Establishment of a Health-Based Guidance Value (HBGV) - Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171)

In this guide

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- 1. Executive Summary Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 2. <u>Introduction Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food</u>
 Additive
- 3. <u>Titanium Dioxide Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a</u> Food Additive
- 4. Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism and Excretion (ADME)
- 5. Review of toxicity for endpoints identified by the COT
- 6. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 7. Aberrant Crypt Foci (ACF) as a potential biomarker for carcinogenicity
- 8. <u>Genotoxicity Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food</u>
 Additive
- 9. <u>Inflammation and Immunotoxicity Statement on the safety of Titanium</u> Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 10. Neurotoxicity Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 11. <u>Establishment of a Health-Based Guidance Value (HBGV) Statement on the</u> safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 12. Exposure Assessment Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 13. <u>Assumptions and uncertainties Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide</u> (E171) as a Food Additive

- 14. Risk characterisation Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 15. <u>Conclusions Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food</u>
 Additive
- 16. <u>Abbreviations Table Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as</u> a Food Additive
- 17. References Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 18. Annex A Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 19. Annex B Summary table of studies
- 20. <u>Annex C Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food</u>
 <u>Additive</u>
- 21. Annex D Statement on the safety of Titanium Dioxide (E171) as a Food Additive
- 280. The Committee concluded that, 1,000 mg/kg bw per day was a robust Point of Departure (POD). This was based on the EOGRT study findings as well as studies by Warheit, Donner and Brown, 2015 and Lee et al., 2019 that reported no effects up to the same dose. There was variability noted in the other studies, but nothing that would undermine the value of 1,000 mg/kg bw per day to be used as the POD. It was also noted by the COT that this is the highest dose of E171 or equivalent TiO2 tested in a study of this quality.
- 281. A standard uncertainty factor of 100 (10 for inter-species differences and 10 for interindividual variability) was agreed by Members and applied to the POD which results in a HBGV of 10 mg/kg bw per day. There is likely to be additional conservatism in the application of this uncertainty factor to the NOAEL of E171 because this was the highest dose of TiO2 tested and hence the LOAEL (lowest observed adverse level) could actually be appreciably higher and, because there is no metabolism of TiO2 particles, the inter-/intra-species kinetic differences are likely to be lower than the defaults.