

# Conclusions

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55. Based on the limited data available the COT concluded that a HBGV could not be established and agreed with the continued use of EFSA's previous approach, using a level of no concern for nephrotoxicity. The COT also considered this level to be adequately protective for maternal, reproductive and developmental effects. However, due to the limitations in the database a risk of genotoxicity and carcinogenicity cannot be excluded.

56. Estimated exposures are not of toxicological concern for nephrotoxicity and reproductive and developmental effects. In addition, CIT was not detected above the LOQ in any of the food groups further confirming that dietary exposure to CIT is low hence supporting the conclusion that levels of CIT in the diet are not of concern to UK consumers.

**Secretariat**

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