

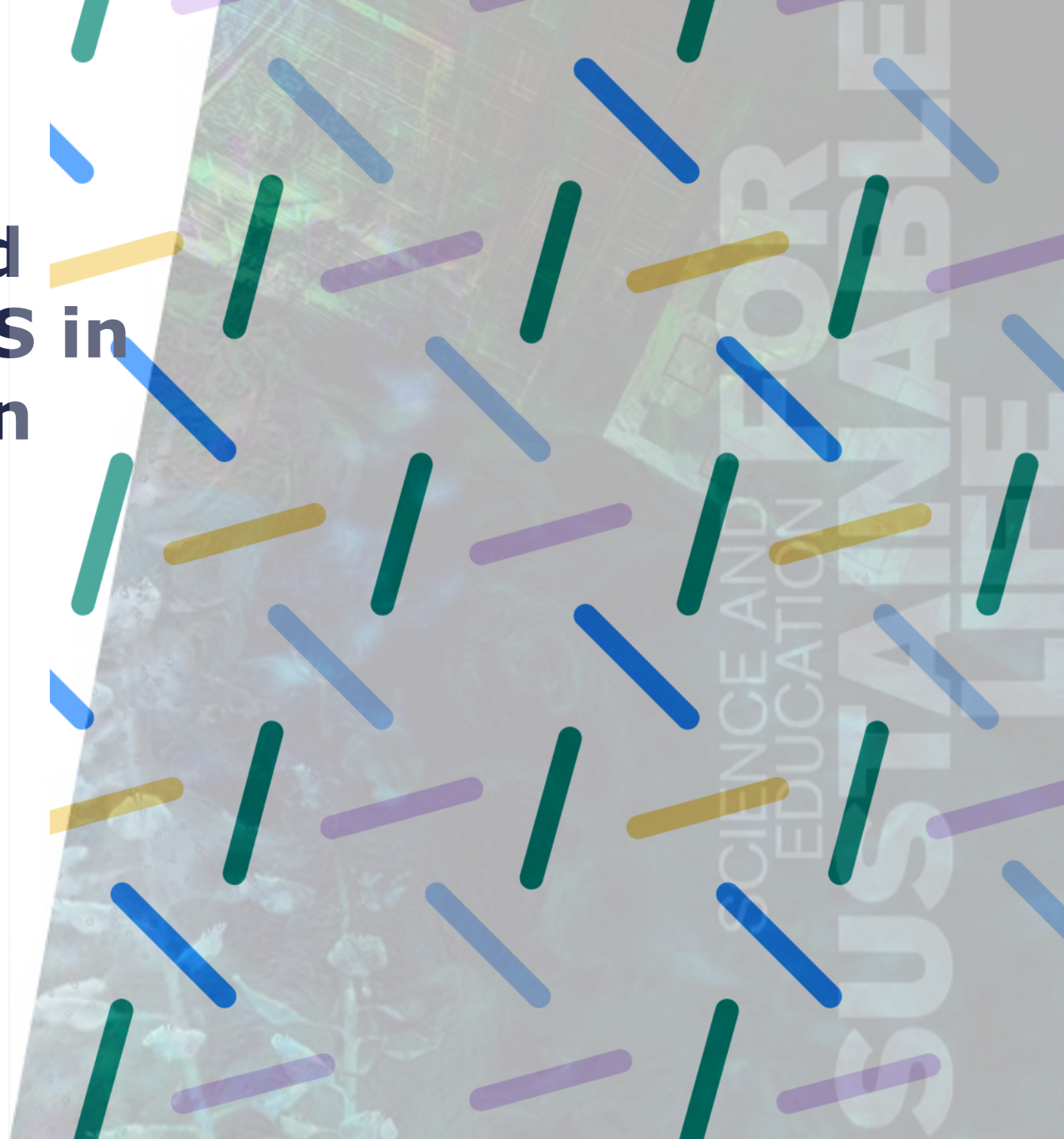
Estimating Health-based Maximum Levels of PFAS in Drinking Water based on aggregated human exposure

PhD Carolina Vogs

94th EFSA Advisory Forum Meeting

4 – 5th December

PARC

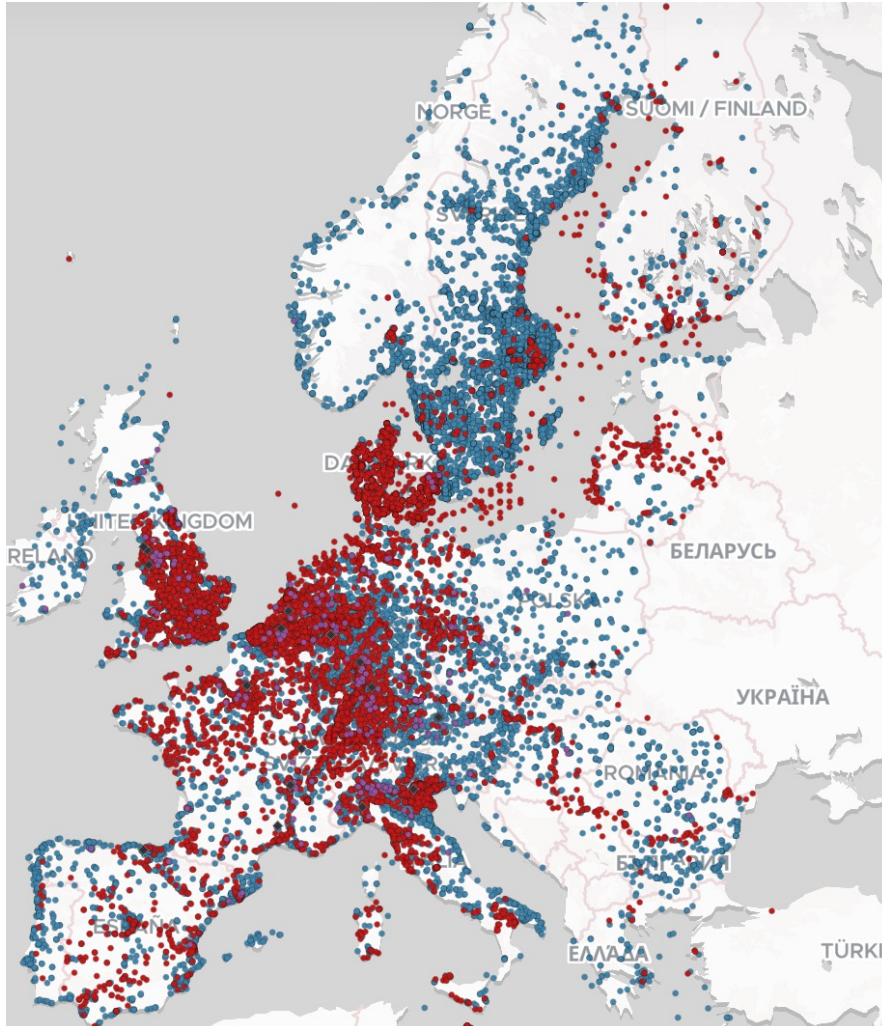




<https://www.aktuellhallbarhet.se/alla-nyheter/kommunrankning/har-gav-pfas-kartlaggning-battre-koll/>



<https://www.ronneby.se/sidowebbplatser/miljoteknik/nyheter/2023-12-19-pfas-domen---vad-hander-nu.html>



- PFAS are widely distributed in water sources
- PFAS are persistent in the environment
- > 10,000 PFAS-related structures

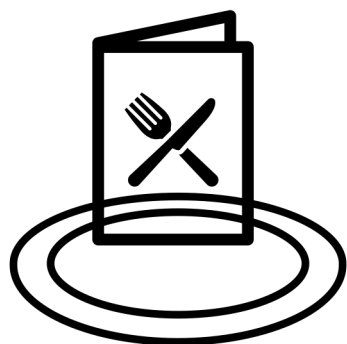


What level of PFAS in drinking water is associated with a higher probability of increased negative health concerns?



Aggregated Human Exposure

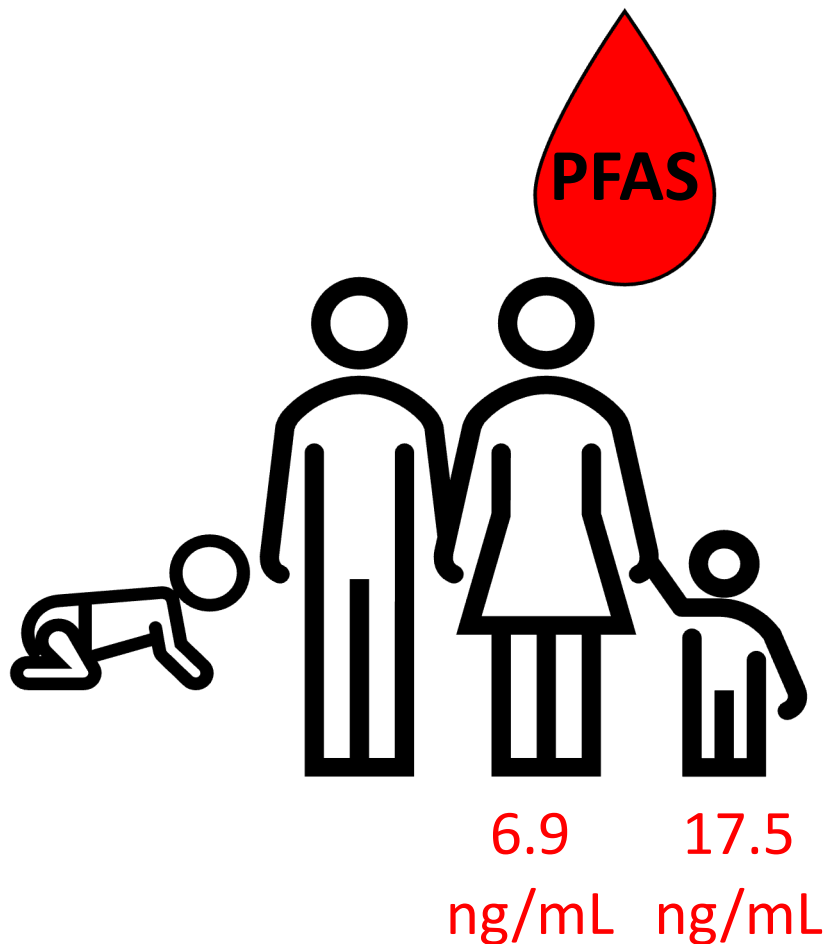
External Exposure



4.4 ng/kg bw per week

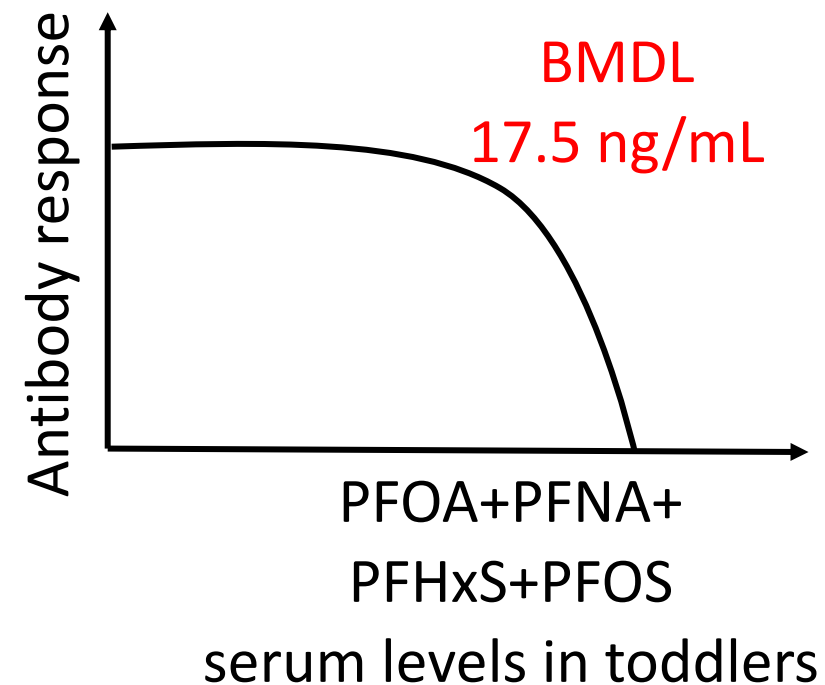
Tolerable Weekly Intake

Internal Exposure



Health-based Guidance Value

Hazard



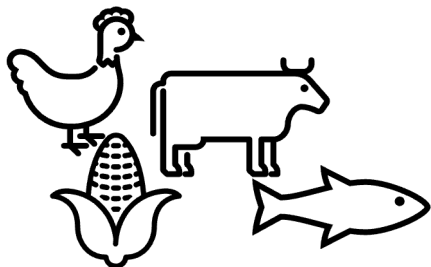
Critical Effect

EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain. 2020. Risk to human health related to the presence of perfluoroalkyl substances in food



Aggregated Human Exposure

External Exposure



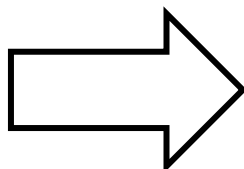
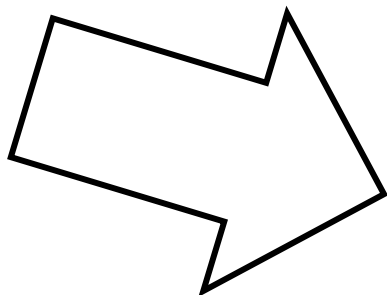
Food



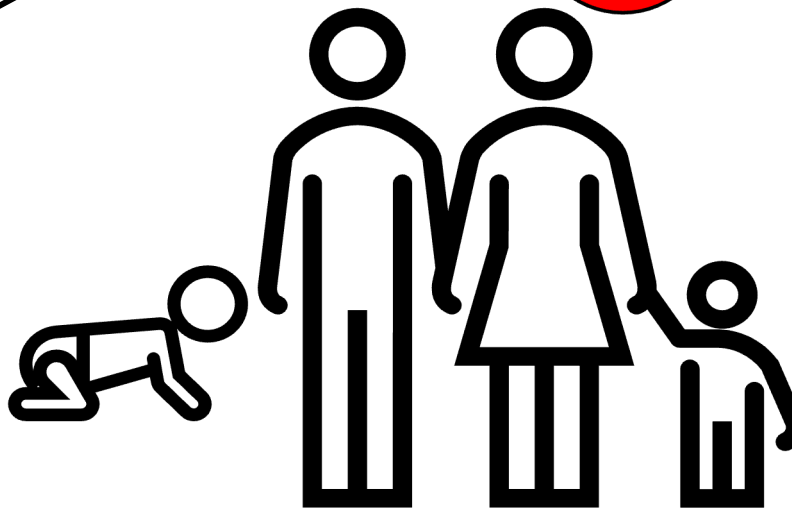
Drinking water



Consumer Products



Internal Exposure

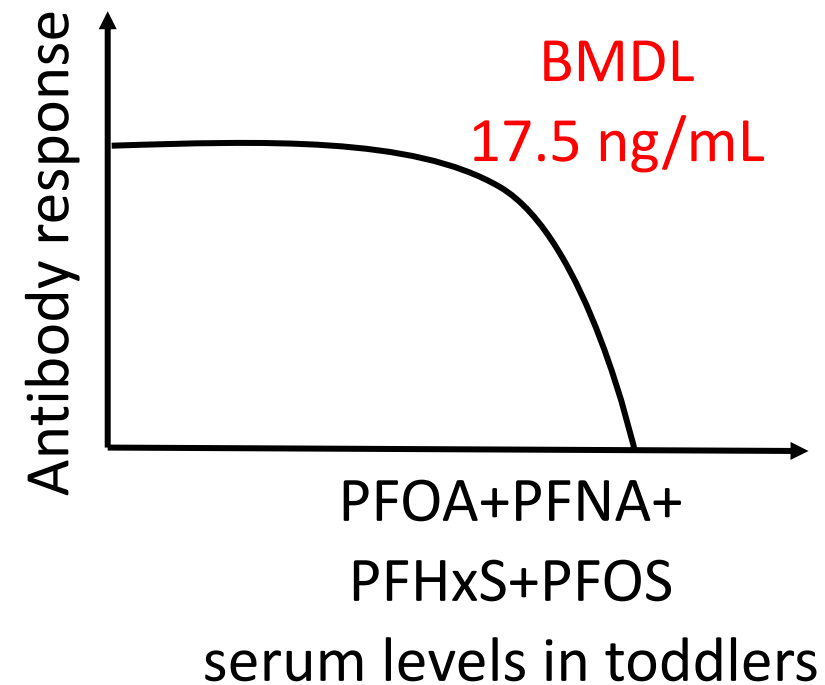


6.9
ng/mL

17.5
ng/mL

Health-based Guidance Value

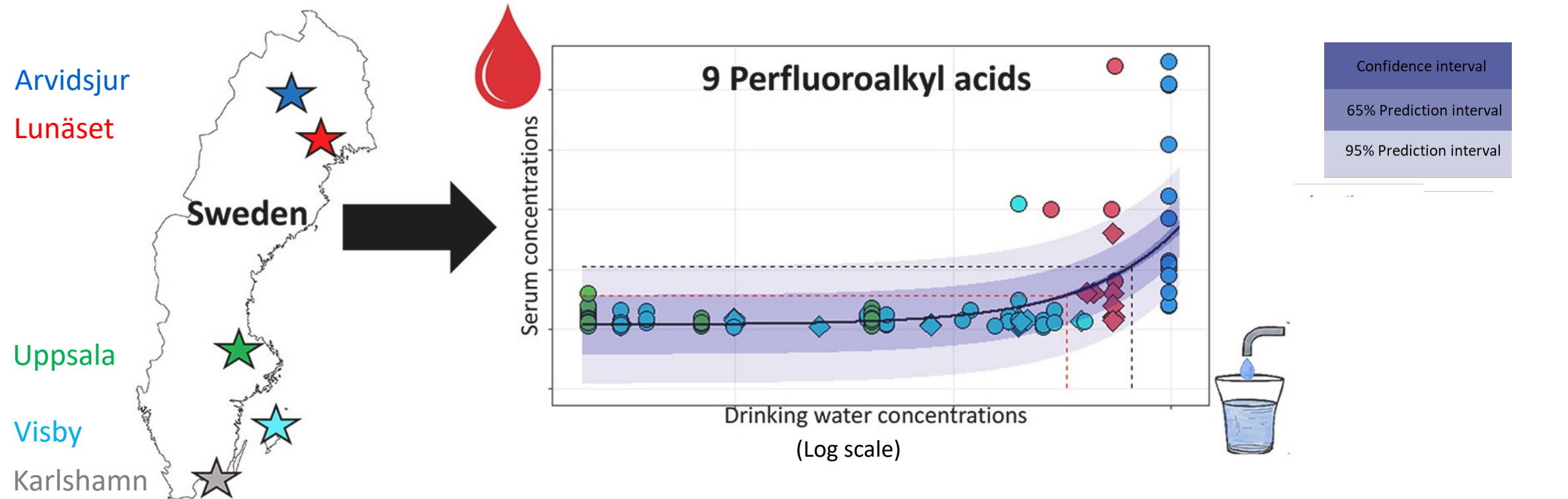
Hazard



Critical Effect

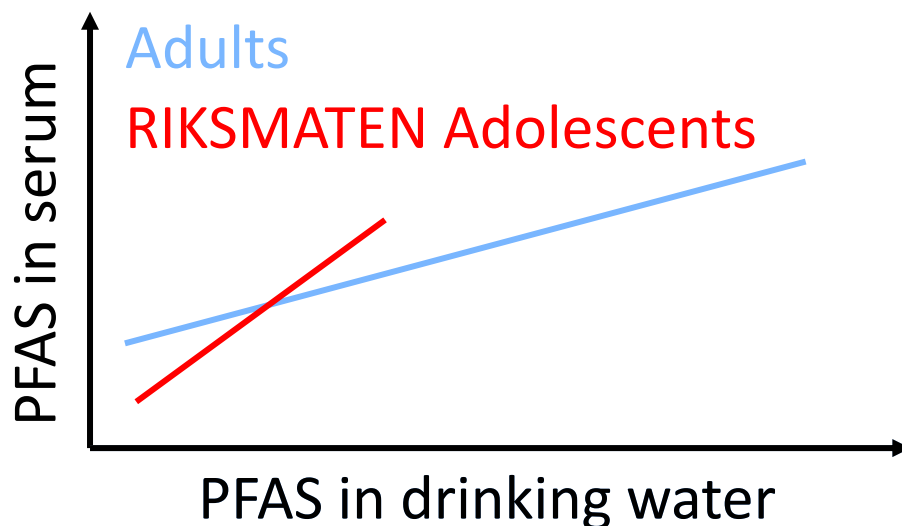


PFAS in Drinking Water as Exposure Source – Case Study I



- Serum concentration at background exposure from food consumption
- Serum:drinking water ratio
- Drinking water causes elevated serum concentrations above background

Adapted from: Johanson G, Gyllenhammar I, Ekstrand C, Pyko A, Xu Y, Li Y, Norström K, Lilja K, Lindh C, Benskin JP, Georgelis A, Forsell K, Jakobsson K, Glynn A, Vogs C. (2022) Quantitative relationships of perfluoroalkyl acids in drinking water associated with serum concentrations above background in adults living near contamination hotspots in Sweden. *Environ Res.* 16; 219:115024.



Epidemiological Conclusions

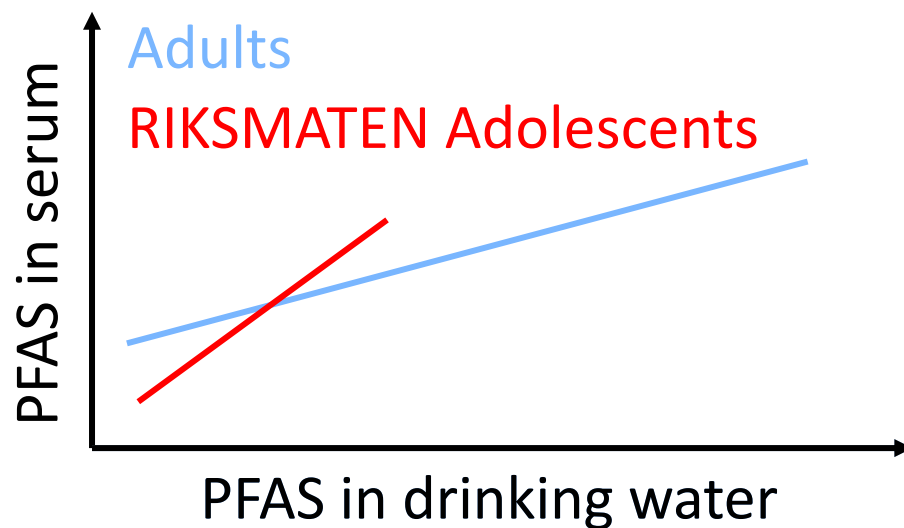
- Background exposure changes over time.
- High interindividual variation in PFAS levels
- Sex differences in aggregated exposure with the onset of menstruation
- Prenatal- and postnatal exposure
- Mixture risk assessment for many more PFAS than just the four PFAS

Adapted from: Johanson G, Gyllenhammar I, Ekstrand C, Pyko A, Xu Y, Li Y, Norström K, Lilja K, Lindh C, Benskin JP, Georgelis A, Forsell K, Jakobsson K, Glynn A, Vogs C. (2022) Quantitative relationships of perfluoroalkyl acids in drinking water associated with serum concentrations above background in adults living near contamination hotspots in Sweden. *Environ Res.* 16; 219:115024.

Adapted from: Nyström-Kandola J, Ahrens L, Glynn A, Johanson G, Benskin JB, Gyllenhammar I, Lignell S, Vogs C (2023). Low concentrations of perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) in municipal drinking water associated with serum PFAA concentrations in Swedish adolescents. *Environ. Int.*, 108166



Epidemiological Conclusions



WANTED

A tool to predict
health-based PFAS
limits in drinking
water
retrospectively and
prospectively



PARC WGs & Case Studies

PBPK model for 4 PFAS

(Lead by RIVM & WUR)

Lifetime physiology

(Lead by ANSES & SLU)

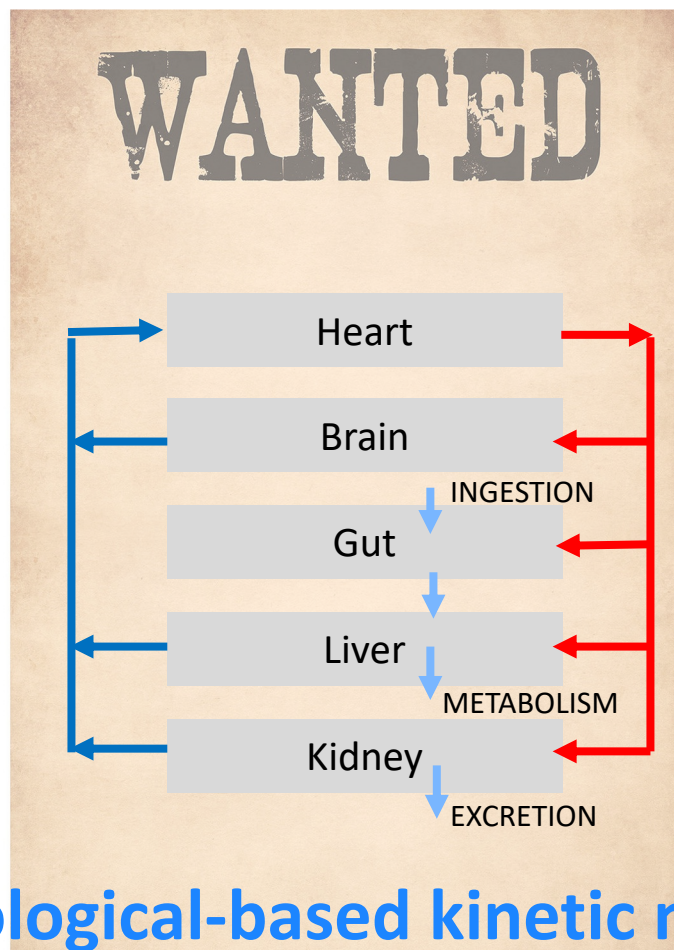
Uncertainty & Sensitivity

(Lead by RECETOX & IISPV)

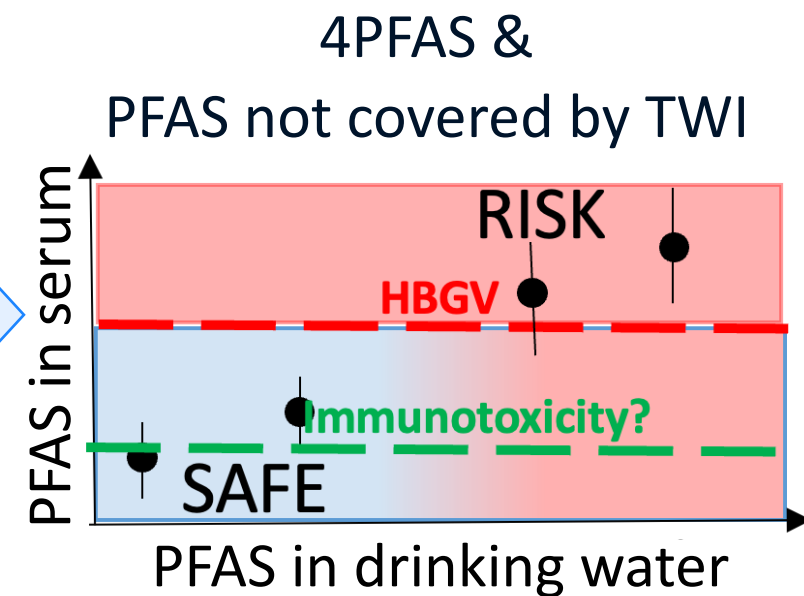
Mixture Risk Assessment

(Lead by RIVM & ANSES)

...



Physiological-based kinetic models





Strengths

- Motivated experts in modeling and risk assessment
- Novel tools are developed to tackle complex problems

Weaknesses

- High administration demand
- Data quality and quantity may differ between surveys

Opportunities

- Harmonized HBM data protocols
- European-wide case studies

Threats

- May be too complex for the final application by national and international risk assessor agencies

Thank you for your attention!

Carolina.Vogs@slu.se



All Collaborators



FORMAS



SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION
**FOR
SUSTAINABLE
LIFE**