

Conclusion - Citrinin

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Conclusion

70. Utilising occurrence data from the 2011 TDS for CIT and consumption data for woman of childbearing age from the NDNS, all estimated mean and 97.5th percentile exposures are below the level of no concern for nephrotoxicity set by EFSA in 2012. Hence, estimated exposures are not of toxicological concern for nephrotoxicity. In addition, CIT was not detected above the LOQ in any of the food groups further supporting that exposure to CIT is low.

71. No safe level has been set for reproductive and developmental effects but the studies available report effects at doses higher than the level of no concern for nephrotoxicity. The estimated exposures to CIT do not exceed the level of no concern for nephrotoxicity.

72. Due to the limitations in the database, a risk of genotoxicity and carcinogenicity cannot be excluded.

Questions on which the views of the Committee are sought

73. Members are invited to consider the following questions.

I. Do the Committee consider any of the new data to affect the considerations and conclusions by EFSA on the adverse effects of CIT?

II. Do the Committee consider there to be a risk from CIT in the maternal diet?

III. Do the Committee consider the HBGV for nephrotoxicity to be protective of maternal and developmental/reproductive effects?

IV. Do the Committee have any other comments?

Secretariat

October 2024