

SETAC Europe 2025

"Innovation for Tomorrow: Progress in Safe and Sustainable Concepts"

Session: 3.03.C - Measuring, Modelling and Monitoring the Environmental Behaviour and Exposure of Pesticides

May, 2025

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Introduction

- The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) released a scientific opinion "addressing the state of the science on risk assessment of plant protection products for in-soil organisms" in which spray-drift and runoff are identified as potential exposure routes of off-field soil organisms
- 'off-field' refers to areas outside the agricultural field boundaries
- EFSA outlined a first approach to estimate off-field soil exposure, designed closely to the FOCUS surface water model approach

The conservative nature of the approach and the **necessity for model** and scenario development, is indicated in EFSA

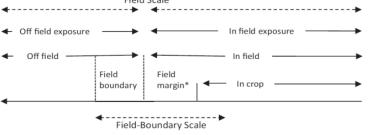














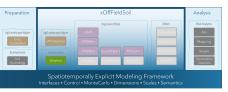
Study Goals - xOffFieldSoil

Develop (open source)

- 1. a model approach to appropriately combine off-field soil exposure due to runoff & drift,
- 2. **scenarios** based on real-world conditions
- 3. a case study to gain insights into off-field soil exposure and risk, including mitigation

to

- inform the scientific discussion on design of off-field soil exposure,
 effect and risk characterization approaches in a tiered RA scheme
- support the development of Assessment Endpoints,
 e.g., spatiotemporal percentiles of off-field exposure
- identify effective risk mitigation options









A spatiotemporally explicit modeling approach for more realistic exposure and risk assessment of off-field soil organisms

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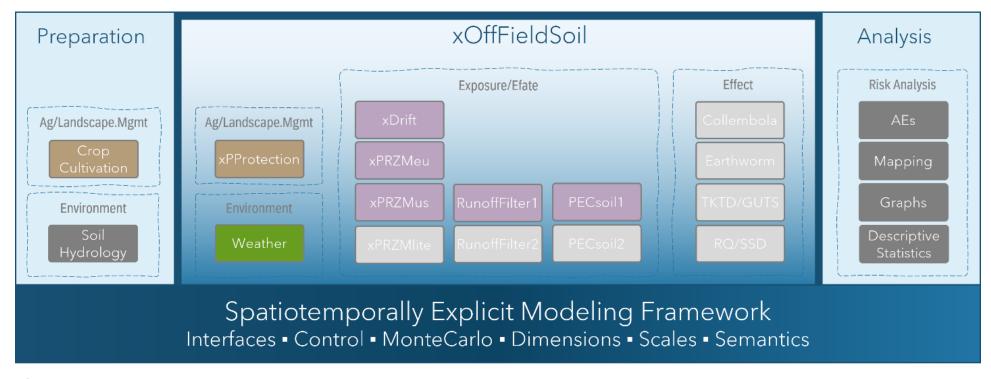
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xOffFieldSoil Model

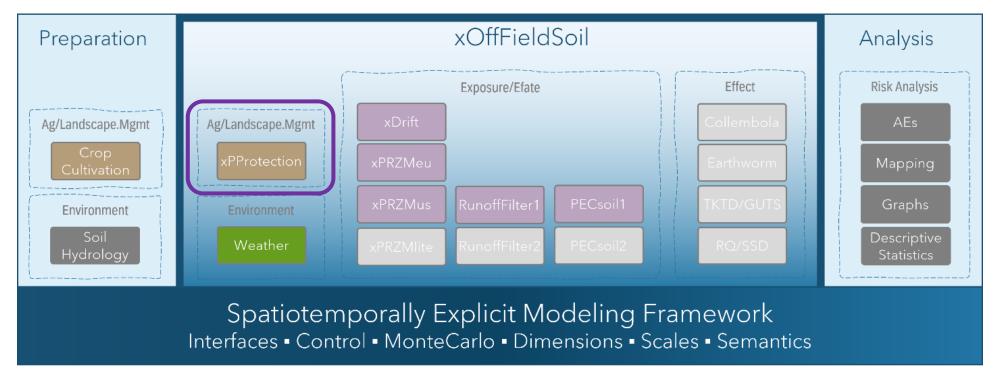


Derived from the xLandscape Framework, a modular toolbox to

- build landscape models, for spatiotemporally explicit simulations
- enable the integration of existing models (e.g., PRZM, xDrift) as components
- build endpoints that link to the attributes, risk dimensions and scales in Specific Protection Goals



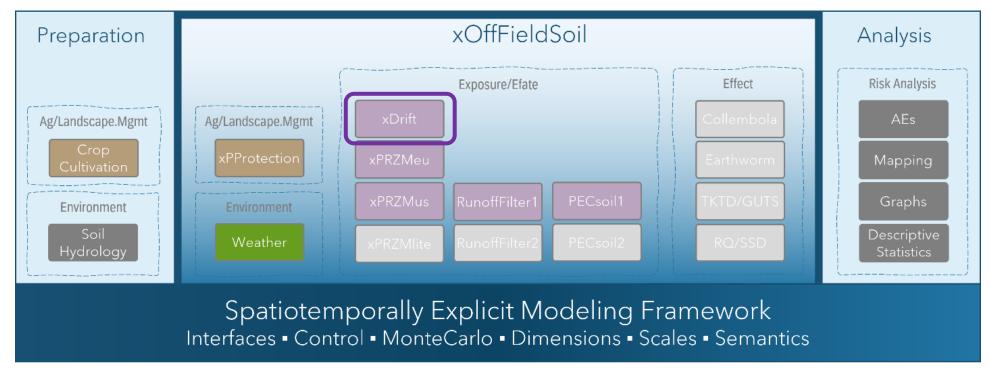
xOffFieldSoil Components – Plant Protection Product Use



- xPProtection simulates the variability of applications of a single PPP to a single crop type
- A **simplified version** of the *CropProtection* component (open source) → Poster Monday 204
- Applications are defined by use rates, application time windows and using probability distribution functions (PDF)



xOffFieldSoil Components – Spray-Drift Deposition

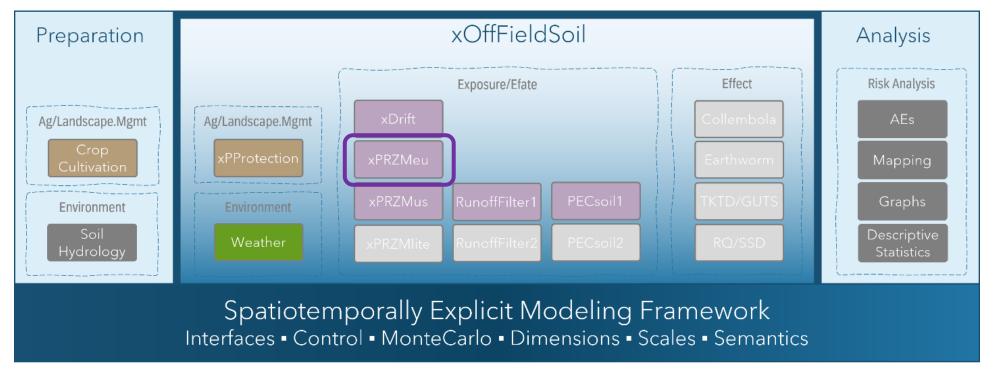


- xSprayDrift simulates the variability of spray-drift depositions along the field edge
 as observed in drift trials (Rautmann 2001)
- Published and open source:





xOffFieldSoil Components – Runoff

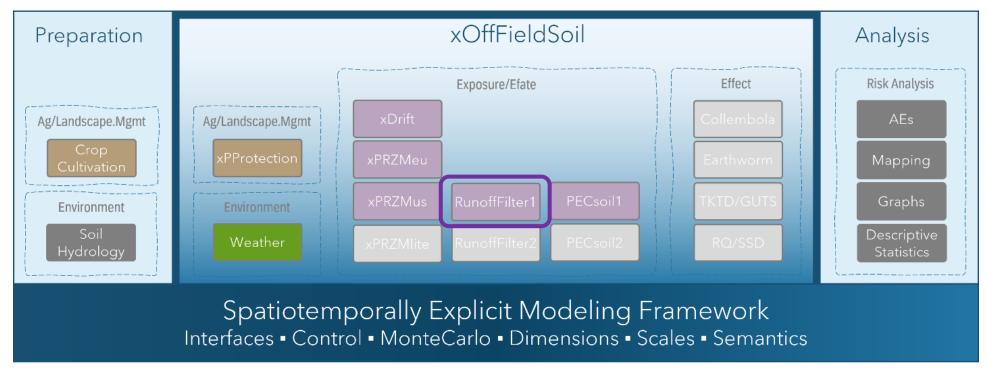


- Due to **regulatory context**, **initially** the **FOCUSsw** model **PRZM** was used. Parameterization: PPP application, efate of the substance, soil and weather data input, utilizing local env. conditions
- Three sub-processes: soil surface hydrology, runoff on fields, runoff filtering in off-field

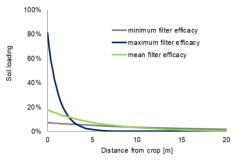


alternative runoff models are in a testing phase

xOffFieldSoil Components – Runoff Filtering

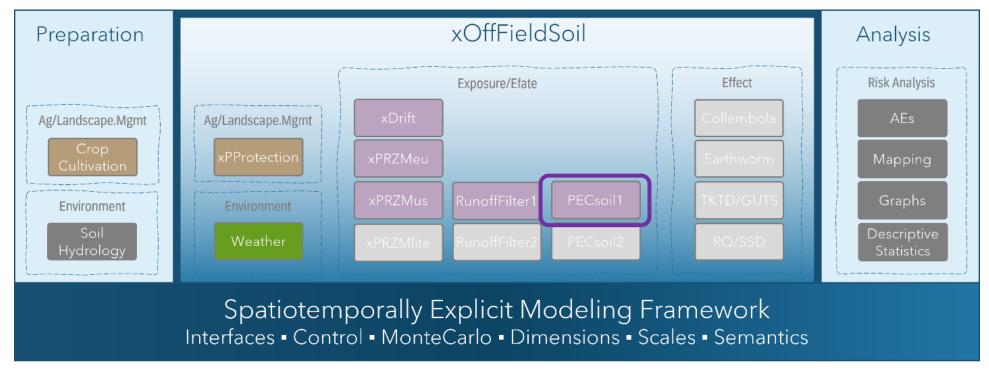


- Runoff filtering causes local runoff exposure. Two alternative components:
 - i. Filter function, based on FOCUS (2007) filter efficacy values for pesticides
 - ii. VFSMOD (Vegetative Filter Strip Modeling System) (https://abe.ufl.edu/faculty/carpena/vfsmod/index.shtml)





xOffFieldSoil Components – Soil Concentrations



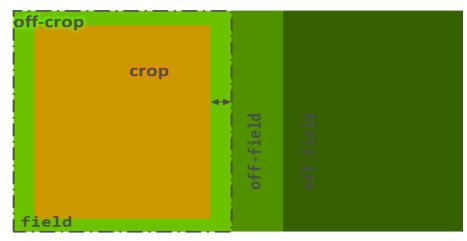
- Initially, a simple PECsoil component calculates exposure of soil dwelling organisms (PECsoil) from the combined spray-drift and runoff deposited mass (assuming a soil depth of 5 cm and a dry bulk density of 1.5 kg/L, and first-order degradation)
- Alternative PECsoil components using PRZM and PEARL are currently in a testing phase



Scenarios

Schematic Scenarios (edge-of-field)

- Single field and an off-field area (parameterized as a small strip or patch)
- Simplicity → important to understand and verify complex system behavior



Schematic scenario (100m x 100m)

Landscape Scenarios

 Realistic variability of land use, landscape structure, environmental and agricultural conditions

Risk mitigation effectiveness

Reality

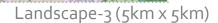
Address

population, community

and biodiversity

attributes, of

Specific Protection Goals





Landscape-1&2 (2km x 2km)

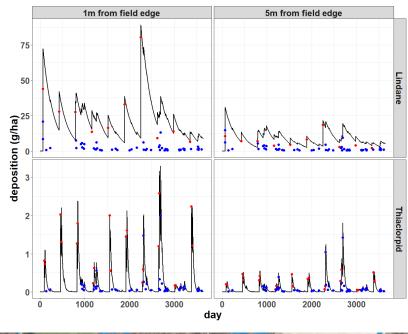
Variability of Exposure in Space and Time

Case study: Lindane and Thiacloprid (of different DT50, Koc)

- Variability: application, wind direction, drift deposition, precipitation
- **PECsoil for grid cells** of $\mathbf{1}$ \mathbf{m}^2 (x) with a $\mathbf{1}$ -day time step (t)
- Mitigation options: in-crop-buffer, in-field-margin, drift reduction





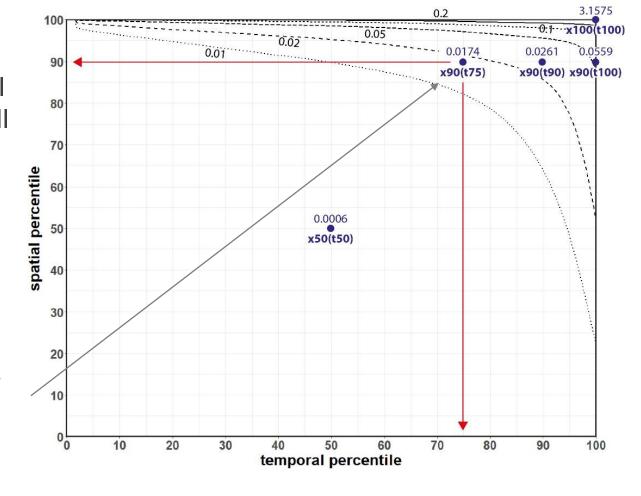




Develop Risk Endpoints from Spatiotemporal Variability

Stepwise calculation of percentiles along the temporal and spatial dimensions:

- A temporal percentile is calculated over the full simulation period for each local off-field grid cell (1 m²). E.g., PECsoil(x(t75)) represents the spatial distribution of the 75th %ile PECsoil over time
- 2. A **spatial percentile** is calculated from these single values across 1 m² grid cells
- A PECsoil(x9o(t75)) represents the 9oth spatial percentile of the local 75th %iles over time. E.g., in 75% of time, 90% of off-field soil grids will have an exposure <0.0174 mg/kg





Conclusions & Outlook

- Initial approach to assess exposure/risk of off-field soil organisms due to spray-drift and runoff
 - Flexible and able to operate at any desired spatial and temporal resolution
 - Adaptable to use alternative exposure models and analysis routines
 - Risk mitigation options can be utilized
 - Scalable to run local and large real-world scenarios
- Spatiotemporally explicit raw output transparently aggregated into exposure values to build meaningful Assessment Endpoints for regulatory Risk Assessment

Outlook

- Discussion in the regulatory scientific community
- Employ alternative exposure models. Integrate soil organism effect models (e.g., earth worm)



THANK YOU

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xOffFieldSoil has been published on GitHub: https://github.com/xlandscape/xOffFieldSoilRisk

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