Highlights

1. Dietary exposure to PCDD/Fs+DL-PCBs was assessed in different air quality and geographical area.

2. Large geographical differences in dietary exposure in different age groups and pattern of contribution of food groups

3. A slightly decreasing trend in the levels of PCDD/Fs+DL-PCBs was observed

4. The contribution of total $\text{TEQ}_{\text{PCDD/F+PCB}}$ from cereal grains could not be neglected from area with high air dioxin levels.