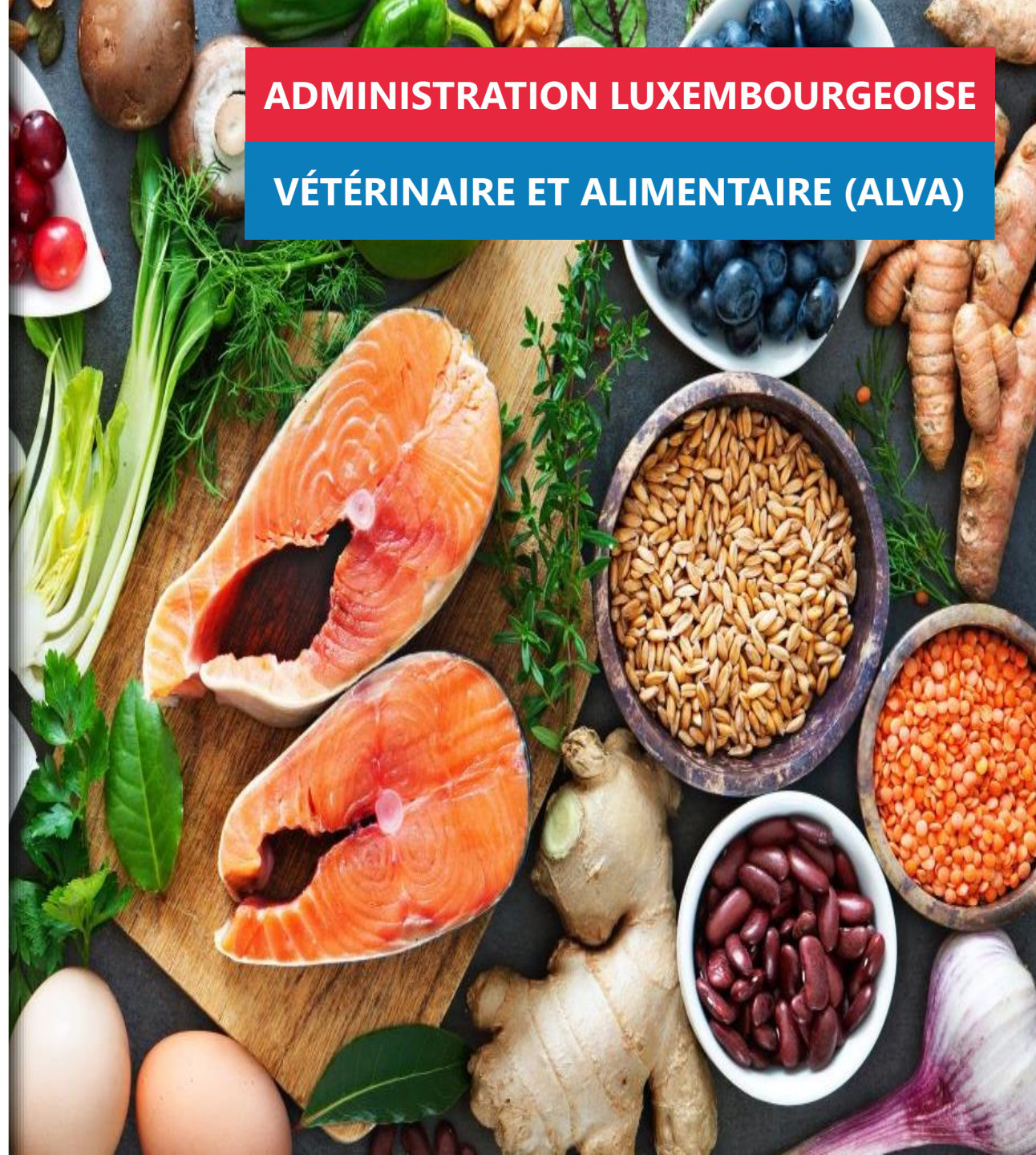


PFAS

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYLATED SUBSTANCES

A MARKET REVIEW

LUC SCHULER, PH.D.



ADMINISTRATION LUXEMBOURGEOISE

VÉTÉRINAIRE ET ALIMENTAIRE (ALVA)



PFAS

Forever Chemicals

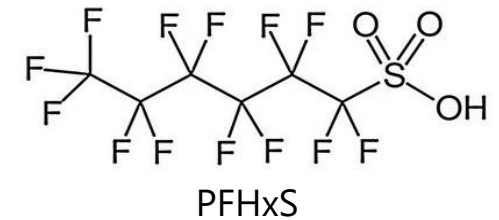
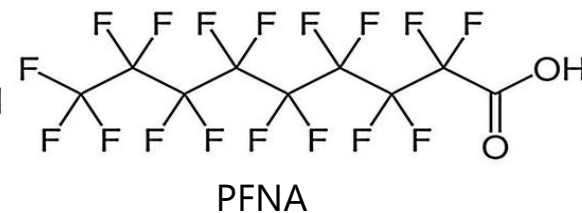
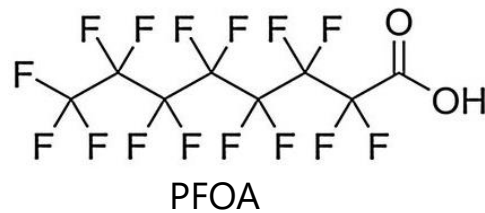
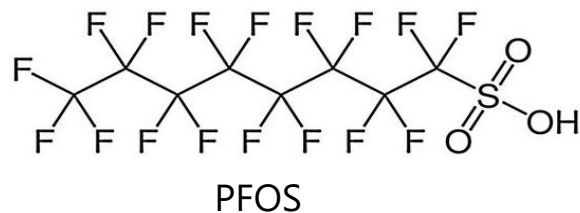


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Per- and polyfluoroalkylated substances

- A very large class of synthetic chemicals in use since the 1930s.
- Chains of carbon (C) atoms surrounded by fluorine (F) atoms, with different terminal ends.
- Thousands of different variations exist in commerce.
- Widely used in industrial processes and in consumer products.
- Mobile via air, water, soil.
- One of the strongest bonds in chemistry, leads to environmental persistence.



PFAS

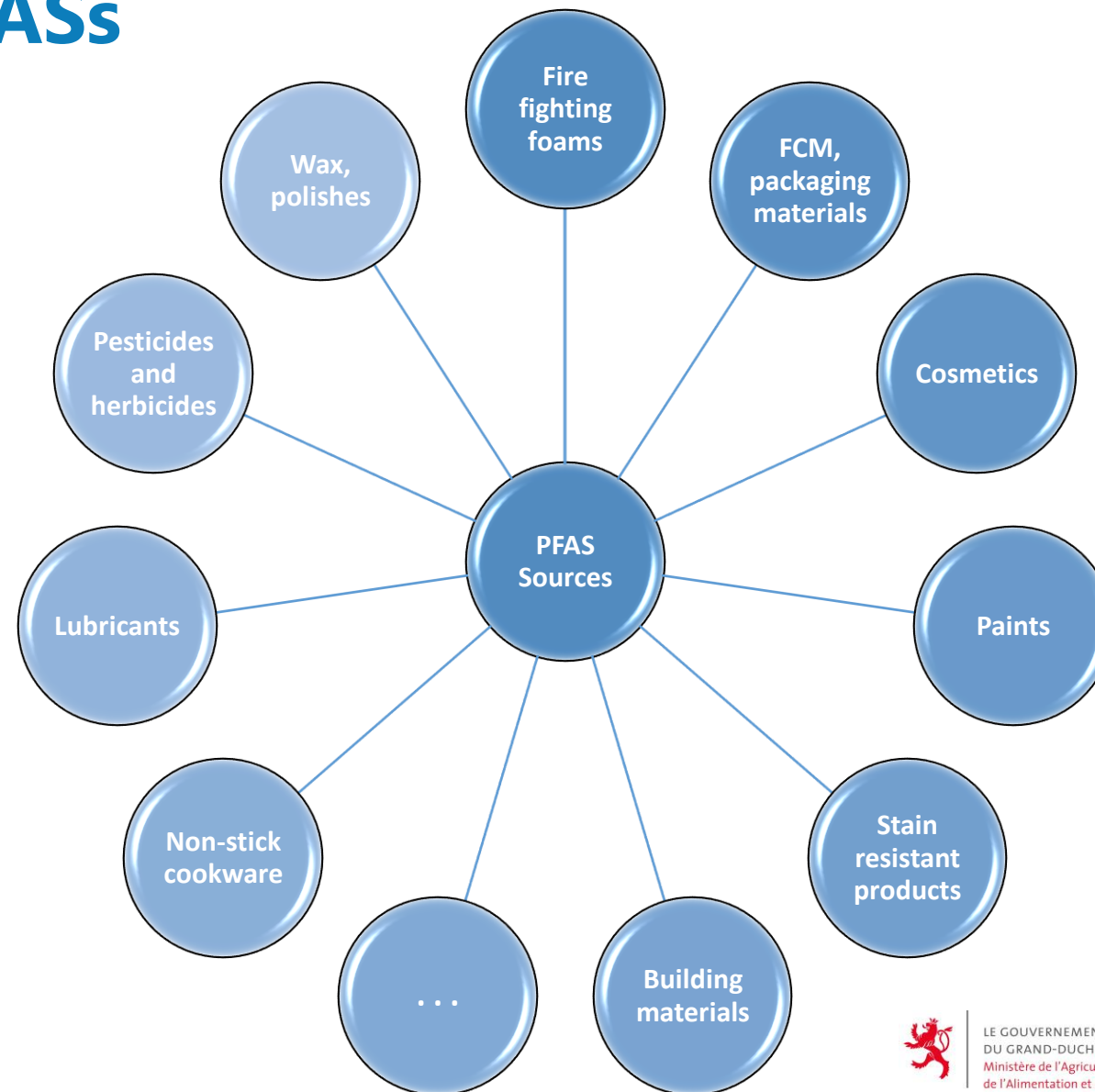
Products that contain PFASs



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Products that contain PFASs



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polytetrafluoroethylene>



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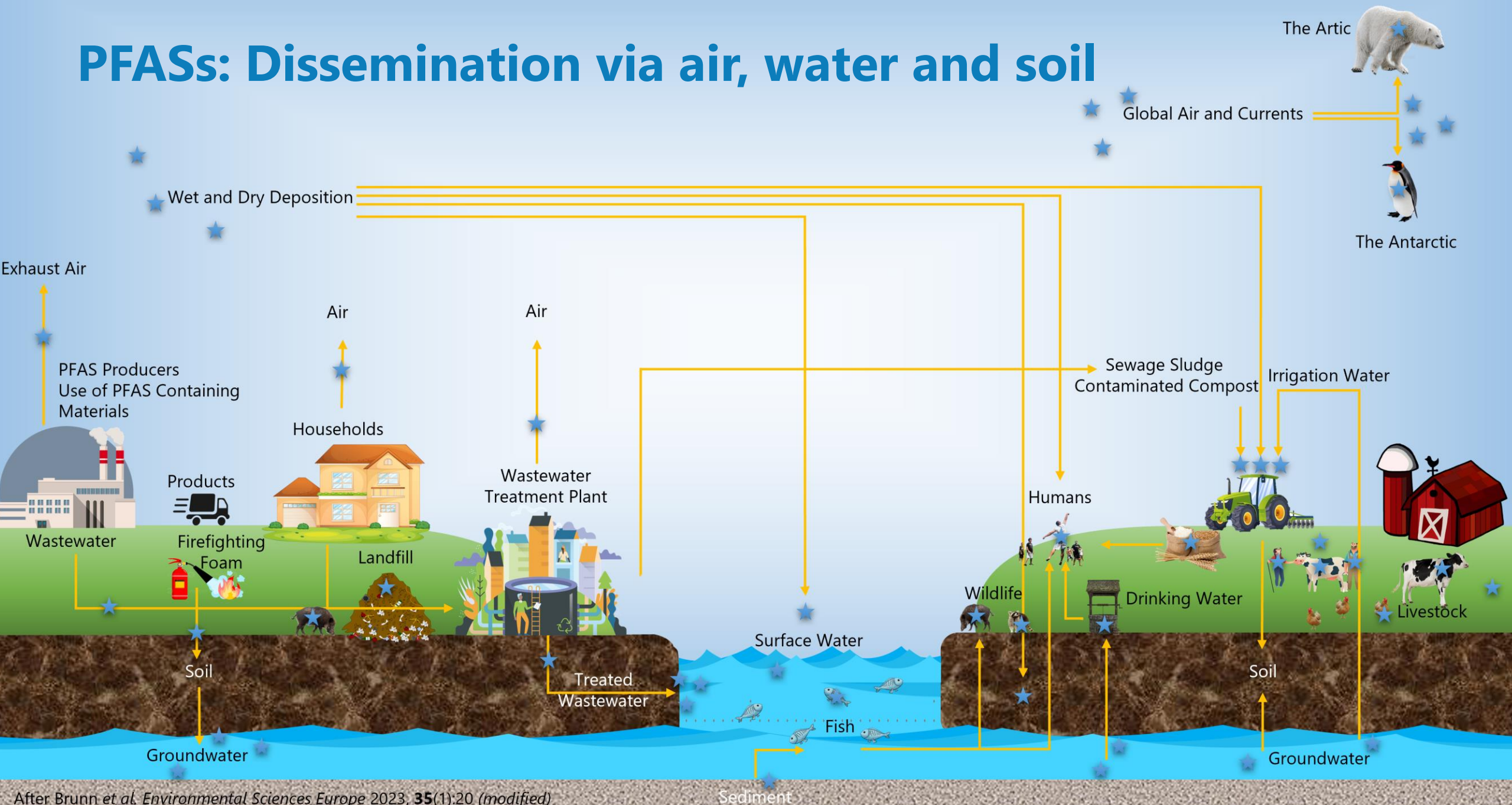
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PFAS Fate and Transport

Dissemination via air, water and soil



PFASs: Dissemination via air, water and soil



PFAS

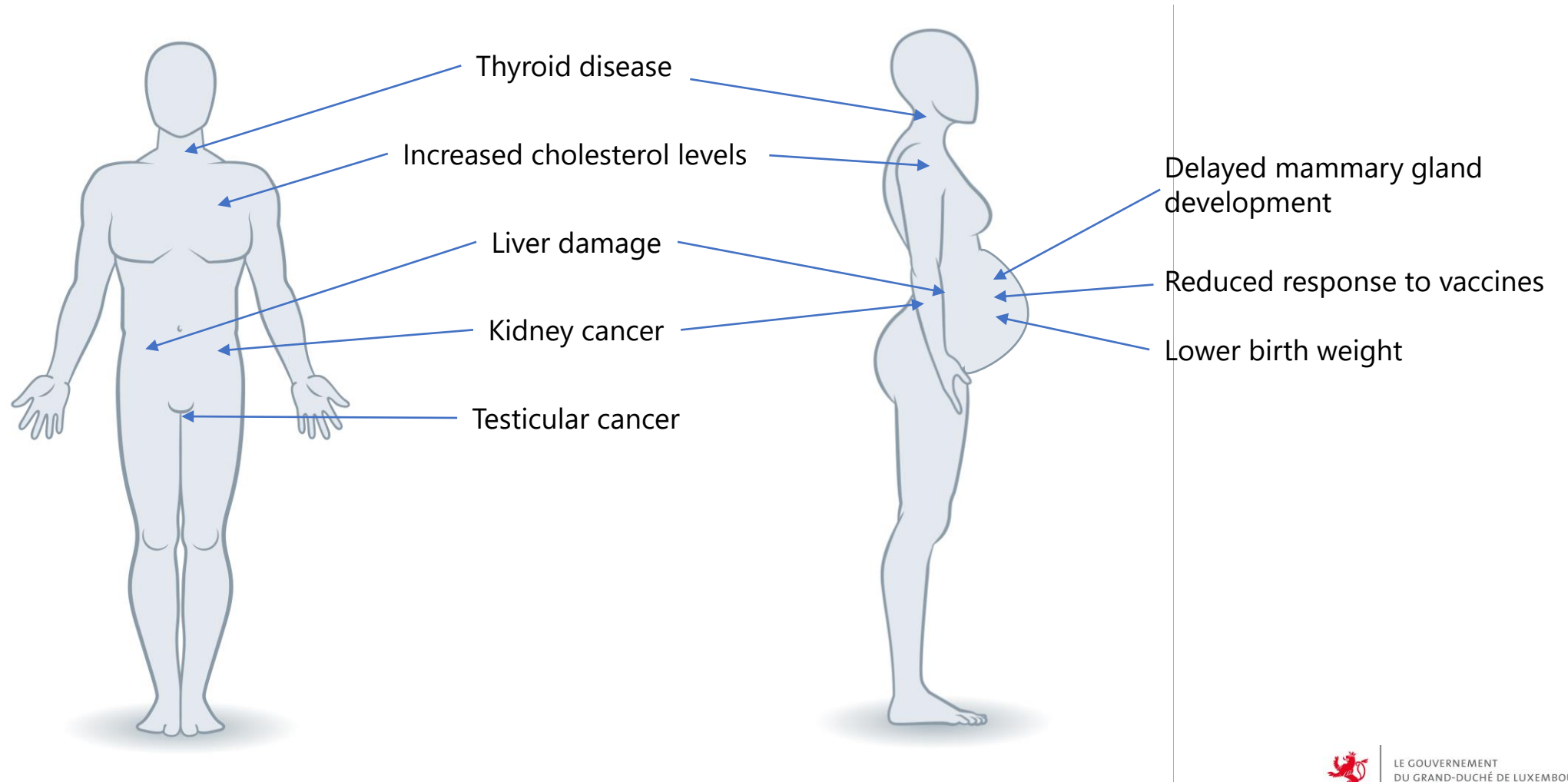
Health Effects



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PFAS related Health Effects



After S.E. Fenton *et al.* Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2021;40:606–630 (modified)



EU Regulations

Maximum permitted levels



EU Regulations

- Regulation (UE) 2023/915
 - Setting ML for the 4 PFASs (PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS) and their Sum for products of animal origin:
 - Meat, offal, fish, crustaceans, bivalve molluscs and eggs.
- Commission Recommendation (UE) 2022/1431
 - Monitoring of a wide variety of foodstuffs reflecting consumption habits, including fruits, vegetables, starchy roots and tubers, seaweed, cereals, nuts, oilseeds, food for infants and young children, food of animal origin, non-alcoholic drinks, wine and beer.
 - Further investigation of the causes of the contamination:
 - a) 0,010 µg/kg for PFOS, 0,010 µg/kg for PFOA, 0,005 µg/kg for PFNA and 0,015 µg/kg for PFHxS in fruits, vegetables, starchy roots and tubers;
 - b) 1,5 µg/kg for PFOS, 0,010 µg/kg for PFOA, 0,005 µg/kg for PFNA and 0,015 µg/kg for PFHxS in wild fungi;
 - c) 0,020 µg/kg for PFOS, 0,010 µg/kg for PFOA, 0,050 µg/kg for PFNA and 0,060 µg/kg for PFHxS in milk;
 - d) 0,050 µg/kg for PFOS, 0,050 µg/kg for PFOA, 0,050 µg/kg for PFNA and 0,050 µg/kg for PFHxS in baby food.



Market Review

Results



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Animal and non-animal origin (2023 – 2024 ongoing)

Food Commodity	N	< LOD	> LOD
Cereals and cereal products	5	3	2
Breakfast cereals	4	3	1
Breakfast muesli	1		1
Follow-on formula	5		5
Oilseeds	15	11	4
Chia seeds	2	2	
Linseeds	3		3
Peanuts	5	4	1
Sesame seeds	2	2	
Sunflower seeds	3	3	
Vegetables	2	1	1
Courgette	1	1	
Cucumber	1		1

Products of animal origin	37	31	6
Bovine	13	11	2
Milk	8	7	1
Muscle	5	4	1
Honey	10	9	1
Ovine	1	1	
Porcine	1	1	
Poultry	5	5	
Egg	2	2	
Muscle	3	3	
Rabbit	2	2	
Wild Game	5	2	3
Processed Product	5	2	3
Total	64	46	18

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA),

Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS).

Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS),

Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA),

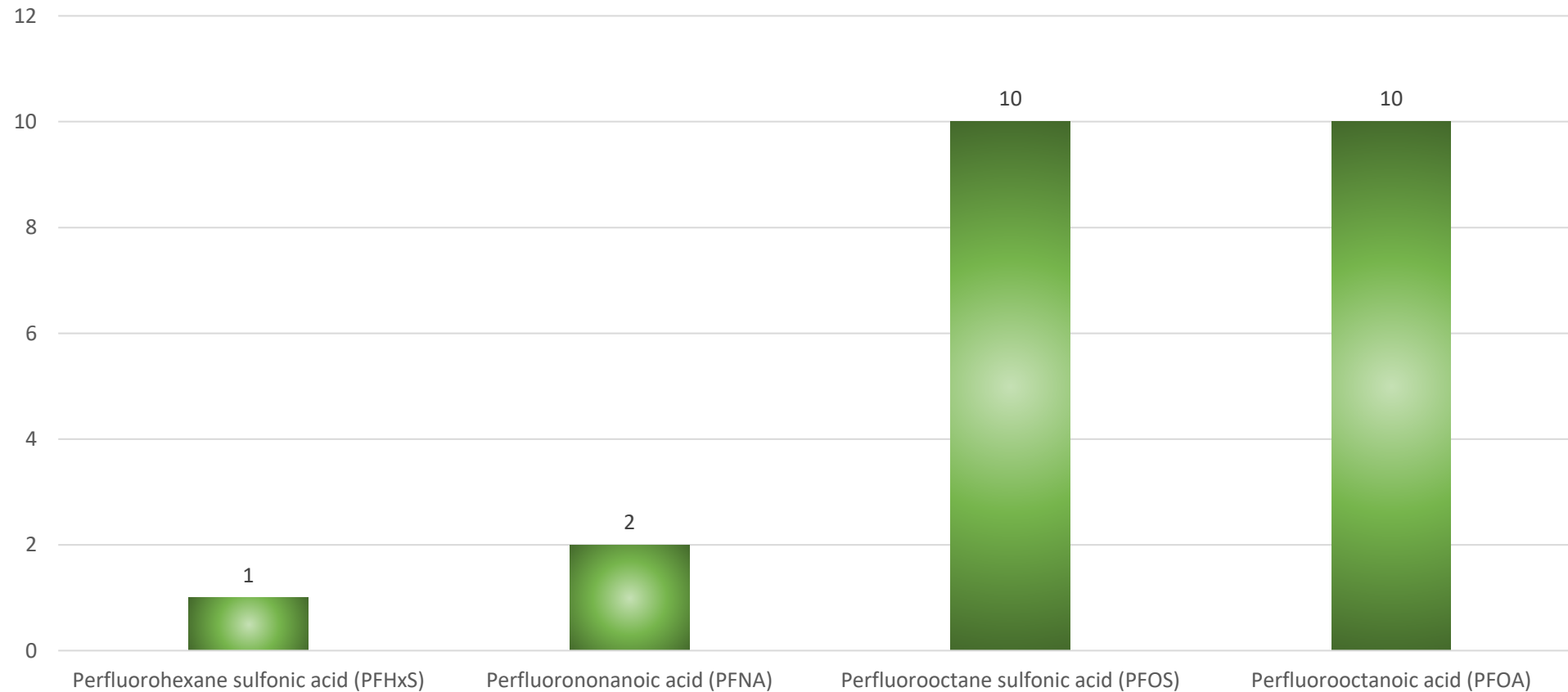


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Animal and non-animal origin (2023 – 2024 ongoing)

Detection frequency of different PFASs



Tolerable weekly intake (TWI)

Matrix	Origin	Σ PFAS (µg/kg)	TWI (ng/kg body weight)			
			Infants	Adolescents	Adults	Elderly
Breakfast cereals	EU/Non EU	0,047	0,082	0,444	0,241	0,210
Breakfast muesli	EU/Non EU	0,006	0,032	0,056	0,035	0,028
Linseeds A	India	0,002	N/A	0,001	0,005	0,004
Linseeds B	Non EU	0,009	N/A	0,006	0,025	0,020
Linseeds C	Non EU	0,010	N/A	0,006	0,027	0,022
Honey	Luxembourg	0,003	0,005	0,014	0,011	0,012
Follow-on formula A	Germany	0,014	0,392	N/A	N/A	N/A
Follow-on formula B	Unknown	0,004	0,112	N/A	N/A	N/A
Follow-on formula C	Unknown	0,009	0,252	N/A	N/A	N/A
Follow-on formula D	EU/Non EU	0,006	0,168	N/A	N/A	N/A
Follow-on formula E	Unknown	0,007	0,196	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peanuts	Egypt	0,003	N/A	0,016	0,020	0,017
Wild boar Paté	Luxembourg	0,083	N/A		3181	
Wild boar sausage A	Luxembourg	0,489	N/A		540	
Wild boar sausage B	Luxembourg	0,260	N/A		1015	
Cucumber	Luxembourg	0,004	0,056	0,042	0,031	0,038
Bovine Milk	Luxembourg	0,026	N/A	1,647	0,993	0,768
Bovine Muscle	Luxembourg	0,057	0,550	0,895	0,829	0,764

In 2020, EFSA established a TWI of 4,4 ng/kg of body weight per week for the sum of the four PFASs.

$$\text{Tolerable weekly intake (TWI):}$$

$$\frac{\text{Compound Concentration} \times \text{Consumption}}{\text{Body Weight}}$$



Fluorinated Pesticides

Results



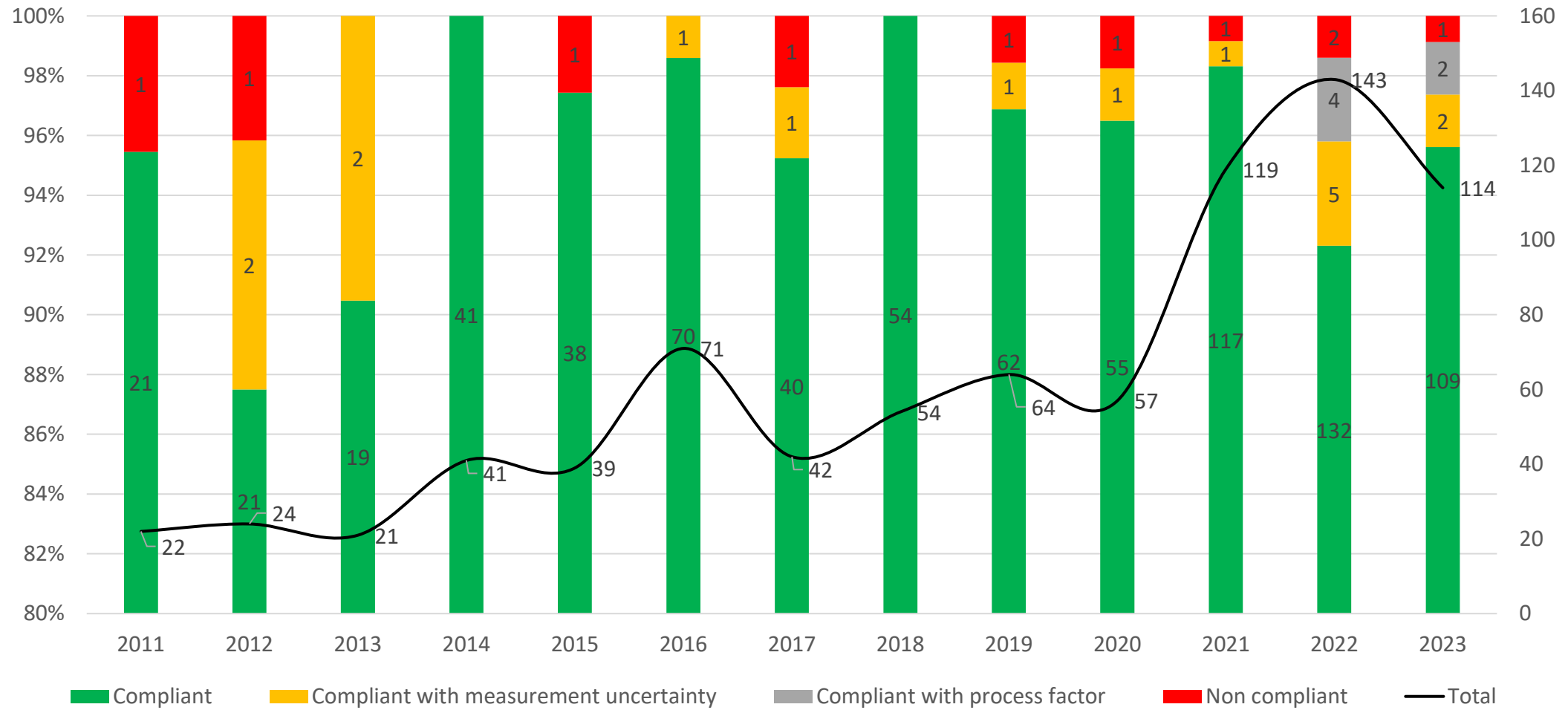
Fluorinated Pesticide Residues

Since 2011 ALVA has analysed 2656 samples for pesticide residues:

- 811 samples (30.5%) contained residues of fluorinated pesticides (ECHA list),
- 10 of the 811 analysed samples (1.2%) were exceeding the maximum limit,
- 16 samples were compliant taking into account the analytical uncertainty,
- 6 samples were compliant considering the process factor.



Fluorinated Pesticide Residues



Fluorinated Pesticide Residues

Matrix	N	Value (mg/kg)	MRL (mg/kg)	Year	% ARfD (for children)	Origin	Action
Coffee / Tea	2						
Tea	2					Taiwan	
Lambda-cyhalothrin		0,064	0.01	2023	2 %		Border rejection, RASFF notification
Tetraconazole		0,087	0.02	2015	0.3 %		Withdrawal from the market
Fruits	1						
Guava	1					Brazil	
Bifenthrin		0,05	0.01	2020	4 %		Withdrawal from the market
Aromatic herbs	2						
Thyme	1					Luxembourg	
Lambda-cyhalothrin		3,60	1	2017	27.2 %		Withdrawal from the market
Thyme	1					Unknown	
Tetraconazole		0,66	0.02	2012	0.08 %		Withdrawal from the market



Fluorinated Pesticide Residues

Matrix	N	Value (mg/kg)	MRL (mg/kg)	Year	% ARfD (for children)	Origin	Action
Vegetables	5						
<i>Celery</i>	1					Italy	
Lambda-cyhalothrin		0,55	0.20	2022	412 %		Recall, RASFF notification
<i>Tomatoes</i>	2					Italy	
Chlorfenapyr		0.140	0.01	2019	54 %		Withdrawal from the market
Chlorfenapyr		0.045	0.01	2022	17 %		Withdrawal from the market
<i>Potatoes</i>	1					Netherlands	
Fluazinam		0,65	0.02	2011	143 %		Recall, RASFF notification
<i>Bell peppers</i>	1					Morocco	
Tetraconazole		0,21	0.10	2021	25 %		Withdrawal from the market



Conclusions

Take-Home messages



Conclusions

- Due to the extreme persistence of PFAS substances, impacts on the environment and human health are likely to increase over time.
- These results underline the necessity to regulate the use of PFASs in order to protect consumers' health.
- Continued surveillance is critical to assessing their presence in food and environmental matrices in order to detect new emerging risks.
- Monitoring these substances enables long-term risk-based management of PFAS exposure in humans, livestock, and game.
- By monitoring the presence of PFASs and PFAS-like pesticides in food, ALVA actively contributes to the setting of MLs.



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