

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 TEQ_{PCDD/F+PCB} from cereal grains could not be neglected from area with high air dioxin levels.