

# **Evaluation of Time-Dependent** (Aged) Sorption Studies

lan Hardy Battelle UK Ltd.

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#### Outline

- Overview of draft guidance
- Evaluation of studies and main findings
- Recommendations for adaptation of the draft guidance

- The UK Chemicals Regulatory Directorate (CRD) commissioned a DEFRA R&D project (PS2235) to develop a guidance document for the conduct and evaluation of aged sorption studies
- These are also known as time-dependent sorption (TDS) studies
- Joint project between FERA (UK) and Alterra (NL)
- Sabine Beulke, Wendy van Beinum, Jos Boesten and Mechteld ter Horst

• The draft guidance was presented at a workshop in York in April 2010:

**'Proposed guidance on how aged sorption** studies for pesticides should be conducted, analysed and used in regulatory assessments'

- <u>http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/applicant\_advice.asp?i</u>
   <u>d=2940</u>
- The guidance document was always envisaged to help regulators and applicants in the whole European regulatory context and not to be Member State specific

• The guidance document is based on the standard two-site model:



- This is the approach implemented in the FOCUS models – PEARL, PELMO, PRZM and MACRO 5
- Key parameters are DT<sub>50eq</sub>, K<sub>om,eq</sub>, f<sub>NE</sub> and k<sub>des</sub>

- The draft guidance document gives an excellent overview and description of the PEARLNEQ (with PEST) and ModelMaker 4.0 evaluation tools
- Detailed model control/parameter settings are given for both tools
- Clear guidance is given for the selection of starting parameters, parameter ranges, data weighting and statistical evaluations for parameter robustness

- Key recommendations:
  - Five parameters,  $M_{ini},\,K_{om,eq},\,DT_{50eq},\,k_{des}$  and  $f_{NE}$  optimised
  - Soil-specific 1/n value from batch OECD106  $K_{oc}$  study to be used (ideally on the same batch of soil)
  - Four combinations of  $f_{\text{NE}}$  and  $k_{\text{des}}$  to be used as starting values
  - A fifth evaluation to be conducted with aged-sorption switched off, i.e. equilibrium sorption;  $f_{NE}$  and  $k_{des} = 0$
  - Data weighting: inverse measured to ensure equal weighting between Mass and Liquid phases
  - The first time point to be included in the evaluations is between 48 and 72 hours (i.e. time 0 and 1 day not included in optimisations)

- Goodness of fit and parameter acceptance criteria to be evaluated:
  - Assessment of the visual fit ( $M_{tot}$ ,  $C_L$  and apparent  $K_d$ )
  - $-A \chi^2$ -test to assess and compare the goodness of fit
  - Relative Standard Error (RSE) < 0.25

$$RSE = \frac{95\% \ Confidence \ Interval}{4\nu}$$

- Fitted  $K_{om,eq}$  within ± 20% of batch  $K_{om}$
- Fitted  $M_{ini}$  within ± 15% of measured initial amount
- $-0.001 < f_{NE} < 10$
- $-0.00001 < k_{des} < 0.5$

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# **Evaluation of studies**

- At the workshop in April 2010, it was agreed by the delegates that it would be useful to test the draft guidance against a wider range of available studies
- Following the workshop, ECPA set up a project with Battelle to collate and evaluate the available aged sorption studies against the draft guidance document

# **Evaluation of studies**

- The initial plans were for a 'few' studies to be evaluated, but it turned into 46
- An initial sift, found 16 studies not to be suitable for a variety of reasons (too few time points, wrong study design, insufficient data etc.)
- 30 studies were taken forward for evaluation (total of 134 individual datasets to evaluate, with 127 final sets of results)

• I don't have time to go through all of the results, but here are a few findings/recommendations....



#### **Evaluation of studies - findings**

Visual and X<sup>2</sup>-test assessment between Eq and NEq fits



# **Evaluation of studies - findings**

- RSE evaluation of parameter estimates (<0.25)
- RSE values for M<sub>ini</sub> and DT<sub>50eq</sub> are generally well below 0.25 (only 2/127 and 10/127 'failures')
- K<sub>om,eq</sub> 56/127 RSE failures
- f<sub>NE</sub> 80/127 RSE failures
- k<sub>des</sub> 83/127 RSE failures



 These result in very few datasets being 'robust' even when significant aging is clearly taking place (evidence from apparent K<sub>d</sub> plots)



#### **Evaluation of studies - findings**

Soil D		95% CI		
ECPA16	Estimated	Lower	Upper	RSE
$M_{ini}$ (µg)	70.00	67.83	72.18	0.02
K <sub>om,eq</sub> (L/kg)	130.93	118.18	143.69	0.05
f <sub>NE</sub> (-)	0.57	0.37	0.76	0.18
$k_{des}$ (1/d)	0.0114	0.0044	0.0184	0.31
$DT_{50eq}(d)$	124.9	111.1	138.6	0.06



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- Exclusion of t0 and t1 requires further investigation

   propose to exclude t0 and t1 for the initial fit, but
   allow inclusion as refinement (can improve
   parameter robustness)
- Propose to include a goodness of fit comparator (e.g. X<sup>2</sup>-test) on apparent K<sub>d</sub> fits (delete for the total mass and liquid concentration)
- Re-evaluation of RSE criteria for  $K_{om,eq}$ ,  $f_{NE}$  and  $k_{des}$ - propose 0.5 (0.25 to remain for  $DT_{50eq}$  and  $M_{ini}$ )

- The impact of relaxing the RSE for f<sub>NE</sub> and k<sub>des</sub> have been evaluated with some Monte-Carlo simulations
- 4 x 100 datasets created (from ECPA12)
- Median PECgw values from all 400 (398) datasets and those with RSE<0.25</li>
   all parameter sets, RSE<1</li>
   only parameter sets with RSE<0.25</li>

#### Conclusion:

 No significant difference in calculated PECgw between datasets with RSE<0.25 and RSE<1</li>



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- Evaluations where  $K_{om,eq}$  does not agree with batch  $K_{om}$  require further investigation (± 20%) - propose to use the lower of  $K_{om,eq}$  and  $K_{om,batch}$  for the exposure assessment
- Batch sorption study with same soil needed

   propose to use average 1/n for existing studies where specific data is not available (appears to have no significant impact on final PECgw evaluations)
- Where M<sub>ini</sub> does not agree with measured mass
   propose to exclude ± 15% criterion as it is the long-term behaviour that is important

• Propose to allow options for refinements where parameter estimates are not robust, but clear aging is taking place (identified by the apparent K<sub>d</sub> fits) e.g. fixing of parameters or use of FOCUS gw2 defaults (k<sub>des</sub> 0.01 1/d and f<sub>NE</sub>  $0.3 \equiv 10^{\text{th}}$  percentiles)



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- The draft guidance document recommends PEC<sub>gw</sub> to be derived as the arithmetic mean of PEC<sub>gw</sub> calculated with individual TDS parameter sets
   propose to be consistent with FOCUS principles and to use the arithmetic/geometric mean input parameters in a single run
- See the poster for more details: 'Using non-equilibrium sorption parameters for the prediction of environmental concentrations in groundwater for regulatory purpose'

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- The results of the evaluations have been presented to CRD and FERA
- Consideration of the recommendations by FERA is ongoing
- When finalised, the detailed evaluation report will be available from ECPA on request

# Thank you for your attention

# Any questions ?