

EUROPEAN HUMAN BIOMONITORING INITIATIVE (HBM4EU) INDICATOR LEAFLETS

INFORMATION ON PRIORITY SUBSTANCES

Indicator 4.1 Number of scoping documents for prioritized substance groups

SPECIFIC GOAL 4: Identifying gaps where further data are needed to inform current policy questions and designing new, targeted studies to address these knowledge gaps

RESPONSIBLE: Flemisch Institute for Technological Research (VITO), Belgium

WORK PACKAGE: 4 (EEA)

KEY MESSAGES

- Scoping documents for prioritised substance groups contain a review of the available evidence, list policy-related questions, identify knowledge gaps and propose research activities as basis for the HBM4EU annual work plan.
- Different perspectives (society, research and policy at national and EU level) of available knowledge about a priority substance are combined in the scoping documents.
- Chemical Substance Group Leaders are in charge of compiling the scoping documents. They come from 18 different countries.

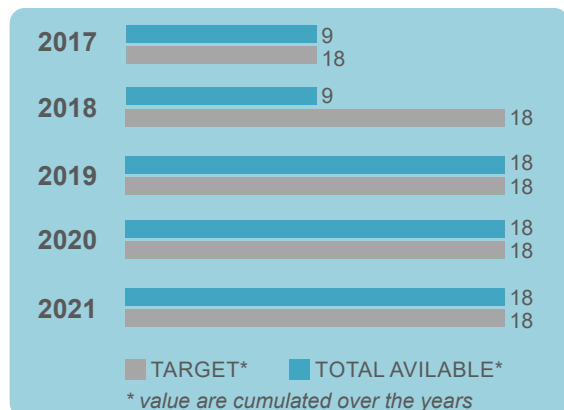
WHY

- 1 Identify knowledge gaps and address policy questions and needs
- 2 Determine research needs
- 3 Define targeted HBM4EU activities for the Annual Work Plans
- 4 Fill knowledge gaps, support policy

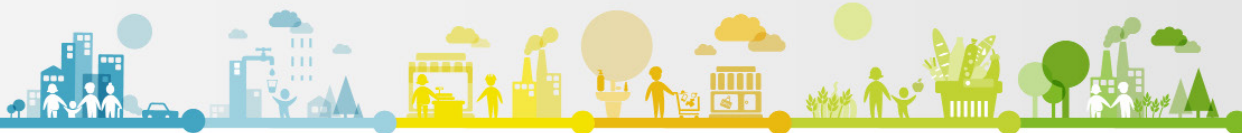
INFORMATION IS BLENDED IN THE **SCOPING DOCUMENTS**

RESULTS

Number of scoping documents developed under HBM4EU



- Scoping documents are available for each of the first and second set priority substance groups.
- Dedicated pages with information on the priority chemicals are available on the HBM4EU website.
- Third prioritisation round was carried out in 2020. However, no scoping documents will be created for this, so the target remains the same. (18)



OVERVIEW OF PRIORITISED SUBSTANCES

1st prioritisation round 2017:

1. Phthalates & DINCH
2. Bisphenols
3. PFAS
4. Flame Retardants
5. Cadmium & Chromium (VI)
6. PAHs
7. Anilines
8. Mixtures
9. Emerging chemicals

2nd prioritisation round 2018:

10. Acrylamide
11. Aprotic solvents
12. Arsenic
13. Diisocyanates
14. Lead
15. Mercury
16. Mycotoxines
17. Pesticides
18. UV-filters

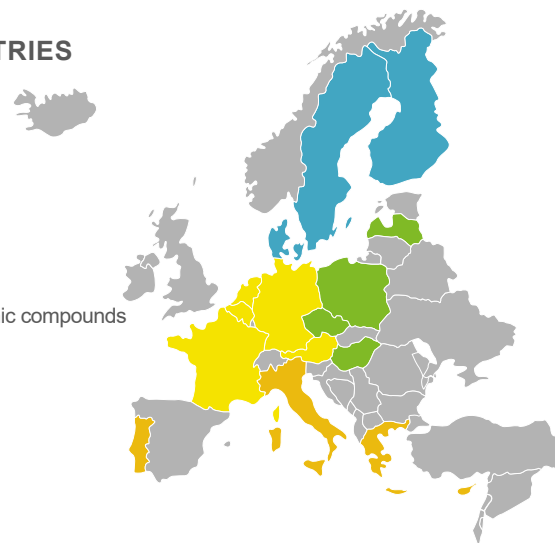
3rd prioritisation round 2020-2021:

Identify priorities for research under a future European human biomonitoring initiative post 2021

The list can be consulted in D4.10

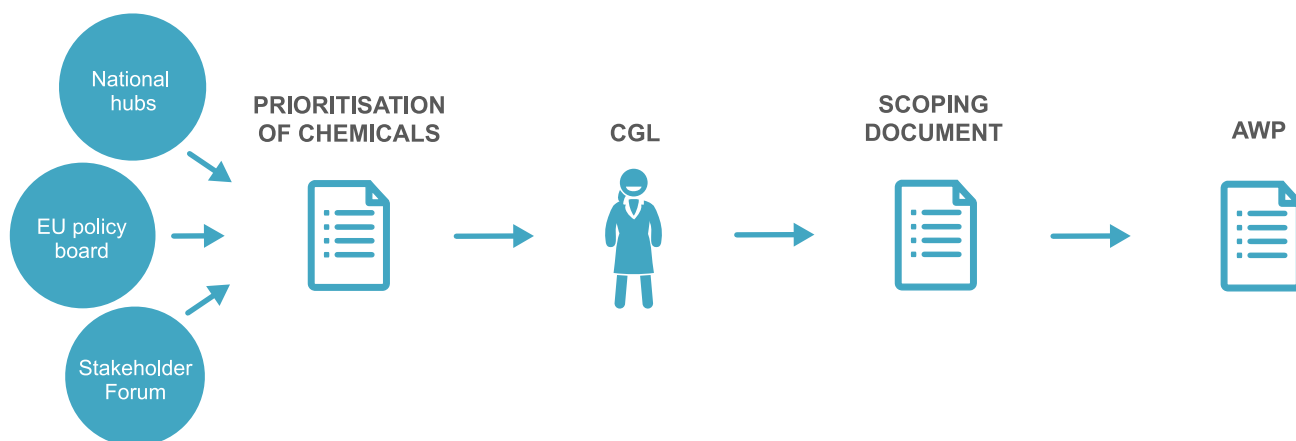
COMBINING CHEMICAL EXPERTISE FROM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

 SWEDEN Acrylamide	 FRANCE Bisphenols	 PORTUGAL Mycotoxins
 FINLAND Anilines Diisocyanates	 AUSTRIA PFAS	 ITALY Cadmium
 DENMARK Pesticides	 POLAND Arsenic	 GREECE PAH
 THE NETHERLANDS Mixtures	 CZECH REPUBLIC Flame retardants	 CYPRUS Mercury & its organic compounds
 BELGIUM Emerging chemicals	 HUNGARY Lead & its organic compounds	 SLOVENIA Chromium VI
 GERMANY Phthalates & DINCH	 LATVIA Aprotic solvents	 ISRAEL UV-Filters



- 18 Chemical Substance Group Leaders (CGL's) from 18 different countries are involved
- GGL's from all 4 geographical areas i.e. **North, East, South, West**
- Both **small** and **larger** countries contribute with their chemical expertise

METHODOLOGY



¹ National Hubs, EU Policy Board and Stakeholder Forum are invited to nominate priority chemicals and to provide strategic input.

² The chemical group leader (CGL) collects background information and relevant policy questions on these prioritised substances and outlines research activities under HBM4EU.

³ This information is blended in the scoping documents.

⁴ Identified research needs are adopted into the Annual Work Plan (AWP).