

Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Risk characterisation

In this guide

[In this guide](#)

1. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Introduction](#)
2. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Background](#)
3. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Toxicity](#)
4. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Health-based guidance value](#)
5. [Cadmium Exposures in Maternal Health](#)
6. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet -Exposure assessment](#)
7. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Risk characterisation](#)
8. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Conclusions](#)
9. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Abbreviations](#)
10. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - References](#)
11. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Appendix A – Literature Search Terms \(2006-2021\)](#)
12. [Cadmium in the Maternal Diet - Appendix B](#)

48. COT have previously concluded that the EFSA TWI of 2.5 µg/kg bw/week for cadmium was an acceptable value to use for risk assessment, following EFSA's rigorous statistical review of the derivation of its HBGV compared with that of JECFA.

49. Based on the TDS data, the cadmium intake based on bread for women of child-bearing age was 6.1% and 15% of the EFSA TWI daily amount at the mean and 97.5th percentile, respectively.

50. The mean and 97.5th percentile cadmium intake based on the TDS data for miscellaneous cereals for women of child-bearing age were 8.9% and 26% respectively of the EFSA TWI.

51. The mean total intake of cadmium from potatoes for women of maternal age was 6.4% of the EFSA TWI with the 97.5th percentile of 19%.
52. The total daily exposure from food for women of maternal age showed a percentage of the EFSA TWI of 22% to 58% and the 97.5th percentile between 58 and 100%.
53. The amount of cadmium detected in the soil in the principal domains were at the limit of detection and not further assessed.