Template for symposia abstracts submission

(For review by the conference International Scientific Advisory Committee)

Please use Arial in 8 pt. Type the summary (**400 words max.** without tables/graphs).

Requirements for symposium organisers:

1. Please provide an updated title and short paragraph outlining the symposium topic: a synopsis of what will be presented and discussed in the symposium.
2. Please send all symposium abstracts using this template. Abstracts should not only be well written, but should also provide **substantial information** (what was done [e.g. which documents were reviewed, what study was undergone]; which are the key results or conclusions) and not only general ideas or narrative comments.
3. Send the abstract(s) to vanhemmen@chemie.tno.nl, ultimately February 26, 2006.

Symposia Number	Do not complete - For administrative use only
Symposia Title	Exposure Scenario development and exposure assessment in the context of the REACH legislation
Symposia Organiser(s)	Chris Money, Theo Vermeire and Joop J. van Hemmen
Presentation Title and number	Identifying Important Factors Influencing Children's Exposures to Pesticides
Presentation author & affiliation	Peter Egeghy[1], Elaine Cohen Hubal[2], Nicolle Tulvev[1], Dan Stout[1], Marsha Morgan[1], Lisa Melnyk[1], Roy Fortmann[1], Linda Sheldon[1] [1] National Exposure Research Laboratory, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, USA [2]National Center for Computational Toxicology, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, USA

Presentation abstract	Insufficient data on children's exposures and activities make it difficult to adequately assess multimedia exposures to environmental contaminants. As a result, regulators must rely upon a series of default assumptions and exposure factors when conducting risk assessments. The NERL Children's Pesticide Exposure Research Program has supported numerous laboratory and field studies to reduce uncertainty in the assumptions and exposure estimates with the goal of ensuring that chemicals are regulated appropriately to protect children's health. These studies have aimed to identify pesticide use patterns, to measure pesticide concentrations in homes and day care centers, to describe spatial and temporal distributions of pesticide concentrations, to evaluate approaches for estimating dermal and non-dietary exposure, and to characterize activity patterns of young children. We have assembled the data from these studies to identify the specific pesticides, exposure pathways, and activities that represent the highest exposure to children and to evaluate the factors that influence these exposures. Comparisons of results across multiple studies have revealed consistencies and trends that were not apparent from the individual studies, and the results are being published in a forthcoming EPA Report. Among the highlights, we present evidence that inhalation exposures are strongly influenced by the physiochemical properties of the compounds, that a lack of standardization in surface measurement techniques may sharply bias results, that indirect ingestion is a far greater concern for the pyrethroids than for the organophosphates, and that urinary metabolite concentrations reflect the gross pesticide usage level of a region. We expect the results of these analyses to be useful to the EPA Program Offices in moving risk assessment and risk management into the future by replacing default assumptions with high-quality, real-world data. Fewer default assumptions will lead to more accurate assessments of exposure and of risk and will bolster ensuing risk reducing actions. The findings are also relevant for the wider process in which consumer risks to chemicals are evaluated and the confidence that can consequently be described around any exposure scenario. *Although this work was reviewed by EPA and approved for publication, it may not necessarily reflect official Agency policy.*