

Conclusions

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60. Based on the data available the COT concluded that a HBGV could not be established and agreed with EFSA's approach, using a level of no concern of 0.2 µg/kg bw per day for nephrotoxicity. The COT further considered this level to be adequately protective for maternal, reproductive and developmental effects. The RIVM set a BMDL05 of 48 µg/kg bw per day as a POD for reproductive effects, which was higher than the POD used to derive the level of no concern for nephrotoxicity, adding further confidence.

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

62. However, due to limitations in the database a genotoxic and/or carcinogenic risk cannot be excluded. There is a need for further research to explore the potential genotoxic and carcinogenic effects of citrinin.

Statement COT/2025/04