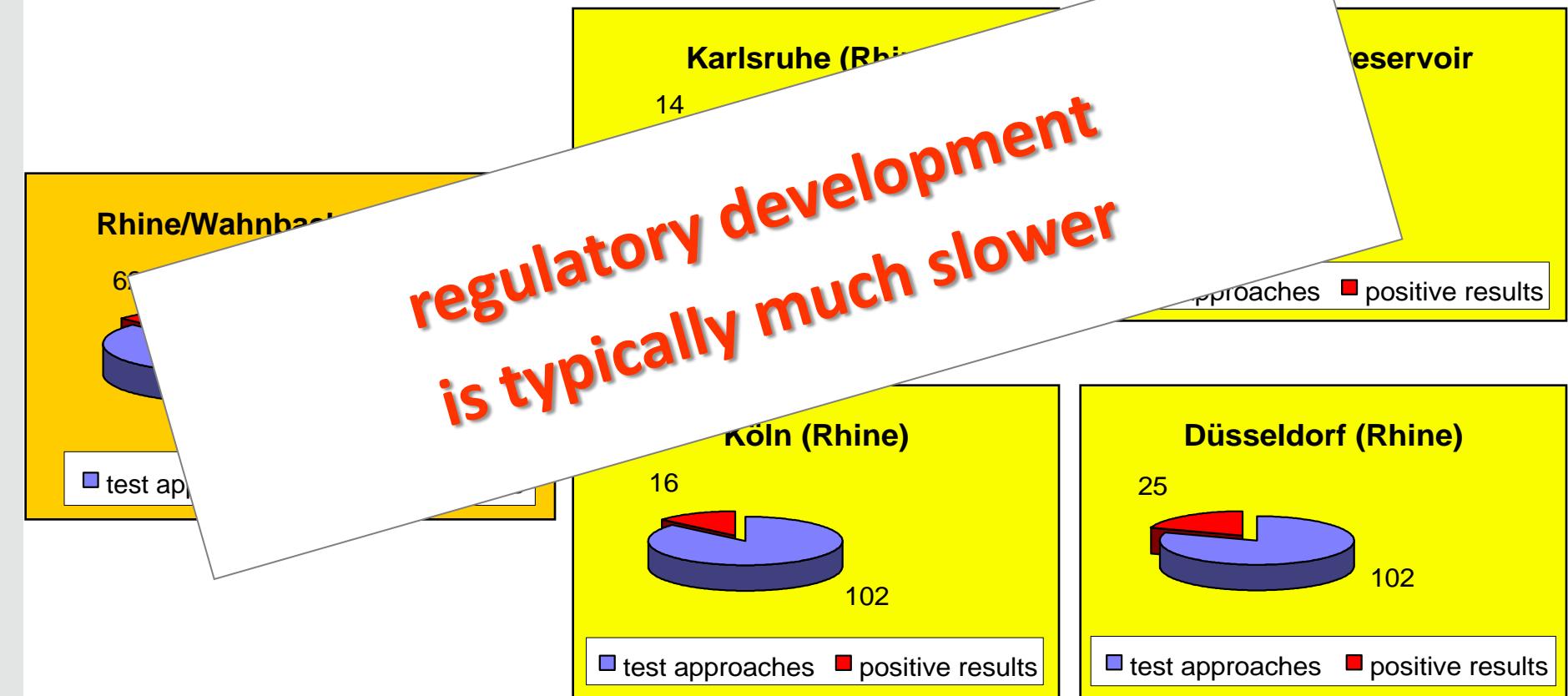
TP 3: RheinEnergie, Köln
TP 4: DLR, Köln
TP 5: Hydrotox GmbH, Freiburg
TP 6: DIfE, Nuthe-Nieplitz
TP 7: DLR, Köln
TP 8: UFZ, Leipzig



Coordination

Rate of positive findings in the research program "Rhine/Wahnbach reservoir" (1995 – 1999)

**regulatory development
is typically much slower**



Theoretical background

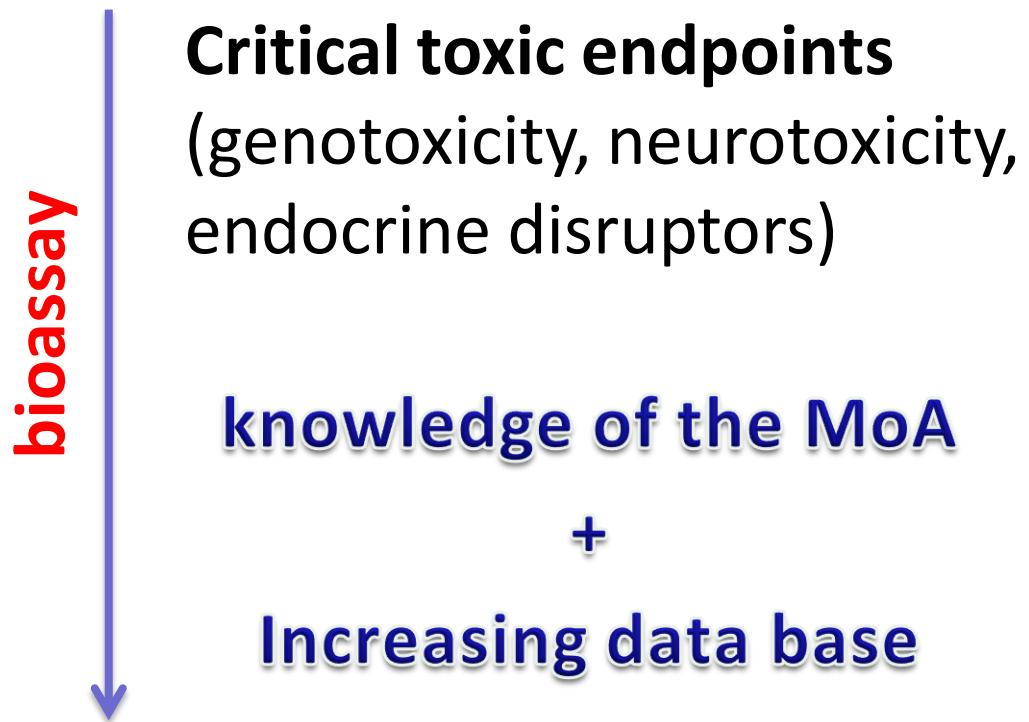
Recommendation of the European Agency after consultation

Practical approach to guarantee toxicological safety and regulatory reliability

“...to evaluate the potential risk to health of the presence in the environment of substances that are not (yet) possible or only partially possible to evaluate”

Health related indication values (HRIV)

HRIV [$\mu\text{g/l}$]
0.01
0.1
0.3
1
3



TOX-BOX activities

- screend ~ 65 compounds
- compared the sensitivity
- developing statistical tools for analyzing
the resulting data and for compound prioritization
- identifying „fingerprints“ potentially indicative of
adverse effects

Critical Issues

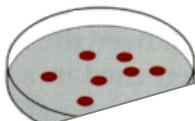
- adequate metabolism
- non adverse versus adverse effects
- biological plausibility
- conceptual validation

Module Genotoxicity

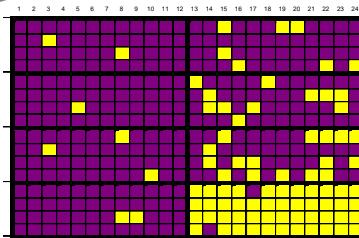
In vitro short-term tests

Bacterial assay

Ames I

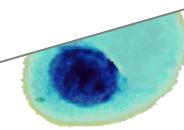


Ames II

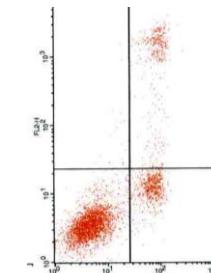


multiple endpoints ✓
adequate metabolism

Comet assay

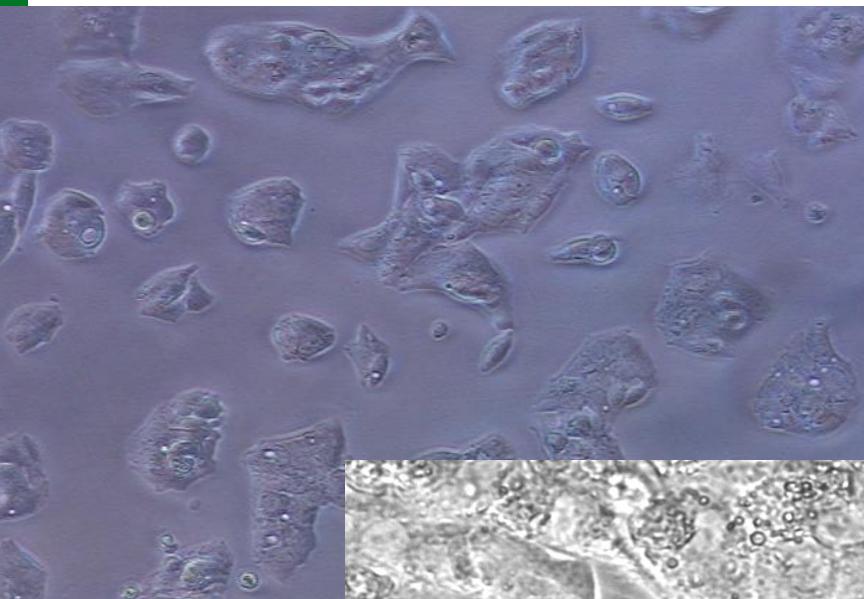


Micronuclei

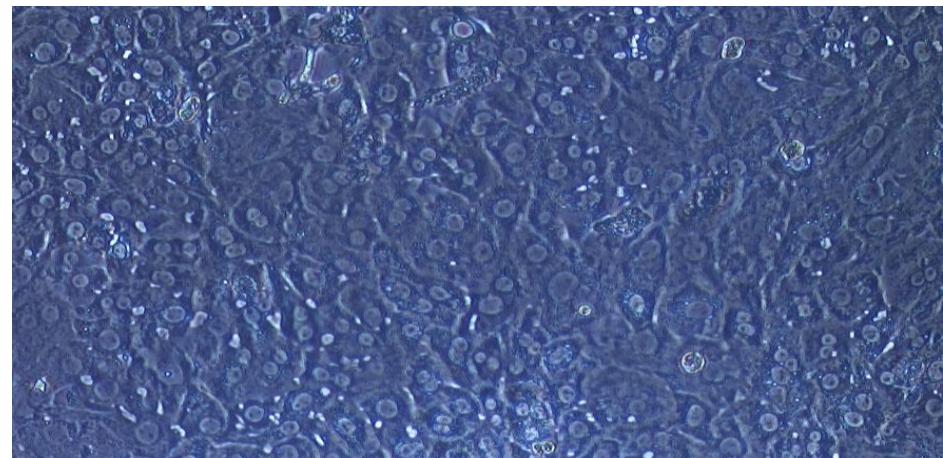


FACS

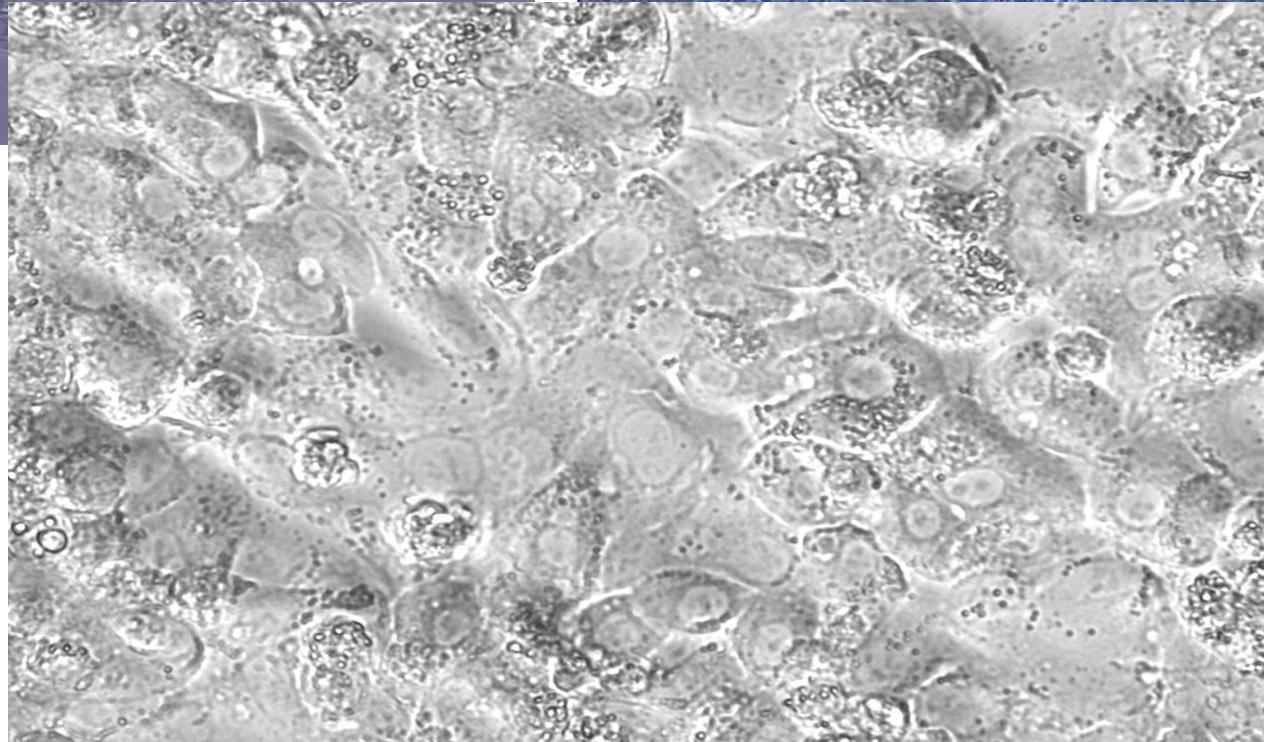
Adequate metabolism



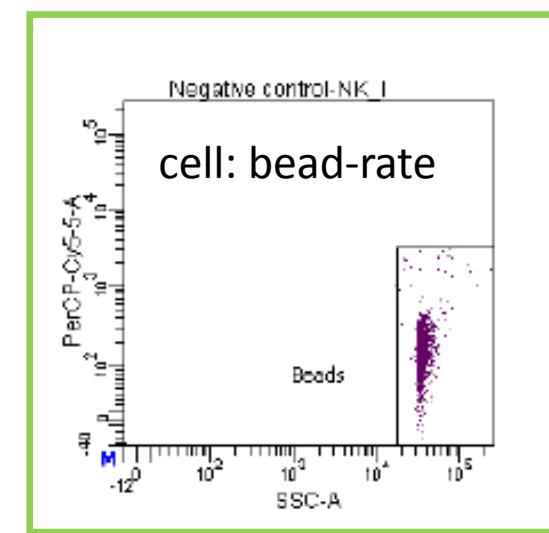
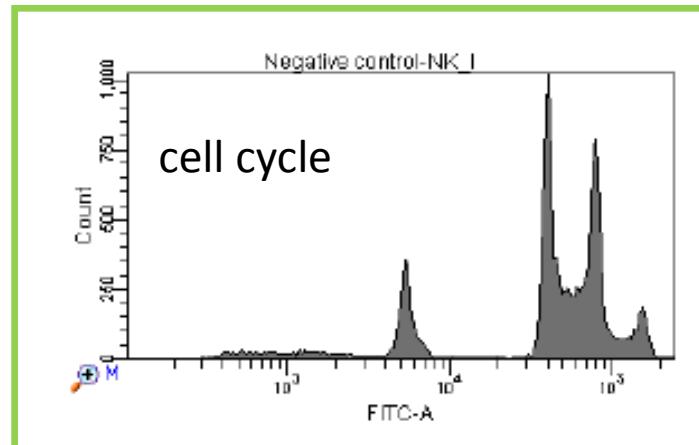
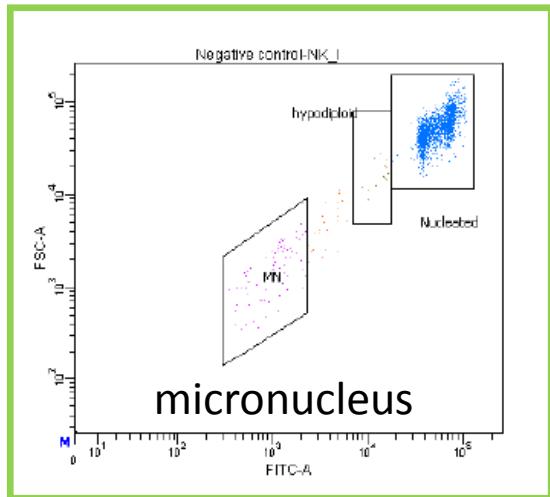
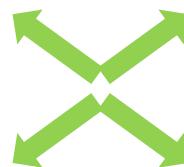
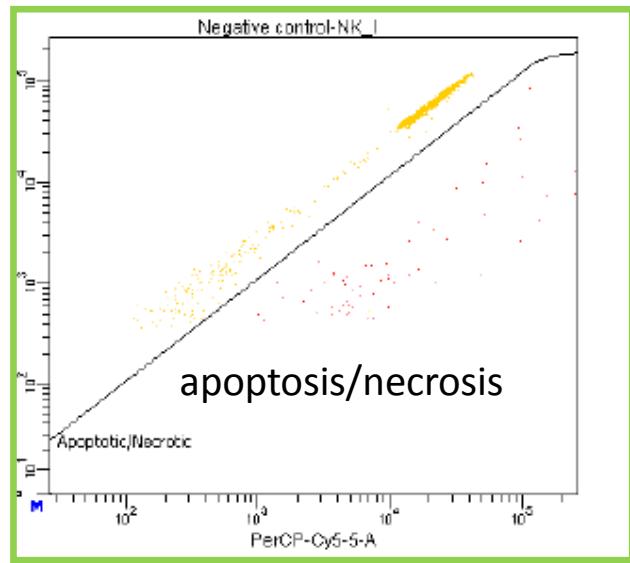
HepG2



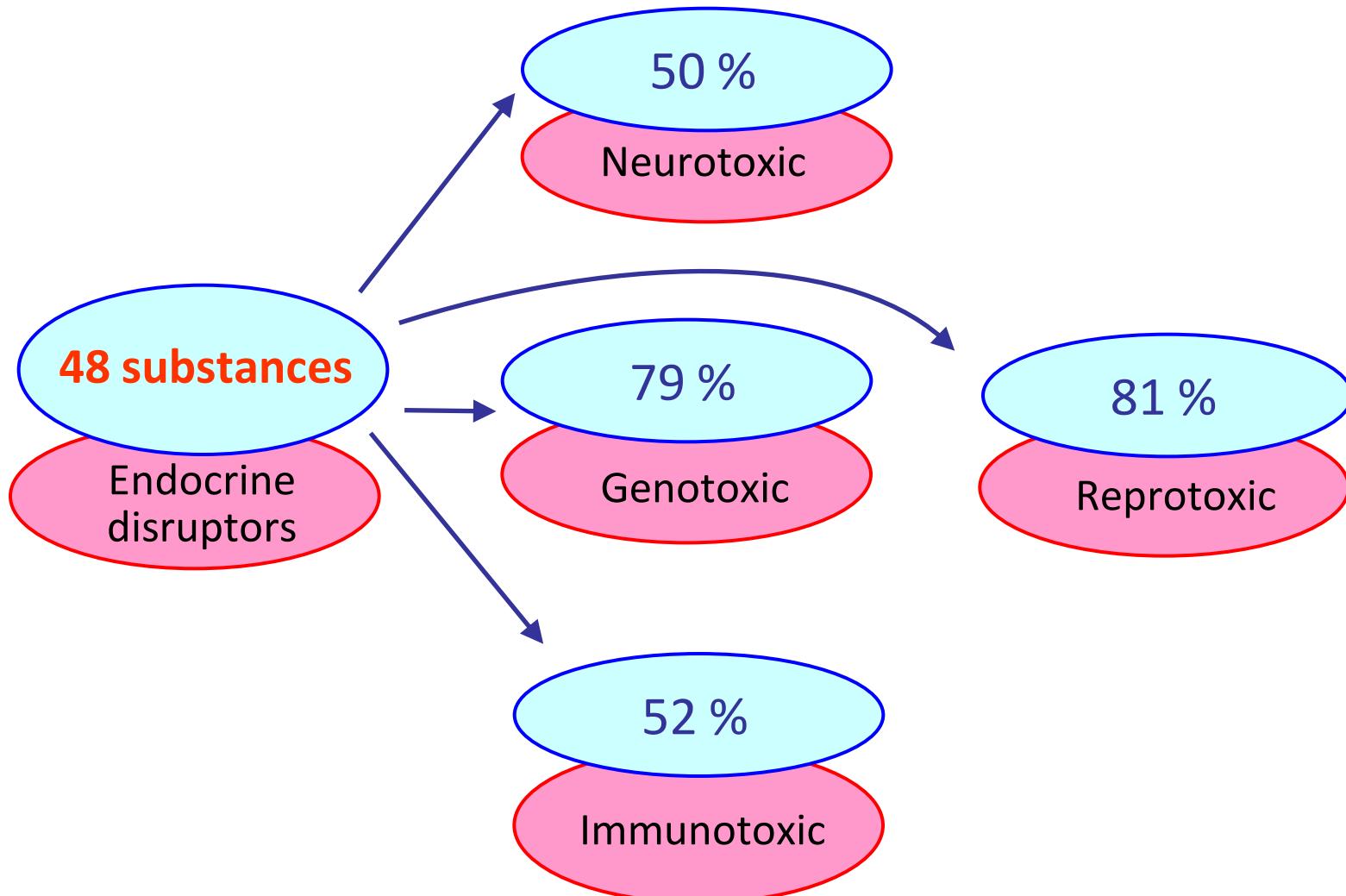
HepaRG™-
cells



Multiple endpoints



Multiple endpoints



Literatur: *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health Part B*, 7 (2004) 1-24

An integrated multidisciplinary approach

ROS



- early distress signal
- not any det...



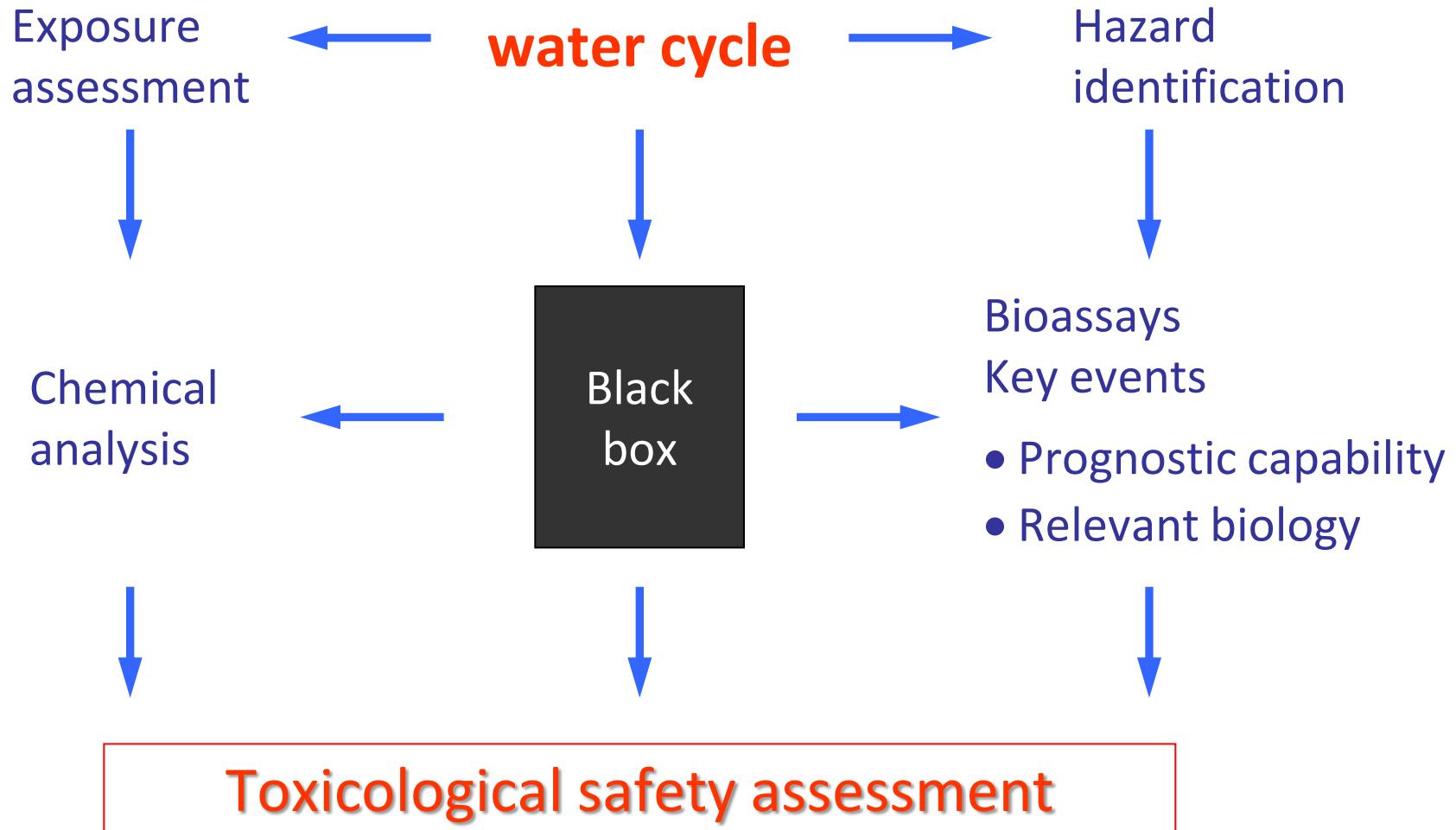
- robust

EARLY WARNING !



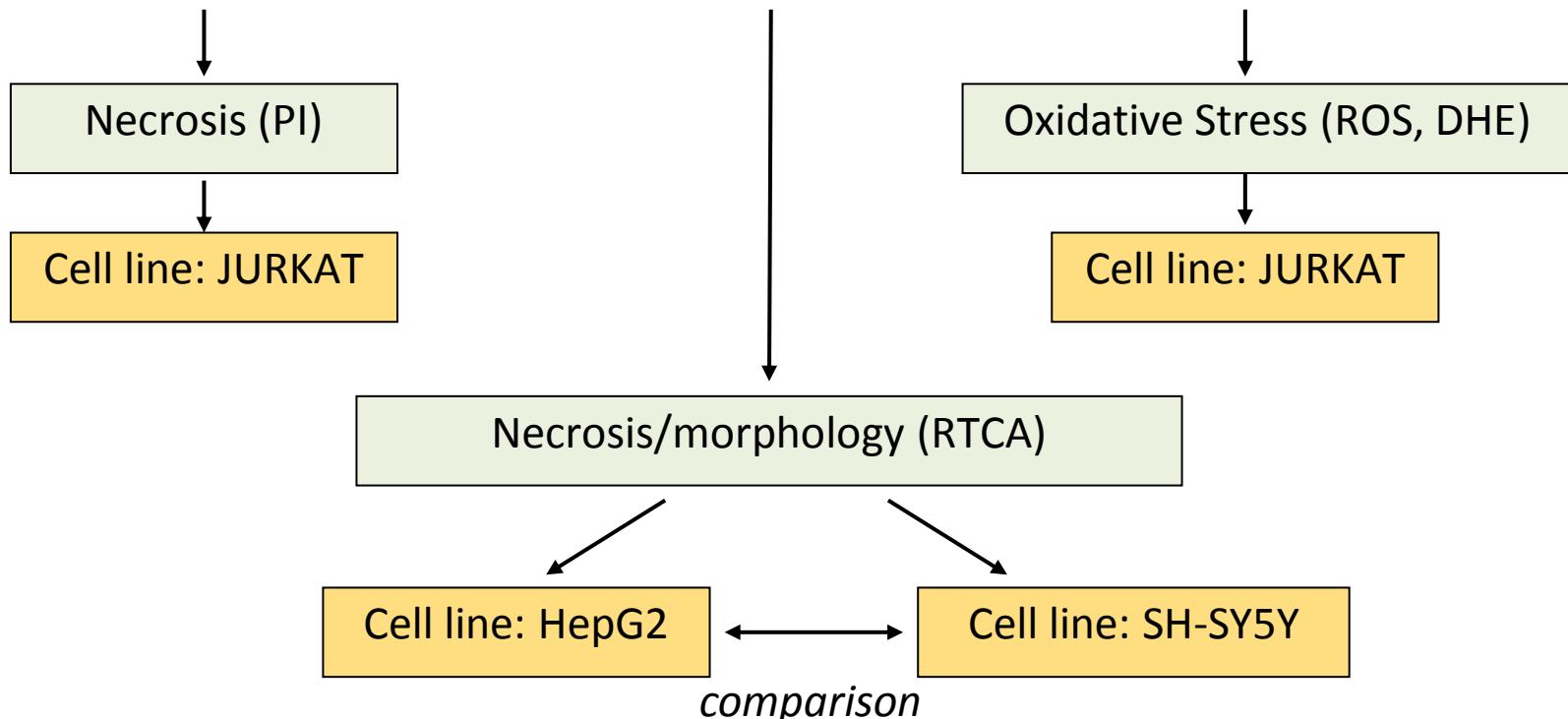
Identification of acute hazard potential

Theoretical concept



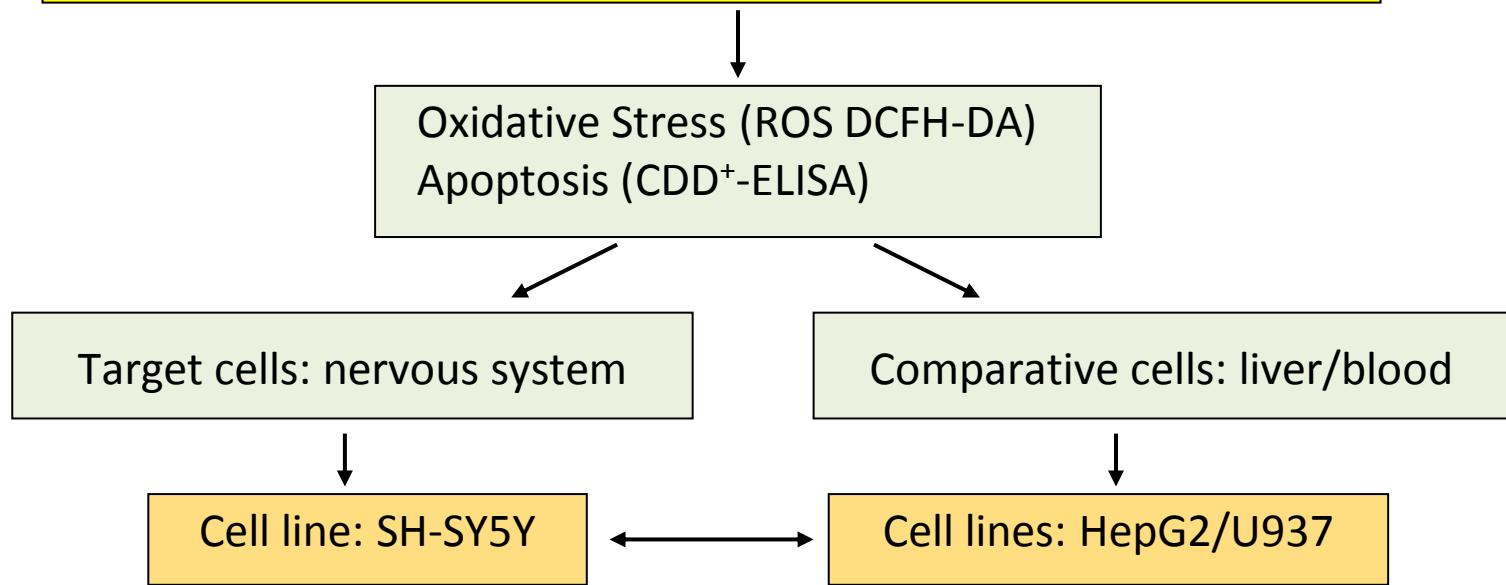
Modul Neurotoxicity

1. Level: unspecific effects – Cytotoxicity (Necrosis/Oxidative Stress (ROS))



- Propidium Iodide (PI) Necrosis Test – to exclude cytotoxic concentrations
- Oxidative Stress (ROS) – of major importance for nervous system cells

2. Level: specific effects – Neurotoxicity



Assessment

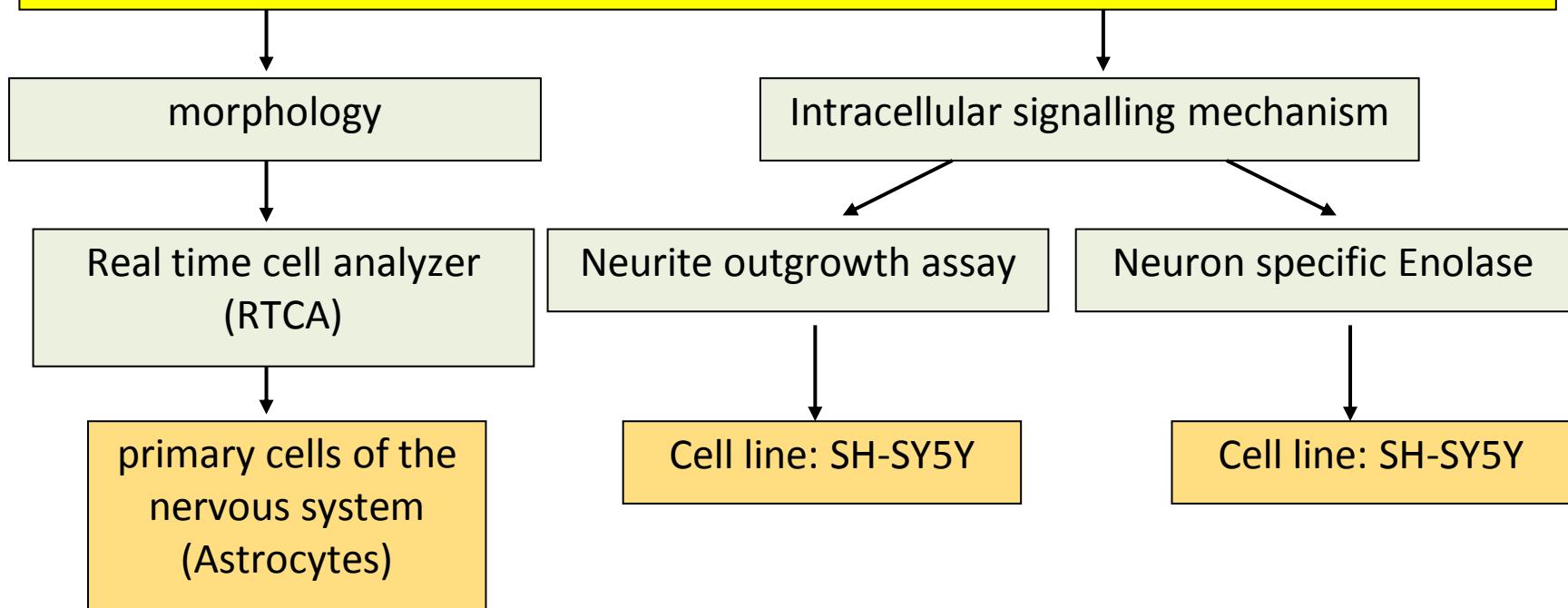
same effects on cells of target tissue and comparative cells

→ *no neurotoxicity*

strong effect on target tissue cells and small on comparative cells

→ **suspicion for neurotoxicity**

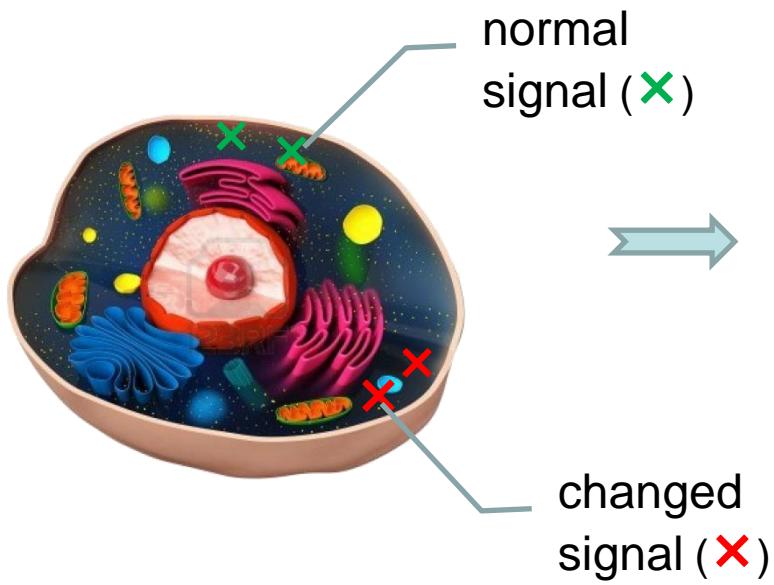
3. Level: verification of neurotoxic effects – highly neurotoxic specific effects



**Evaluation of neurotoxic risk potential
in context to HRIV concept**

Fingerprints

Mode of Action



signal 1
signal 2
signal 3
signal 4

green X	
green X	
	red X
	red X

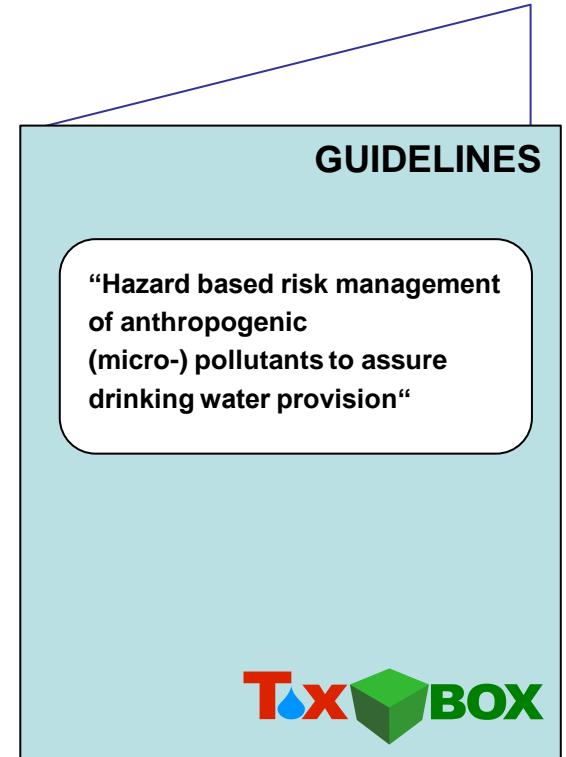
	green X
green X	
	red X
red X	

HRIV₁

HRIV₂

TOX-BOX

- Measurement of substance-specific effects
- Fast and reliable results
- Establish test battery
- Create guidelines for evaluation



Thank you for your attention

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<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/>