

S1 Algorithms

In this appendix, the following notation is used:

$N_{\text{population}}$: number of individuals in population model (10,000 in this study);
 $N_{\text{subgroups}}$: number of individuals in each population subgroup (5,000 in this study);
 N_{unc} : number of uncertainty iterations (1,000 and 500 for the population model and the subgroups model, respectively);
ML: men of low body weight;
MM: men of medium body weight;
MH: men of high body weight;
WL: women of low body weight;
WM: women of medium body weight;
WH: women of high body weight.

Algorithm 1 Population exposure simulation

```
for each individual  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{population}}\}$  do
  generate a r.v.  $s_i$  for the sex of individual  $i$ 
  generate a r.v.  $a_i$  for the age of individual  $i$ 
  estimate the weight  $w_i$  of individual  $i$ 
  assign individual  $i$  to a weight class  $c$ 
  generate a r.v.  $B_i$  for the barbecuing scenario of individual  $i$ 
  for each event  $b \in \{1, \dots, B_i\}$  do
    generate a r.v.  $t_{ib}$  for the total meat consumption, given the class  $c$  of the individual  $i$ 
    generate a r.v.  $K_{ib}$  for the total number of consumed meat types
    for each meat type  $k \in \{1, \dots, K_{ib}\}$  do
      generate a r.v.  $m_{ibk}$  for the consumed meat type  $k$ 
      generate a r.v.  $v_{ibk}$  for the fractions of consumed meat type  $m_{ibk}$ 
      calculate the ammount  $x_{ibk}$  of consumed meat type  $m_{ibk}$ , i.e.  $x_{ibk} = t_{ib} \cdot v_{ibk}$ 
      generate a r.v.  $c_{ibk}$  for the BaP concentration in the consumed meat type  $m_{ibk}$ 
    end for
  end for
  calculate the BaP exposure  $y_i$ , i.e.  $y_i = \frac{1}{w_i} \sum_{b=1}^{B_i} \sum_{k=1}^{K_{ib}} x_{ibk} \cdot c_{ibk}$ 
end for
```

Algorithm 2 Population cancer risk simulation

for each individual $i \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{population}}\}$ **do**

 generate a uniform r.v. U_i

end for

for each event $n \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{unc}}\}$ **do**

 generate a r.v. $AP^{(n)}$

 calculate $CF_{\text{inter,allometric}}^{(n)}$

 generate a r.v. $CF_{\text{inter,TKTD}}^{(n)}$

 generate a r.v. $GSD_{CF_{\text{intra}}}^{(n)}$

 generate a bivariate r.v. $(b^{(n)}, c^{(n)})$

for each individual $i \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{population}}\}$ **do**

 calculate $CF_{\text{intra},i}^{(n)}$ using the inverse transformation method, i.e.

$$CF_{\text{intra},i}^{(n)} = \exp \left(\ln(GM_{CF_{\text{intra}}}) + \ln(GSD_{CF_{\text{intra}}}) \cdot \sqrt{21/GSD_{CF_{\text{intra}}}^{(n)}} \cdot \Phi^{-1}(U_i) \right)$$

 calculate the animal exposure $\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}$, i.e.

$$\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)} = y_i \cdot CF_{\text{intra},i}^{(n)} \cdot CF_{\text{inter,allometric}}^{(n)} \cdot CF_{\text{inter,TKTD}}^{(n)}$$

 calculate the extra lifetime risk $ER_{\text{BaP},i}^{(n)}$, i.e.

$$ER_{\text{BaP},i}^{(n)} = 1 - \exp \left(\left(\frac{\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}}{b} \right) - c \left(\frac{\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}}{b} \right)^2 \right)$$

end for

end for

Algorithm 3 Subgroup exposure simulation

```
for each class  $c \in \{\text{ML,MM,MH,WL,WM,WH}\}$  do
  for each individual  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{subgroups}}\}$  do
    for each event  $b \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{bbq}}\}$  do
      generate a r.v.  $t_{ib}(c)$  for the total meat consumption
      generate a r.v.  $K_{ib}(c)$  for the total number of consumed meat types
      for each meat type  $k \in \{1, \dots, K_{ib}(c)\}$  do
        generate a r.v.  $m_{ibk}(c)$  for the consumed meat type
        generate a r.v.  $v_{ibk}(c)$  for the fractions of consumed meat type  $m_{ibk}(c)$ 
        calculate the ammount  $x_{ibk}(c)$  of consumed meat type  $m_{ibk}(c)$ , i.e.  $x_{ibk}(c) = t_{ib}(c) \cdot v_{ibk}(c)$ 
        generate a r.v.  $c_{ibk}(c)$  for the BaP concentration in the consumed meat type  $m_{ibk}(c)$ 
      end for
      calculate the BaP intake  $y_{ib}(c)$ , i.e.  $y_{ib}(c) = \sum_{k=1}^{K_{ib}(c)} x_{ibk}(c) \cdot c_{ibk}(c)$  at event  $b$ 
    end for
    for each event  $B_i(c) \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{bbq}}\}$  do
      calculate the BaP exposure  $y_i(c, B)$ , i.e.  $y_i(c, B) = \frac{1}{w(c)} \sum_{b=1}^{B_i(c)} y_{ib}(c)$ , where  $w(c)$  is the
      median bodyweight of class  $c$ 
    end for
  end for
end for
```

Algorithm 4 Subgroup cancer risk simulation

for each class $c \in \{\text{ML,MM,MH,WL,WM,WH}\}$ **do**

for each individual $i \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{subgroups}}\}$ **do**

 generate a uniform r.v. $U_i(c)$

end for

end for

for each event $n \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{unc}}\}$ **do**

 generate a r.v. $\text{AP}^{(n)}$

 generate a r.v. $\text{CF}_{\text{inter,TKTD}}^{(n)}$

 generate a r.v. $\text{GSD}_{\text{CF}_{\text{intra}}}^{(n)}$

 generate a bivariate r.v. (b^n, c^n)

for each class $c \in \{\text{ML,MM,MH,WL,WM,WH}\}$ **do**

 calculate $\text{CF}_{\text{inter,allometric}}^{(n)}(c)$

for each individual $i \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{subgroups}}\}$ **do**

 calculate $\text{CF}_{\text{intra},i}^{(n)}(c)$ using the inverse transformation method, i.e.

$$\text{CF}_{\text{intra},i}^{(n)}(c) = \exp \left(\ln(\text{GM}_{\text{CF}_{\text{intra}}}) + \ln(\text{GSD}_{\text{CF}_{\text{intra}}}) \cdot \sqrt{21/\text{GSD}_{\text{CF}_{\text{intra}}}^{(n)}} \cdot \Phi^{-1}(U_i(c)) \right)$$

for each event $B \in \{1, \dots, N_{\text{bbq}}\}$ **do**

 calculate the animal exposure $\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}(c, B)$, i.e.

$$\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}(c, B) = y_i(c, B) \cdot \text{CF}_{\text{intra},i}^{(n)}(c) \cdot \text{CF}_{\text{inter,allometric}}^{(n)}(c) \cdot \text{CF}_{\text{inter,TKTD}}^{(n)}$$

 calculate the extra lifetime risk $\text{ER}_{\text{BaP},i}^{(n)}(c, B)$, i.e.

$$\text{ER}_{\text{BaP},i}^{(n)}(c, B) = 1 - \exp \left(\left(\frac{\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}(c, B)}{b} \right) - c \left(\frac{\exp_{\text{animal},i}^{(n)}(c, B)}{b} \right)^2 \right)$$

end for

end for

end for

end for
