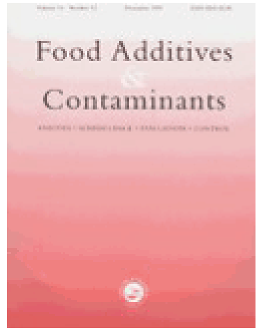
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) exposure through eel consumption in recreational fishermen as compared to the general population, using a probabilistic approach

Maaike Bilau, Isabelle Sioen, Christophe Matthys, Alain de Vocht, Geert Goemans, Claude Belpaire, Jan L. Willems, Stefaan de Henauw



Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) exposure through eel consumption in recreational fishermen as compared to the general population, using a probabilistic approach

Journal:	*Food Additives and Contaminants*
Manuscript ID:	TFAC-2007-071.R1
Manuscript Type:	Original Research Paper
Date Submitted by the Author:	09-May-2007
Complete List of Authors:	Bilau, Maaike; Ghent University, Department of Public Health Sioen, Isabelle; Ghent University, Department of Public Health Matthys, Christophe; Ghent University, Department of Public Health De Vocht, Alain; Hasselt University Goemans, Geert; Research Institute for Nature and Forest Belpaire, Claude; Research Institute for Nature and Forest Willems, Jan; Ghent University, Department of Public Health De Henauw, Stefaan; Ghent University, Department of Public Health; Vesalius Hogeschool, Department of Health Sciences
Methods/Techniques:	Exposure assessment
Additives/Contaminants:	PCBs
Food Types:	Fish

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) exposure through eel consumption in recreational fishermen as compared to the general population, using a probabilistic approach

M. Bilau [1], I. Sioen [1,2], C. Matthys [1], A. De Vocht [3], G. Goemans[4], J.L. Willems [1], S. De Henauw [1]

[1] Department of Public Health, Ghent University, UZ 2 Blok A, De Pintelaan 185, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

[2] Department of Food Safety and Food Quality, Ghent University, Coupure Links 653, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

[3] Centre for Environmental Sciences, Hasselt University, Campus Diepenbeek, Agoralaan, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium

[4] Institute for Forestry and Game Management, Duboislaan 14, 1560 Hoeilaart, Belgium

Corresponding author: Maaike Bilau, Department of Public Health, Ghent University, UZ 2 Blok A, De Pintelaan 185, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; tel: +32 (0)9 240 24 23, fax: +32 (0)9 240 49 94; maaike.bilau@ugent.be

Abstract

Concentrations of the sum of the seven indicator PCBs (Σ_7 iPCBs) measured in non-commercial European eel (*Anguilla anguilla* L.*)* in Flanders are high: in 80 % of all sampled localities, the Belgian PCB standard for fish was exceeded. The objective of this study was to assess the intake of the Σ_7 iPCBs through consumption of eel by recreational fishermen and to compare it with the intake of a background population. The median estimated intake for recreational fishermen varies between 18.4 and 237.6 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day, depending on the consumption scenario, while the estimated intake of the background population (consumers only) is 4.3 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day. Since the levels of intake via eel for two intake scenarios were respectively 50 and 25 times higher than the intake of the background population, the body burden (BB) might be proportionately higher and reach levels of toxicological relevance**.** The intake of the seven iPCBs via consumption of self-caught eel in Flanders seems to be at a level of high concern. The Flemish catch-and-release obligation for eel, established in 2002, should be maintained and supervised (more) carefully.

Keywords: indicator PCB, dietary intake, exposure, recreational fisheries

Introduction

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) exist in many different technical mixtures and were mainly used in electronic appliances, heat transfer systems and hydraulic fluids, but also in other applications such as paints, coatings and flame retardants. The use of PCBs was considerably restricted in the 1970's. However, most PCB congeners are very lipophilic and persistent and tend to accumulate in the environment and the human food chain. Mixtures of PCBs are generally assessed on the basis of a chemical analysis of the (sum of the) so-called indicator PCBs (Σ_7 iPCBs, i.e. congeners 28, 52, 101, 118, 138, 153, 180). None of these PCB congeners exhibits dioxin-like activity, except for PCB 118, that has a toxic equivalence factor (TEF) value of 0.00003 (van den Berg et al. 2006). They are known to bioaccumulate in the human diet and are assumed to be representative for all PCBs, as they are the predominant congeners in biotic and abiotic matrices (Bakker et al. 2003). The sum of 6 indicator PCBs (congeners 28, 52, 101, 138, 153 and 180) represents about 50 % of the total non-dioxin like PCBs in food (EFSA 2005).

European eel (*Anguilla anguilla* L.) is known to bioaccumulate lipophilic contaminants such as PCBs and organochlorine pesticides through carnivorous feeding behaviour. Moreover, eel is a so-called benthic fish, living near and in the contaminated sediment. Consequently, eel is expected to have a large exposure to contaminants and is therefore commonly used as an environmental bio-indicator for a variety of contaminants (Versonnen et al. 2004; Wiesmuller and Schlatterer 1999). Human dietary exposure to iPCBs might be driven by the consumption of highly-contaminated fishes, at least for a subpopulation of eel consumers (Harrad and Smith 1999).

Since 1994, the Flemish eel pollutant monitoring network monitors about 300 different sites in Flanders (the northern part of Belgium, a region of 13,500 km²) by measuring contaminants in European eel. The monitoring sites are situated in rivers, canals, polder waters and closed water bodies. The monitoring program includes PCBs, organochlorine pesticides (e.g. hexachlorobenzene, lindane, dieldrin, …), polybrominated flame retardants (polybrominated diphenyl ethers, …) and heavy metals (such as mercury, cadmium, lead, arsenicum, …) (Goemans et al. 2003; Goemans and Belpaire 2004).

The concentrations of the Σ_7 iPCBs measured by this monitoring network are very high: in 80 % of all sampling sites, the mean concentration in eel exceeds the Belgian PCB standard for fish (75 ng/g fresh weight) (Goemans and Belpaire, 2004). For this reason, in 2002, the Flemish authorities have issued a catch-and-release obligation for all fish in the 5 most polluted waters in Flanders and an overall catch-and-release obligation for eel in the whole region of Flanders. It has been demonstrated that, in spite of this restriction, some recreational fishermen still take their eel home, most likely for consumption (Vandecruys 2004).

The objective of this study was to assess the intake of Σ_7 iPCBs via eel consumption in this sub-group of recreational fishermen and to compare it to the intake of a Flemish background population.

Materials and Methods

In order to estimate the exposure to Σ_7 iPCBs through eel consumption, two approaches were used. For the sub-population of fishermen (and their family), a simple distribution approach was used in which a point estimate for eel consumption was combined with a contaminant distribution, based on the available data for iPCB contamination of eel (Lambe 2002). On the other hand, for the background population (eel consumers only), two distributions were combined in a full probabilistic model (Cullen and Frey 1999): a distribution for eel consumption and a distribution for PCB contamination (using @Risk® 4.5 for Excel®, Palisade Corporation, Ivybridge, Devon).

Recreational fishermen

In 2003, 61,245 individuals in Flanders had a fishing license for public waters. A survey on specific aspects of recreational fisheries, including the issue of taking home a catch, was carried out (Vandecruys 2004). The survey included questions on the fish species caught and taken home as well as the number and the weight of the fish caught and taken home. A systematic random sampling of the dataset of anglers on public waters was carried out and 10,000 entries were selected. After omitting foreign anglers and undelivered mail, the real sample size was 9,492. A total number of 3,001 of the licensed anglers completed this questionnaire about recreational fishing. Respectively 1.9 % and 5.3 % of these anglers indicated that they "always" (group A) or "sometimes" (group B) take home the eel they have caught. No information was obtained about what these fishes were used for. Therefore, some assumptions had to be made concerning the consumption of these fishes. However, personal or familial consumption can be expected based on the small number of eels caught per fishing trip. Based on extrapolation to all licensed fishermen, the number of people taking home the eel, caught in Flemish public waters, is estimated to be more than 4,000.

For group A (the group of fishermen always taking home the eel caught), it is calculated that an average of 25.88 kg/year of edible eel (or a mean of 498 g/week) is taken home, based on the number of fishing occasions (average of 41.67 trips/year), the number of eels caught per occasion (average of 4.14) and a mean weight of edible portion per eel (150 g). For group B, the fishermen stating that they only "sometimes" take home their catch, it was assumed that on average one eel out of five caught, is taken home. The same calculation has been done (average number of fishing occasions = 42.03/year, the number of eels caught per occasion and taken home = 3.12/5, the mean weight of edible portion per eel = 150 g), resulting in 3.93 kg edible eel per year (76 g/week).

We further considered two different consumption scenarios for both groups:

- In scenario A1, the fisherman takes home 498 g/week (cf. supra) or 71.14 g/day. In this worst case scenario, it was assumed that this was consumed by the angler himself;
- In scenario A2, the fisherman takes home the same amount of eel (498 g/week). Here it was assumed that he eats only half of this amount (i.e. 35.57 g/day). The other half could be consumed by friends and/or family;
- In scenario B1, the fisherman takes home 76 g/week (cf. supra) or 10.86 g/day. This is consumed by the fisherman himself;
- In scenario B2, the fisherman takes home the same amount (76 g/week) and eats half of it (i.e. 5.43 g/day).

Fishermen were assumed to have a mean body weight (bw) of 70 kg.

Data on the iPCB contamination of eel in the Flemish water bodies were based on the eel pollutant monitoring network in Flanders, 1994-2001 (Goemans et al., 2003; Goemans and Belpaire, 2004). The concentration of iPCB was analysed in 261 samples. Length of sampled eels varied between 30 and 50 cm. The sampling sites are spread over Flanders.

A distribution of iPCB concentrations in eel was fit, using BestFit®-software (BestFit Probability Distribution Fitting for Windows; Palisade Corporation, Ivybridge, Devon). BestFit® determines the optimal distribution and the optimal parameters for each data set, performing three standard tests to determine the goodness of fit: Chi-squared, Anderson-Darling and Kolmogorov-Smirnov. The probability distributions evaluated by BestFit include 28 possible distributions (e.g. binomial, exponential, gamma, logistic, log-logistic, lognormal, the normal distribution, …). All these distributions were tested. In this study, the Anderson-Darling test was used in order to determine the optimal distribution: this test focuses on the differences between the tails of the fitted distribution and input data, rather than on the center of the distribution. In order to preclude too high contamination data, the distribution was truncated at the upper level, at twice the maximum value measured during monitoring (13,466 ng/g). Also at the lower end the distribution was truncated (half of the minimum value: 5.5 ng/g).

The background population

For the background population, the most recent data on eel consumption available in Belgium were used. Within the context of a large Flemish biomonitoring study, in the field of environmental health, a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) was used to estimate the daily consumption of fat-containing food items. This FFQ contained a question on the frequency ("how often do you consume eel?" with 7 response categories, ranging from "never or less than 1 day a month" to "6 to 7 days a week") and the portion ("how much do you consume on that day?") of eel consumption. This FFQ was completed by 1,179 women of childbearing age (18-44 years). The data were collected between September 2002 and December 2003.

In this study population, a total of 132 women (11.2 %) consumed eel at least once during the last year. The mean intake among consumers was 2.87 (± 1.28) g/day.

Again, BestFit®-software was used to determine a distribution describing these consumption data. In order to preclude unrealistic consumption data, the distribution was truncated at 0.16 g/day (half of the minimal estimated consumption) and at 15 g/day (double of the maximal estimated consumption).

For this population, contamination data on the Σ_7 iPCBs measured in commercially available eel in Flanders were used (Belpaire et al. 2000). A total of 81 samples of commercially available eel was analysed for iPCBs. Again, a distribution was fit on these data using BestFit®-software. In order to preclude unrealistic contamination values, the distribution was truncated at both ends: 0.7 ng/g (half of the minimal contaminant concentration) and 11,472 ng/g (double of the maximum contaminant concentration).

The consumption and the contamination distributions were combined using a probabilistic approach (@Risk®, Risk Analysis Add-in for Microsoft Excel; Palisade Corporation, Ivybridge, Devon). The mean body weight (self-reported) of the women was 64.6 (± 11.4) kg.

Results

Distributions

For the contamination data of eel (commercially available eel and eel caught by Flemish recreational fishermen), two lognormal distributions were chosen. In Figure 1, the original contamination data are compared via a Box and Whisker plot. In Figure 2, the fitted distributions, based on these contamination data, are shown.

Also for the consumption of the background population, a lognormal distribution was used.

< insert Figure 1 about here >

< insert Figure 2 about here >

Based on the distribution of the data (see Figure 1), the truncation of the distribution at the double of the maximum seems reasonable, since the probability of measuring concentrations higher than twice the maximum is very low.

iPCB-exposure

The median intake for recreational fishermen varies between 18.4 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day (scenario B2: consumption of 10.9 g eel/day) and 237.6 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day (worst case scenario A1: consumption of 71.1 g eel/day). At median level, the estimated intake of the background population (consumers only) is 4.3 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day. At the 90th percentile, the estimated intake for the fishermen varies between 86 (consumption scenario B2) and 1118 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day (scenario A1), while the intake for the background population (consumers only) is 42.9 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day. The estimated intakes for the Σ_7 iPCBs are presented in Table I for both the background population and the fishermen. Cumulative distribution functions for the estimated intake of Σ_7 iPCBs are shown for the background population and for the different consumption scenarios of the fishermen in Figure 3.

< insert Table I about here >

< insert Figure 3 about here >

It should be noted that the results, presented in this study (Table I and Figure 1), are based on eel consumers only: 7.2 % of the recreational fishermen consume their self caught eel, while 11.2 % of the background population are eel consumers. When extrapolating these results to an intake assessment for the population at large (consumers and non-consumers together), the assessed intakes of this study would be situated at the higher end of the overall distribution.

On the other hand, only the intake via eel is taken into account. Also other food items, such as other fish and food items containing animal fat, will contribute to the overall PCB intake. In a previous dietary intake assessment of polychlorinated dibenzodioxins/furans (PCDD/Fs) and dioxin-like PCBs in Belgium, Vrijens and co-authors reported that fish remains an important source of dioxin-like contaminants for the higher percentiles of the population. At the 90th percentile, fish becomes the greatest contributor to dietary PCB exposure (Vrijens et al. 2002).

Discussion

The intake of iPCBs via eel consumption was estimated using a probabilistic model, based on Monte Carlo techniques, for a population that could be at risk, i.e. eel fishermen, and compared with a background population. Large differences of estimated intake have been found between the different scenarios.

Methodological considerations

Probabilistic techniques such as Monte Carlo analysis have been used since about 1990 to characterize the health risks of populations exposed to various chemicals (Carrington et al. 1996; McKone 1994). Many papers have been published showing that probabilistic methods represent a significant improvement over deterministic approaches (Finley and Paustenbach 1994; Finley et al. 1993; Thompson 2002). As in deterministic techniques, however, the quality of the output depends largely on the quality of the input data.

The available information on consumption for the population of recreational fishermen is rather elusive and several assumptions had to be made: fishermen stated that they take home the fish they have caught, still it is not known who is consuming this eel. We have chosen to consider four different scenarios, as a reflection of a range of true variation. In the worst case scenario the mean intake is 498 g eel/week. Other available consumption data from Flanders (a seven day food record, 341 adolescents, 12-18 years old, 1997) (Matthys et al. 2003), showed that a consumption of 500 g fish/week corresponds to the 97^{th} percentile of the distribution for total fish consumption for adolescents. Our worst case scenario, therefore, seems not to be exceptional, as compared to the general population. It is perhaps not unrealistic to assume that at least some anglers are among the highest consumers of fish in the population.

Considering the background population, it could be stated that women of childbearing age (18 – 44 years) are not a representative group for the general population in order to assess the consumption of eel. It is clear that there are differences in consumption between men and women and between different age groups. Nevertheless, these data were used because no other, recent consumption data on eel were available for Belgium or Flanders. The FFQ used, focussed on consumption during the last year.

Concerning the contamination data, two different data sets were used since the contamination of eel commercially available on the Belgian market (exposure for the background population) is known to be different from the contamination of eel caught in public waters in Flanders (exposure for the recreational fisherman). Contamination levels can be influenced by several factors. It is possible and even probable that some individuals of the background population, consuming eel in a restaurant, are served eel from an unofficial circuit. This eel might be caught in private waters. PCB levels of those eels are unknown, but suspected to be in the range of the eels living in public waters in Flanders. This can be a reason for an underestimation of exposure of the background population. Secondly, it is known that consumers can reduce the contaminant level by removing the skin and fat from fish before cooking them (Sidhu 2003). Also, other processing or cooking procedures will influence the contaminant level. Furthermore, the dataset of contaminants in feral eel from Goemans et al. (2003) are originating from eels of a specific length class (30-50 cm). Many eels caught and consumed by fishermen are larger, and therefore containing higher contaminant levels. In this way, our calculation of PCB exposure might be biased and data presented here might be an underestimation. From the dataset it is obvious that regional variations in PCB contamination throughout Flanders are important (Goemans et al., 2003). Refined analysis of intake levels from heavily contaminated eels in specific areas might point towards more severe risks.

Available data on intake of iPCBs in other countries

Comparable data in literature are scarce, due to several reasons (Baars et al. 2004; Bakker et al., 2003; Fattore et al. 2005; Wilhelm et al. 2002). The most important reason is the use of different methodologies, such as (1) a different number of congeners (e.g. Σ_3 PCBs, Σ_6 PCBs, Σ_7 PCBs, Σ_{10} PCBs) that are taken in account, (2) intake via total diet versus via specific food groups or food items, (3) total population versus consumers only, (4) different age groups, etc. In spite of this, a limited number of intake estimates from other countries are presented here.

In Italy, the intake of Σ_6 iPCBs (PCB 28, 52, 101, 138, 153 and 180) was estimated based on a food diary of 3 to 7 consecutive days, completed by 1940 subjects (age 0-94 years) (Fattore et al., 2005). The estimated intake for adolescents and adults (13-94 years) varied from 5.9 over 10.9 to 23.8 ng/kg bw/day for the 5th percentile, mean and 95th percentile respectively. On average, 42 % could be attributed to fish and fish products. This means that on average 4.6 ng/kg bw/day (Σ_6 iPCBs) is due to the consumption of fish and fish products.

A Dutch intake assessment of Σ_7 iPCBs via the whole diet resulted in following estimated median intake: 4.8 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day (Baars et al., 2004; Bakker et al., 2003). At the 90th percentile, an intake of 8.6 ng iPCBs/kg bw/day was estimated. In France, the average intake of Σ_7 iPCBs among French high seafood consumers (Calipso Study) was estimated to be 57 ng/kg bw/day through seafood consumption only (Sirot et al. 2006). Recent European studies estimated the average daily intake of total non dioxin-like PCBs for adults to be in the range of 10-45 ng/kg bw/day (EFSA, 2005).

Risk evaluation

Non dioxin-like PCBs are less toxic than PCDD/Fs and dioxin-like PCBs. Nevertheless, it is recommended that the intake is as low as possible. Unlike for dioxin-like substances (Tolerated Daily Intake (TDI) = 1 - 4 pg TEQ/kg bw/day)(Scientific Committee on Food 2001) or total PCBs (TDI = 20 ng/kg bw/day, in Aroclor Equivalent)(WHO 2003), no specific health based guidance value (e.g. a tolerated daily or weekly intake, TDI or TWI), has been proposed for the non-dioxin like PCBs only (EFSA, 2005). The major problem encountered was that it is very difficult to distinguish between effects of non dioxin-like PCBs and effects of dioxin-like PCBs and PCDD/Fs that may be part of PCB mixtures. No definite relationship, however, has been found between levels of non dioxin-like PCBs and levels of dioxin-like PCBs and PCDD/Fs in these mixtures. Only occasionally a certain relationship could be found, e.g. in the PCB animal feed contamination case in Belgium in 1999 or in geographically defined sampling areas (EFSA, 2005; Vrijens et al., 2002).

The WHO (2003) proposed a TDI for total PCBs, expressed in Aroclor equivalent, of 20 ng/kg bw/day, while Sirot et al. (2006) stated that the concentration of Σ_7 iPCBs must be multiplied by two to be expressed in Aroclor equivalent. If our calculated exposure (the exposure of Σ_7 iPCBs multiplied by two) is compared with the TDI, it can be seen that more than 30 % of the eel consumers of the background population exceeds this TDI, without taking in account other PCB sources. In comparison: between 70 % and 99 % of the recreational fishermen exceed this TDI, depending on the consumption scenario used.

In a recent publication, a statistically significant relationship has been observed between individual dioxin-like PCBs and total PCBs, measured in a number of fishes, caught mainly in Canada and Northern America (Bhavsar et al. 2007). This correlation can be an interesting application for risk assessment estimations executed in that region. However, it has not been demonstrated that this relationship is also valuable in other geographical regions. In contrast, clear spatial and temporal variations have been observed in the ratio of PCB118 to the sum of the remaining 6 iPCBs in eel in Flemish water bodies (Goemans and Belpaire 2005). Therefore, this extrapolation has not been used in the current estimation, since this paper handles the intake of eel, locally caught in Belgium.

EFSA concluded that the margin of body burden (MoBB) – which was calculated by comparing the body burden (BB) in the rat at the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) of 500 µg/kg bw (liver and thyroid toxicity) with the estimated median human BB for total non dioxin-like PCBs (48 µg/kg bw) in the general population – was about 10. We do not know how much PCBs the fishermen ingest via the total diet, but since the levels of intake via eel in scenario A1 and A2 are respectively 50 and 25 times higher than the intake of the background population, BB might be quite higher and reach levels that become toxicologically relevant.

Since other animal based food items are very likely to contain some concentration of iPCBs, it, therefore, remains advisable to maintain the catch-and-release obligation for eel and to sensitize the recreational fishermen about the contamination problem of eel in the Flemish waters.

Attention has to be paid to the background population too, since high eel consumers might also be at risk. In other countries, e.g. the USA, advisories on fish consumption were formulated, especially focussing on pregnant women, young children (under 15) and women of childbearing age. (MDCH Environmental and occupational epidemiology division 2004; Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition and Food Standard Agency 2004; US EPA 2005; US EPA and US FDA 2004). Also, the Swedish National Food Administration has recommended pregnant and lactating women to refrain from eating some predatory species, including eel (Bjornberg et al. 2005).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the intake of the Σ_7 iPCBs via the consumption of self-caught eel seems to be at a level of high concern. Further monitoring seems appropriate. Although risk assessment would be easier if, in analogy with PCDD/Fs and dioxin-like PCBs, a reference TDI or TWI could be established for the Σ_7 iPCBs only, it is very unlikely that this will be possible in the near future (EFSA, 2005). In the meantime, it should be advised to maintain the public health measure of preventing fishermen from consuming their self-caught fish. The catch-and-release obligation should be maintained and supervised (more) carefully.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Kristof Vlietinck for his contribution concerning the eel consumption data of the fishermen. Food safety research at the Department of Public Health, Ghent University, is funded by the Centre for Health and Environment of the Flemish Ministry of Public Health, the Belgian Science Policy through the SPSD II project CP/02/56 and the Institute for the Promotion of Innovation through Science and Technology in Flanders (IWT-Vlaanderen).

References

Baars AJ, Bakker MI, Baumann RA, Boon PE, Freijer JI, Hoogenboom LA, Hoogerbrugge R, van Klaveren JD, Liem AK, Traag WA, de Vries J. 2004. Dioxins, dioxin-like PCBs and non-dioxin-like PCBs in foodstuffs: occurrence and dietary intake in The Netherlands. Toxicology Letters 151: 51-61.

Bakker M, Baars AJ, Baumann B, Boon P, Hoogerbrugge R. 2003. Indicator PCBs in foodstuffs: occurrence and dietary intake in The Netherlands at the end of the 20th century. RIVM and RIKILT, Bilthoven, The Netherlands.

Belpaire C, Van Thuyne G, Cooreman K. 2000. PCB measurements in eel for consumption, on the market in Flanders. Note for the Belgian Health Council, 22 november 2000. (in Dutch) (PCB metingen in consumptiepaling uit de handel in Vlaanderen. Nota voor de Hoge Gezondheidsraad, 22 november 2000.).

Bhavsar SP, Fletcher R, Hayton A, Reiner EJ, Jackson DA. 2007. Composition of Dioxin-like PCBs in Fish: An Application for Risk Assessment. Environmental Science & Technology 41: 3096-3102.

Bjornberg KA, Vahter M, Grawe KP, Berglund M. 2005. Methyl mercury exposure in Swedish women with high fish consumption. Science of The Total Environment 341: 45-52.

Carrington CD, Bolger PM, Scheuplein RJ. 1996. Risk analysis of dietary lead exposure. Food Additives and Contaminants 13: 61-76.

Cullen AC, Frey HC.1999. Probabilistic techniques in exposure assessment. New York and London. Plenum Press.

EFSA. 2005. Opinion of the scientific panel on contaminants in the food chain on a request from the Commission related to the presence of non dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in feed and food. The EFSA Journal 284: 1-137.

Fattore E, Fanelli R, Turrini A, Dellatte E, Fürst P, di Domenico A. 2005. Assessment of dietary intake of non dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls in the Italian general population. Organohalogen Compounds 67: 1749-1752.

Finley B, Paustenbach DJ. 1994. The benefits of probabilistic exposure assessment: three case studies involving contaminated air, water, and soil . Risk Analysis 14: 53-73.

Finley BL, Scott P, Paustenbach DJ. 1993. Evaluating the adequacy of maximum contaminant levels as health-protective cleanup goals: an analysis based on Monte Carlo techniques. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 18: 438-455.

Goemans G, Belpaire C. 2004. The eel pollutant monitoring network in Flanders, Belgium. Results of 10 years monitoring. Organohalogen Compounds 66: 1834-1840.

Goemans G, Belpaire C. 2005. Congener profiles in European eel (Anguilla anguilla L.) as a method of tracing the origin of PCB contamination. Organohalogen Compounds 67: 1304-1307.

Goemans G, Belpaire C, Raemaekers M, Guns M. 2003. The Flemish eel pollutant monitoring network 1994 - 2001: polychlorine biphenyls, organochlorine pesticides and heavy metals in eel. (in Dutch). Institute for Forestry and Game Management, Belgium.

Harrad S, Smith D. 1999. Eel consumption as a pathway of human exposure to PCBs. International Journal of Environmental Health Research 9: 31-37.

Lambe J. 2002. The use of food consumption data in assessments of exposure to food chemicals including the application of probabilistic modelling. The Proceedings of the Nutrition Society 61: 11-18.

Matthys C, De Henauw S, Devos C, De Backer G. 2003. Estimated energy intake, macronutrient intake and meal pattern of Flemish adolescents. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition 57: 366-375.

McKone TE. 1994. Uncertainty and variability in human exposures to soil contaminants through home-grown food: a Monte Carlo assessment. Risk Analysis 14: 449-463.

MDCH Environmental and occupational epidemiology division. 2004. Michigan family fish consumption guide. Important facts to know if you eat Michigan fish. http://www.michigan.gov/documents/FishAdvisory03_67354_7.pdf

Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition, Food Standard Agency. 2004. Advice on fish consumption: benefits and risks. Crown copyright, Norwich, UK.

Scientific Committee on Food. 2001. Opinion of the SCF on the risk assessment of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in food. Update based on new scientific information available since adoption of the SCF opinion of 22nd November 2000. Brussels, Belgium. http://ec.europa.eu/food/fs/sc/scf/out90_en.pdf

Sidhu KS. 2003. Health benefits and potential risks related to consumption of fish or fish oil. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 38: 336-344.

Sirot V, Tard A, Marchand P, Le Bizec B, Venisseau A, Brosseau A., Volatier JL, Leblanc JC. 2006. Food exposure to persistent organic pollutants among French high seafood consumers (Calipso study). Organohalogen Compounds 68: 383-386.

Thompson KM. 2002. Variability and uncertainty meet risk management and risk communication. Risk Analysis 22: 647-654.

US EPA. 2005. Fish advisories. http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/

US EPA, US FDA. 2004. What you need to know about mercury in fish and shelfish. http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fishadvice/advice.html EPA-823-F-04-009:

Van den Berg M, Birnbaum LS, Denison M, De Vito M, Farland W, Feeley M, Fiedler H, Hakansson H, Hanberg A, Haws L, Rose M, Safe S, Schrenk D, Tohyama C, Tritscher A, Tuomisto J, Tysklind M, Walker N, Peterson RE. 2006. The 2005 World Health Organization reevaluation of human and mammalian toxic equivalency factors for dioxins and dioxin-like compounds. Toxicological Sciences 93: 223-241.

Vandecruys W. 2004. Economical and social aspects of angling in public waters in Flanders (Dissertation, In Dutch). Limburgs Universitair Centrum, Diepenbeek, Belgium.

Versonnen BJ, Goemans G, Belpaire C, Janssen CR. 2004. Vitellogenin content in European eel (Anguilla anguilla) in Flanders, Belgium. Environmental Pollution 128: 363-371.

Vrijens B, De Henauw S, Dewettinck K, Talloen W, Goeyens L, De Backer G, Willems JL. 2002. Probabilistic intake assessment and body burden estimation of dioxin-like substances in background conditions and during a short food contamination episode. Food Additives and Contaminants 19: 687-700.

WHO. 2003. Polychlorinated biphenyls: Human health aspects. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland.

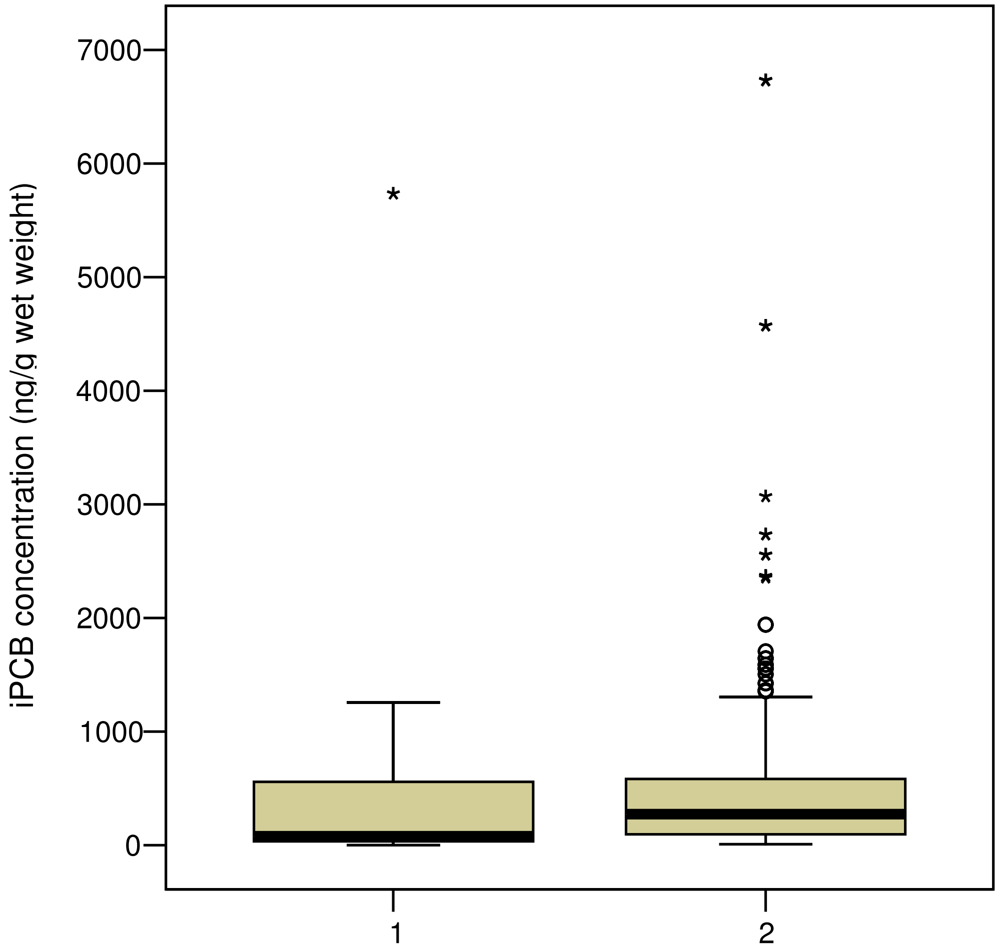
Wiesmuller T, Schlatterer B. 1999. PCDDs/PCDFs and coplanar PCBs in eels (Anguilla anguilla) from different areas of the rivers Havel and Oder in the state of Brandenburg (Germany). Chemosphere 38: 325-334.

Wilhelm M, Schrey P, Wittsiepe J, Heinzow B. 2002. Dietary intake of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) by German children using duplicate portion sampling. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health 204: 359-362.

Table 1. Estimated intake of the Σ_7 iPCBs (ng/kg bw/d) for the background population and the recreational fishermen. The estimates for the fishermen are presented for the different consumption scenarios (A1, A2, B1, B2).

Estimated iPCB intake (ng/kg bw/d)					
Percentile	Background	Recreational fishermen			
		A1	A2	B1	B2
5	0.2	31.9	16.8	5.2	2.5
25	1.3	105.2	52.8	16.1	8.1
50	4.3	237.6	118.6	36.7	18.4
95	80.4	1727.8	861.6	285.2	140.3
97.5	135.2	2513.1	1282.7	425.0	203.9
99	238.2	4032.2	1946.0	647.9	296.7
99.9	707.9	8582.8	4181.3	1362.3	656.0

Figure 1. Box and Whisker plots[1] for concentrations of the Σ_7 iPCBs (ng/g wet weight), analysed in (1) commercially available eel (n= 80) and (2) eel in Flemish waterbodies (n= 261).



[1] Each box represents the interquartile range (P25 – P75). The bold line expresses the median value. The whiskers extend from the boxes and indicate the upper and lower values not classified as statistical outliers or extremes. Stars are statistical outliers (i.e. cases with values between 1.5 and 3 times the interquartile range). Open circles are statistical extreme values (i.e. cases with values more than 3 times the interquartile range).

Figure 2. Fitted cumulative distribution functions for the concentrations of the Σ_7 iPCBs (ng/g wet weight) for eel in Flemish waterbodies and commercially available eel.

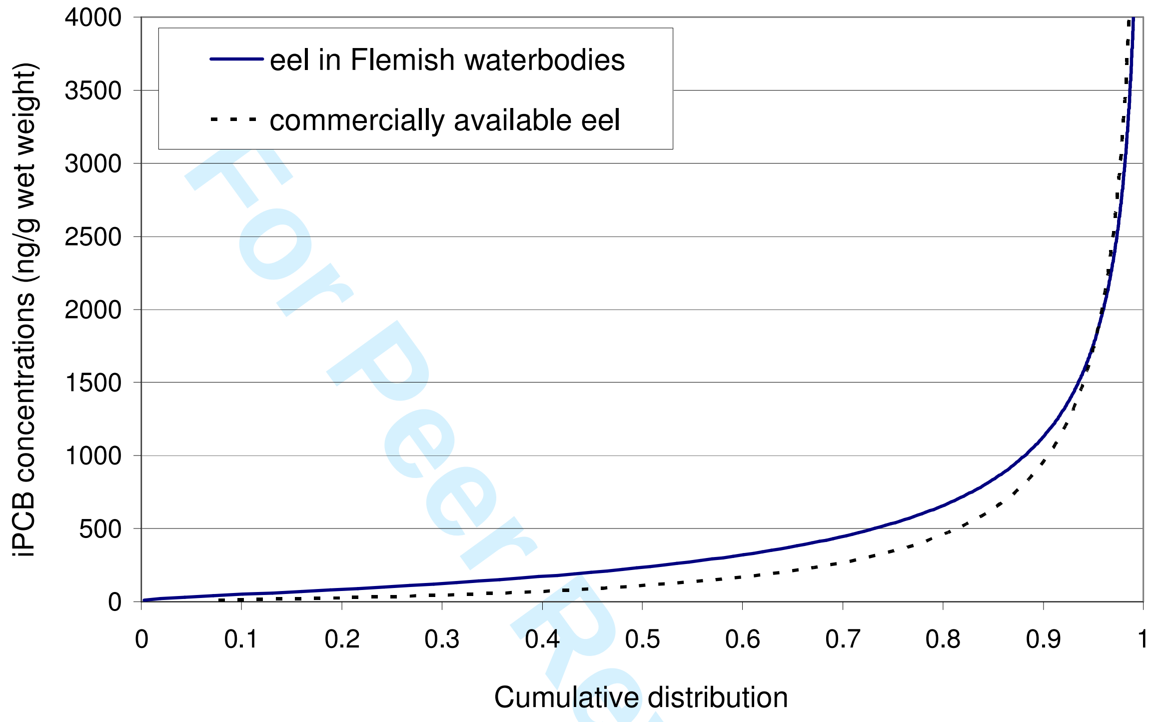


Figure 3. Cumulative distribution functions of the estimated intake of the Σ_7 iPCBs (ng/kg bw/d) for the background population and the recreational fishermen. The results for the fishermen are presented for the different consumption scenarios (A1, A2, B1, B2).