Non-testing methods for Dietary Risk Assessment of Plant Protection Products and their Residues

The Guidance on the establishment of the residue definition for dietary risk assessment adopted by EFSA in 2016 describes a stepwise approach based on toxicological, metabolism and non-testing data ((Q)SAR, read-across and TTC) to:

- conclude for which of the residues of a pesticide on food and feed commodities a hazard identification and characterisation is needed;
- perform such a hazard identification and characterisation;

The usefulness of *in silico* methods as an alternative to testing chemical toxicity in animals has been recognised both by industry and regulators worldwide.

The scientists at ToxNavigation have more than 25 years of experience in *in silico* modelling to predict the effects of chemicals on humans and in the environment and can generate reliable safety data *in silico* by combining results from (Q)SAR models, chemical categories, grouping and read-across.

Genotoxicity profiling

Grouping of metabolites

(Q)SAR and read-across

Assessment of general toxicity

Grouping of metabolites

EXPERIENCE

- 25 years of experience with *in silico* modelling
- Multiple relevant models are used to increase confidence in the derived toxicity estimates
- Expert selection of tools and methods in agreement with the official guidelines
- *In silico* results complementary to *in vitro* results

COST EFFECTIVE & FLEXIBLE

- Free feasibility study
- *In silico* methods - lower cost compared to *in vitro* methods
- Rapid access to several free and commercial tools
- Service tailored to your needs (e.g. internal decision making or safety evaluation)

DELIVERY & CUSTOMER SUPPORT

- Feasibility study typically delivered in two days
- Study report typically delivered within two weeks
- 24 hour reactivity to client questions

TOX NAVIGATION

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