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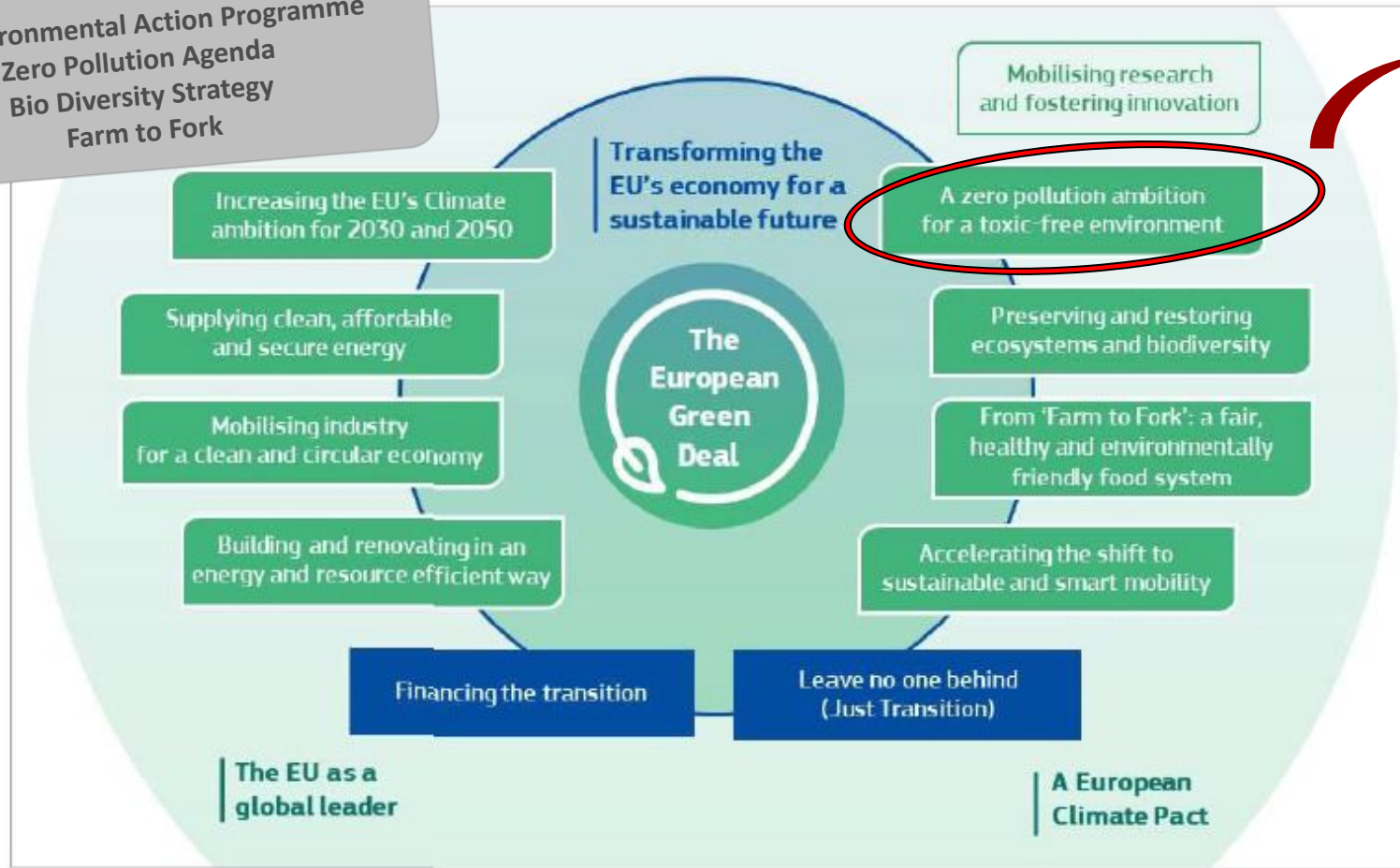


The critical role of chemical reference standards in the risk governance of chemicals – example of PFAS

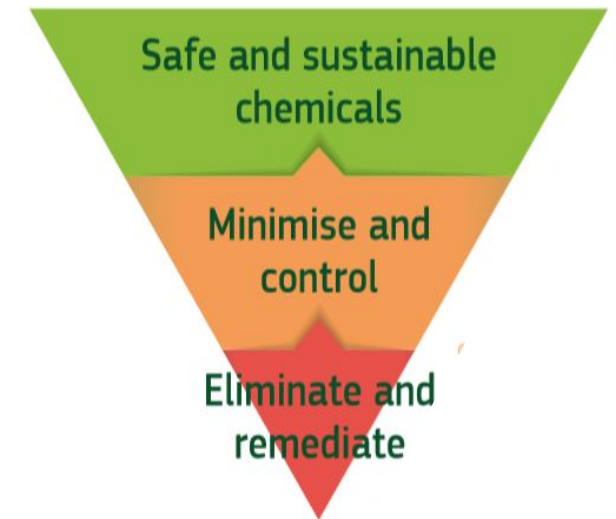
*14th HCH and Pesticides Forum – PFAS session
Zaragoza, Spain,
February 23rd 2023*

The EU chemical strategy for sustainability towards a toxic-free environment

8th Environmental Action Programme
Zero Pollution Agenda
Bio Diversity Strategy
Farm to Fork



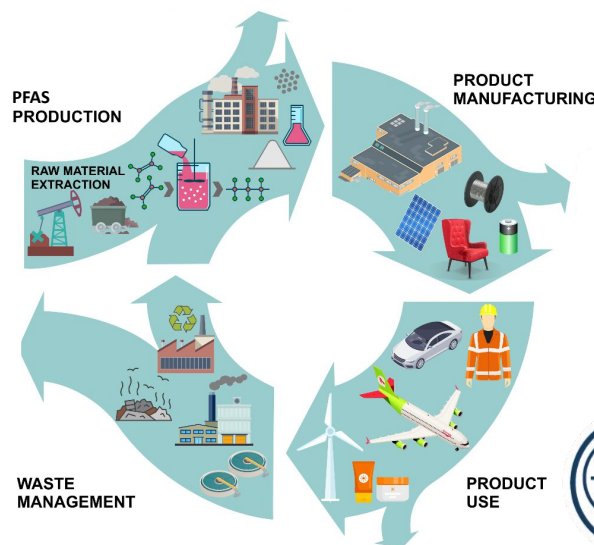
The Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (CSS) – towards a toxic free future



The European Green Deal

PFAS Staff Working Document, *supporting the CSS*

- Emissions occur along lifecycles
- Towards only essential uses of PFAS
=> PFAS restriction Feb 7th 2023
- Address PFAS as a class
- Update legislations accordingly
- **Increase monitoring and reporting of PFAS**



Courtesy: Valentina Bertato, DG ENV



https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/chemicals/2020/10/SWD_PFAS.pdf

Kwiatkowski et al. 2020, Scientific Basis for Managing PFAS as a Chemical Class

Cousins et al. 2019, The concept of essential use for determining when uses of PFASs can be phased out

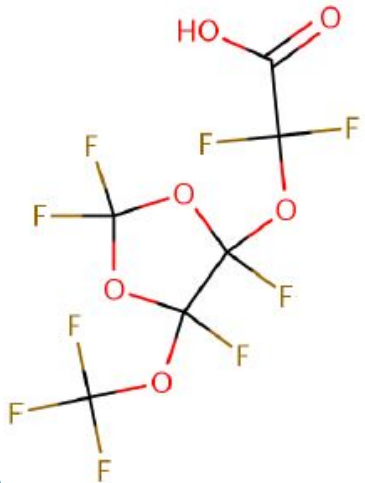
EEA (2019): Emerging risks in Europe – PFAS: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emerging-chemical-risks-in-europe>

EEA- ETC/WMGE Report 9/2021: Fluorinated polymers in a low carbon, circular and toxic-free economy

The case of the PFAS 'C6O4'

C6O4:

PFAS dispersion aid used by
Solvay in polymerisation of
fluoropolymers



Molecular Formula: C₆HF₉O₆

Average Mass: 340.054 g/mol

Monoisotopic Mass: 339.962941 g/mol

IUPAC Name: Difluoro{[2,2,4,5- tetrafluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]oxy}acetic acid

SMILES:

FC1(F)OC(F)(OC(F)(F)C(=O)O)C(F)(OC(F)(F)F)O1

CAS 1190931-27-1 (ammonium salt)

CAS 1190931-41-9 (free acid)

98 **EC Number:** 682-239-6 (ECHA dossier)

Submitted to Environmental Health Perspectives, 2022

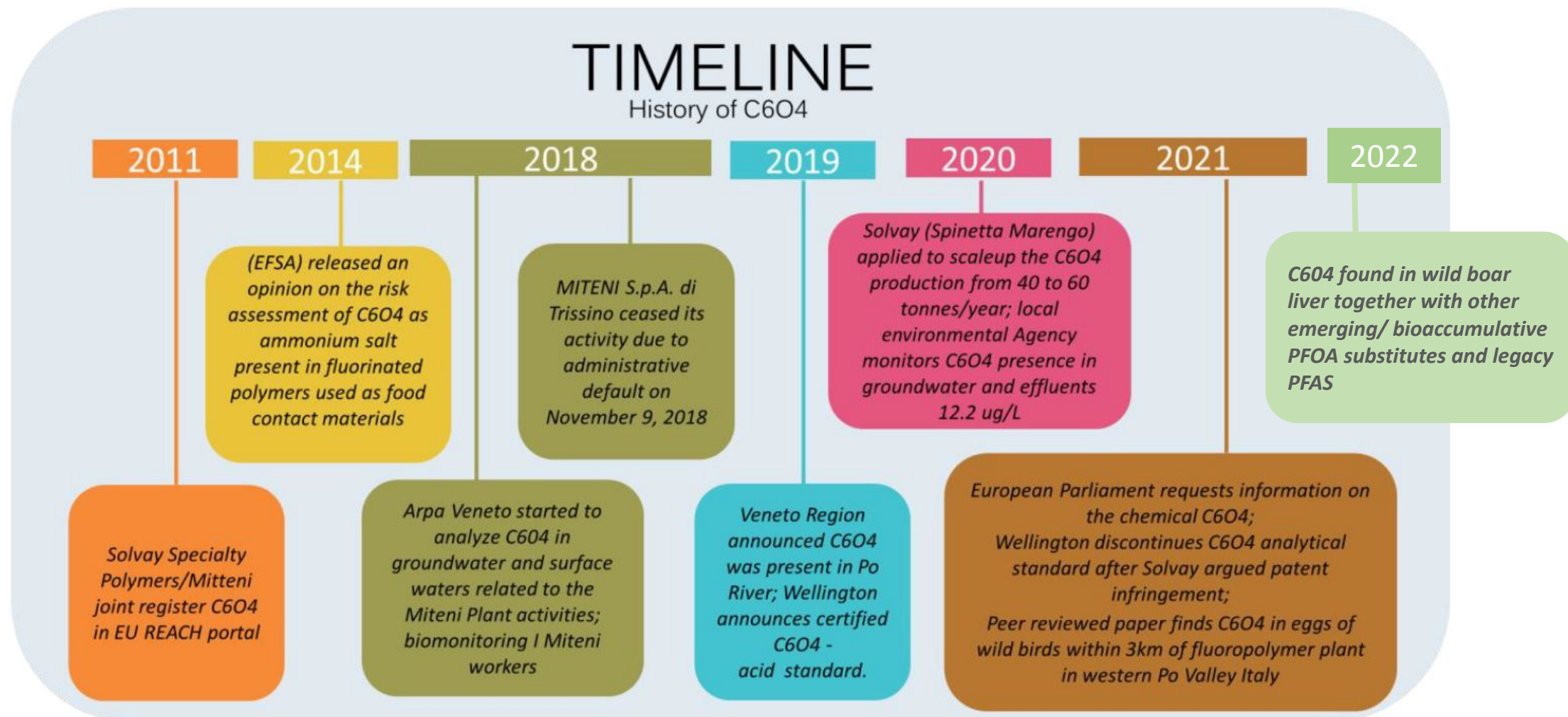
The need for chemical reference standards to support science and policy

Trier, Xenia* and van-Leeuwen Stefan P.J.*,
Brambilla Gianfranco, Weber Roland, Webster Thomas F

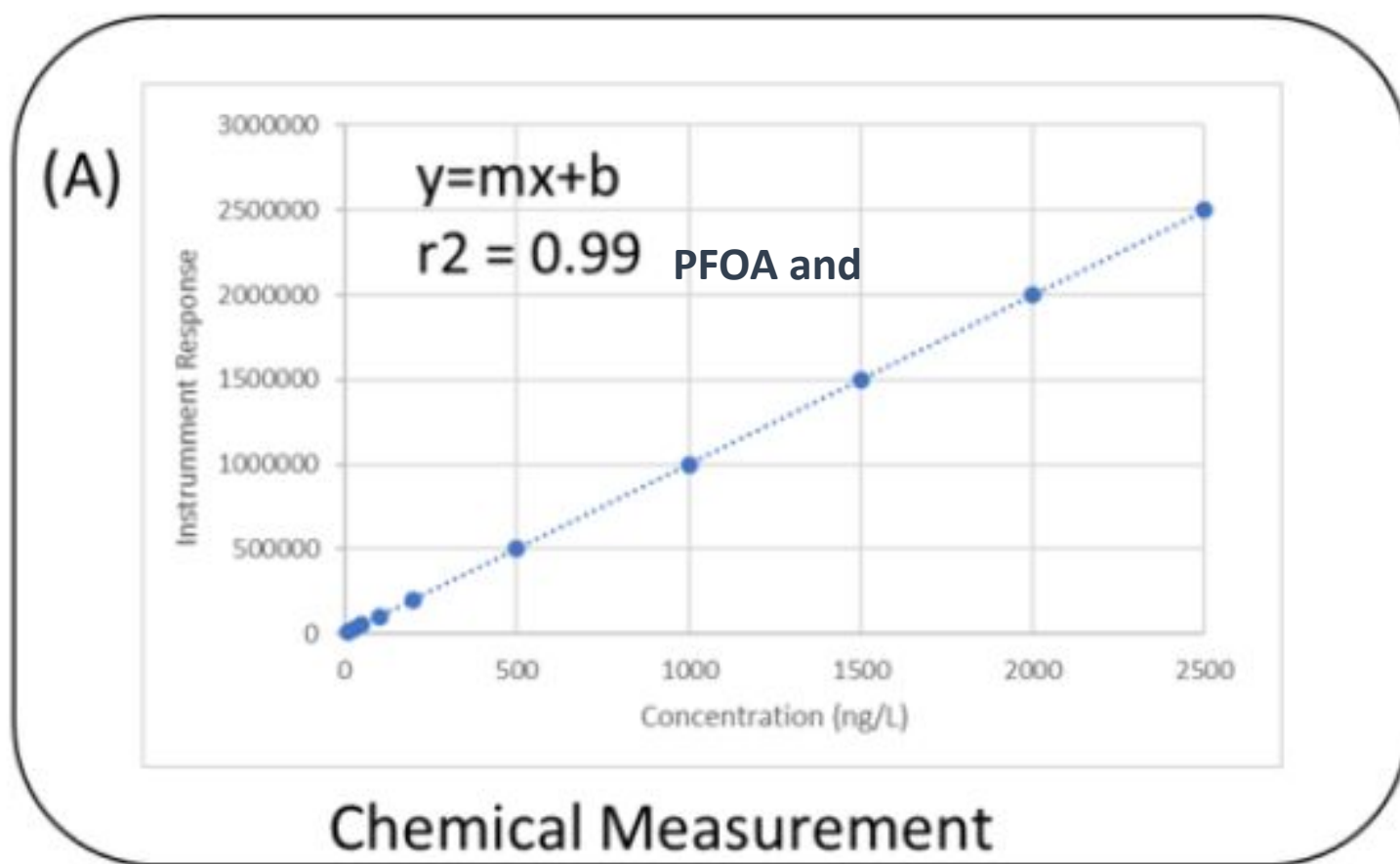
- * Equal first authorship/corresponding authors
- Acknowledgement for discussions and contributions:
 - Mark A. Strynar, US EPA
 - Wellington Laboratories

Less than 2% of ~ 5000 PFAS are commercially available as chemical reference standards

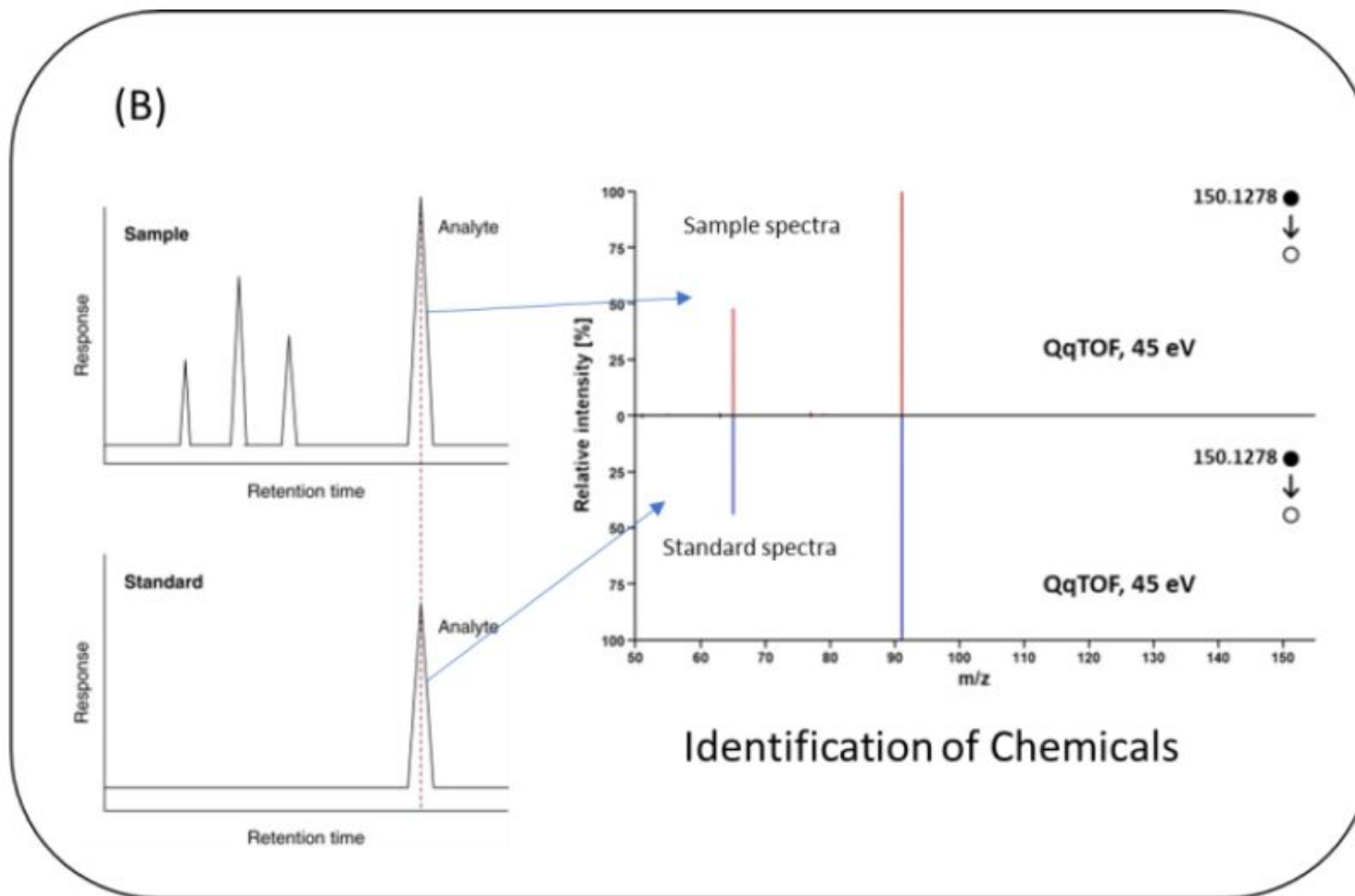
Chemical company blocking commercial availability of C6O4 (PFAS) - claiming infringement of patent by a vendor of reference chemical



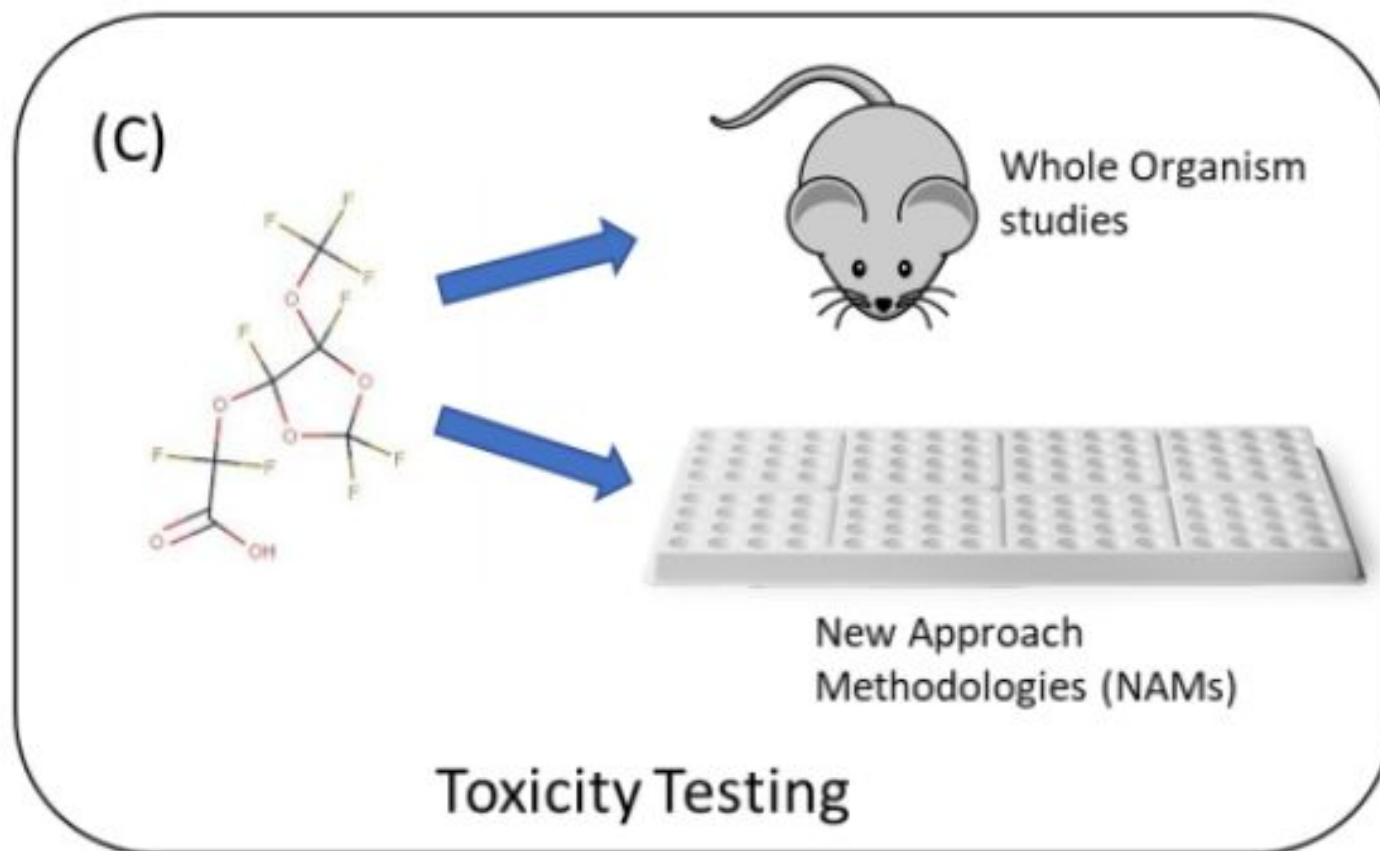
Use of reference standards in science: Quantification



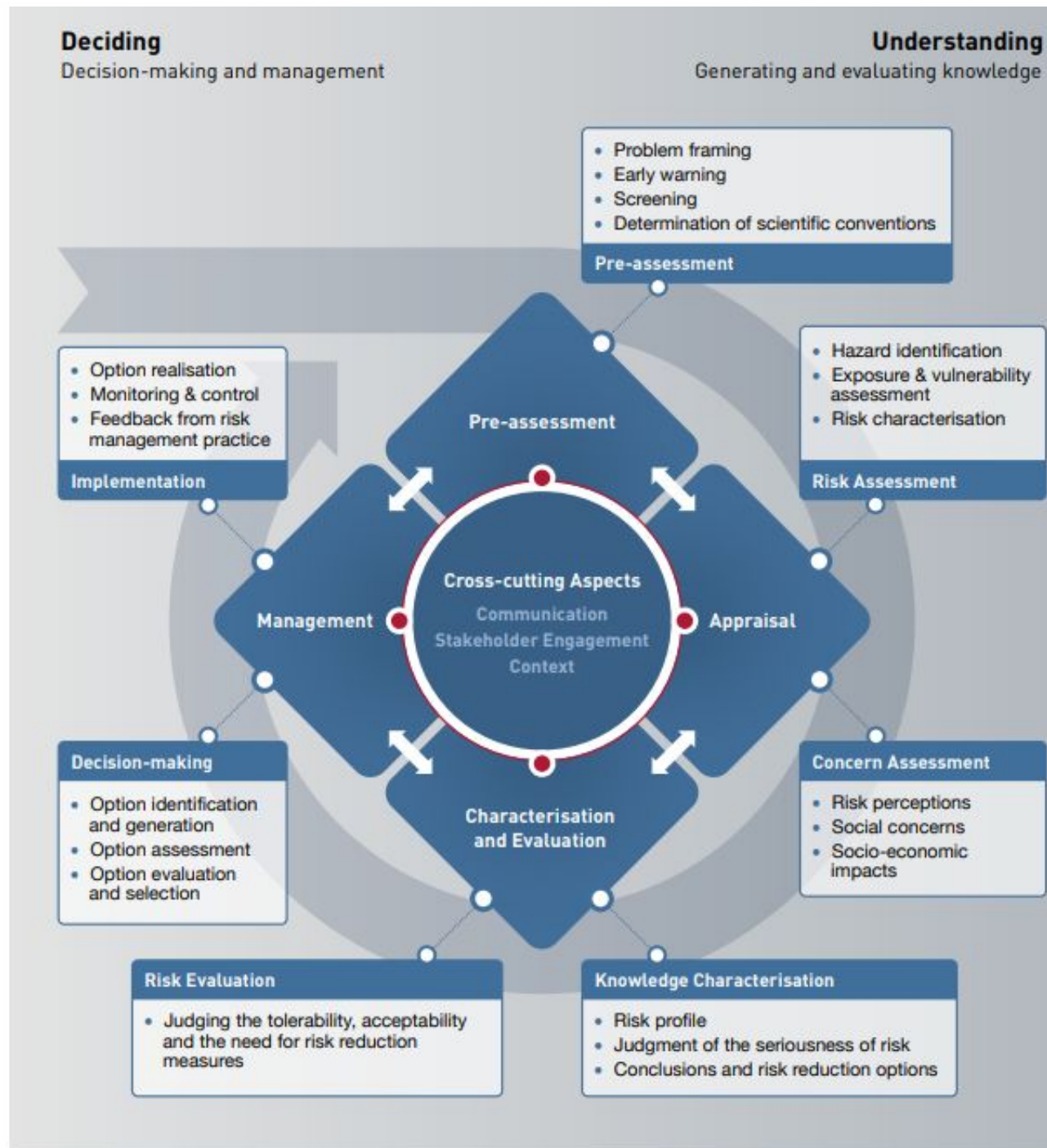
Use of reference standards in science: Identification



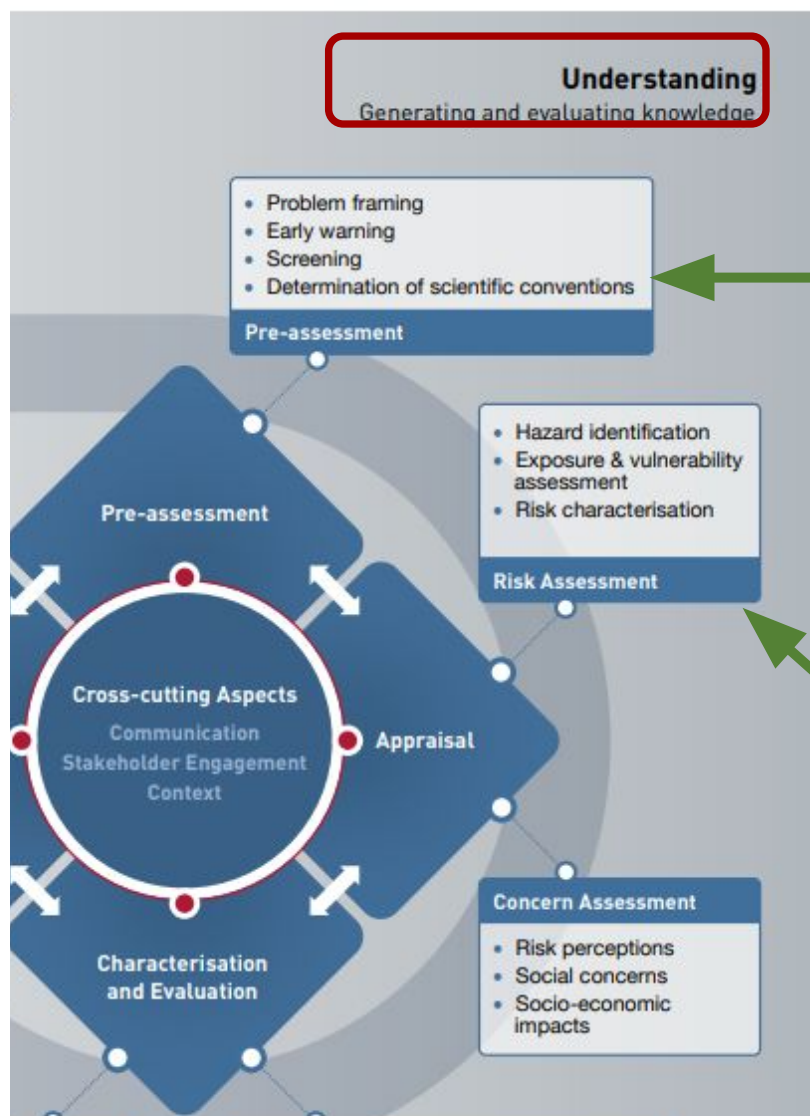
Use of reference standards in science: Hazard characterization



How standards feed into different parts of the Risk governance cycle



Use of standards in the **Pre-assessment stage**



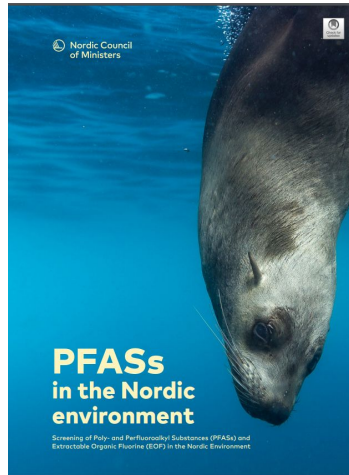
Pre-assessment / Screenings - Exploratory analyses

- Screen with group-methods/suspect or non-targeted screenings
- Can substances be extracted/analysed – or are they ‘hidden’?
 - No data \neq No harm
- Confirm identity of peaks – by chemical reference standards
- Optional:
 - Quantification of occurrence/exposure
 - Hazard characterization - *in-vitro*, *in-vivo*

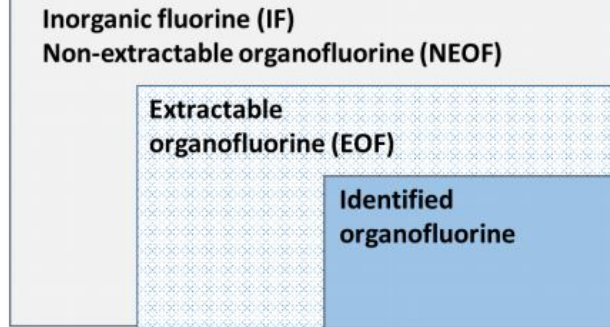
Appraisal / Risk assessment - Confirmatory analyses

- Quantification of exposure
- Hazard characterization cf regulatory requirements

Exposure to known and unknown **groups of PFAS** in marine biota/food



Total fluorine (TF)

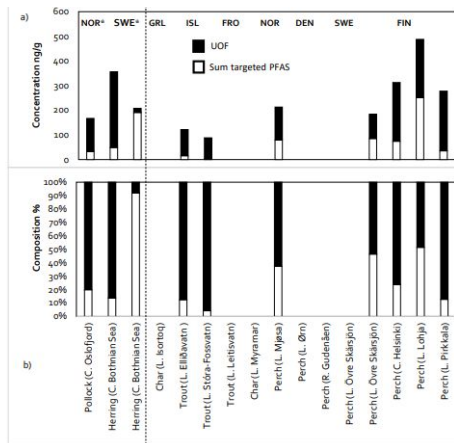


Methods:

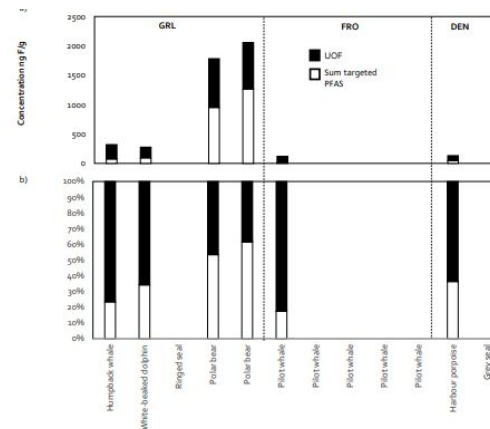
Total Organic Fluorine by EOF-CIC,
PFCA precursors by Total Oxidizable
Precursors (TOP), LC-MS.

- White: Identified PFAS
- Black: Unidentified PFAS

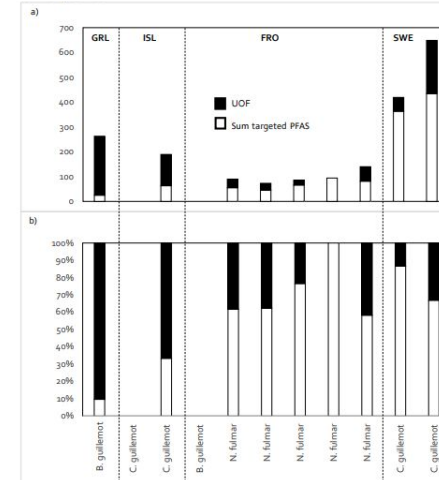
Fish



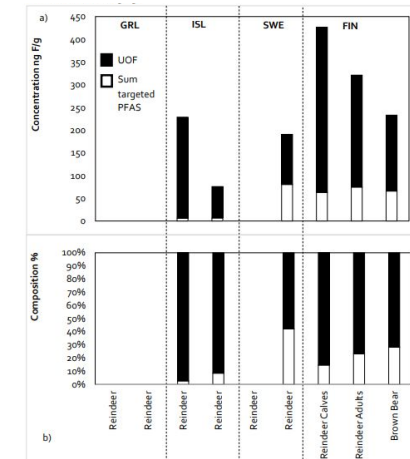
Marine Mammals



Bird eggs



Terrestrial Mammals



⁸ PFAS in the Nordic environment (2019): <https://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1296387/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

⁹ The importance of chemical analytical standards in risk governance of chemicals – article in preparation 2022

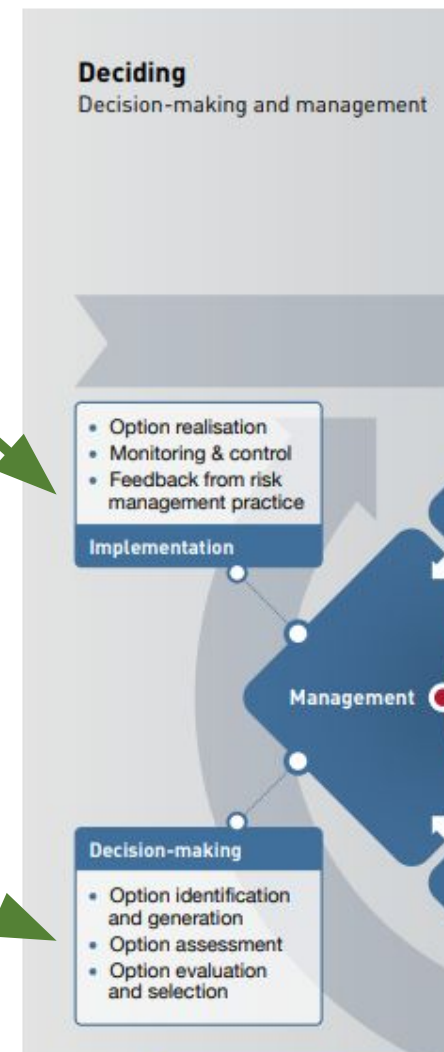
Use of standards in the **Decision making and Implementation** stages

Management/ Implementation

- Implement monitoring and control methods
- Ensure **quality assurance** and robustness
- Decision charts for in case of **non-compliance**
- **Train** personel in how to use methods and data
- Follow-up on implementation

Management/ Decision-making

- Which approach best address the purpose:
To manage substances semi-quantified/identified?
- Is it **practically, economically feasible**?
- If not: which other risk management options?

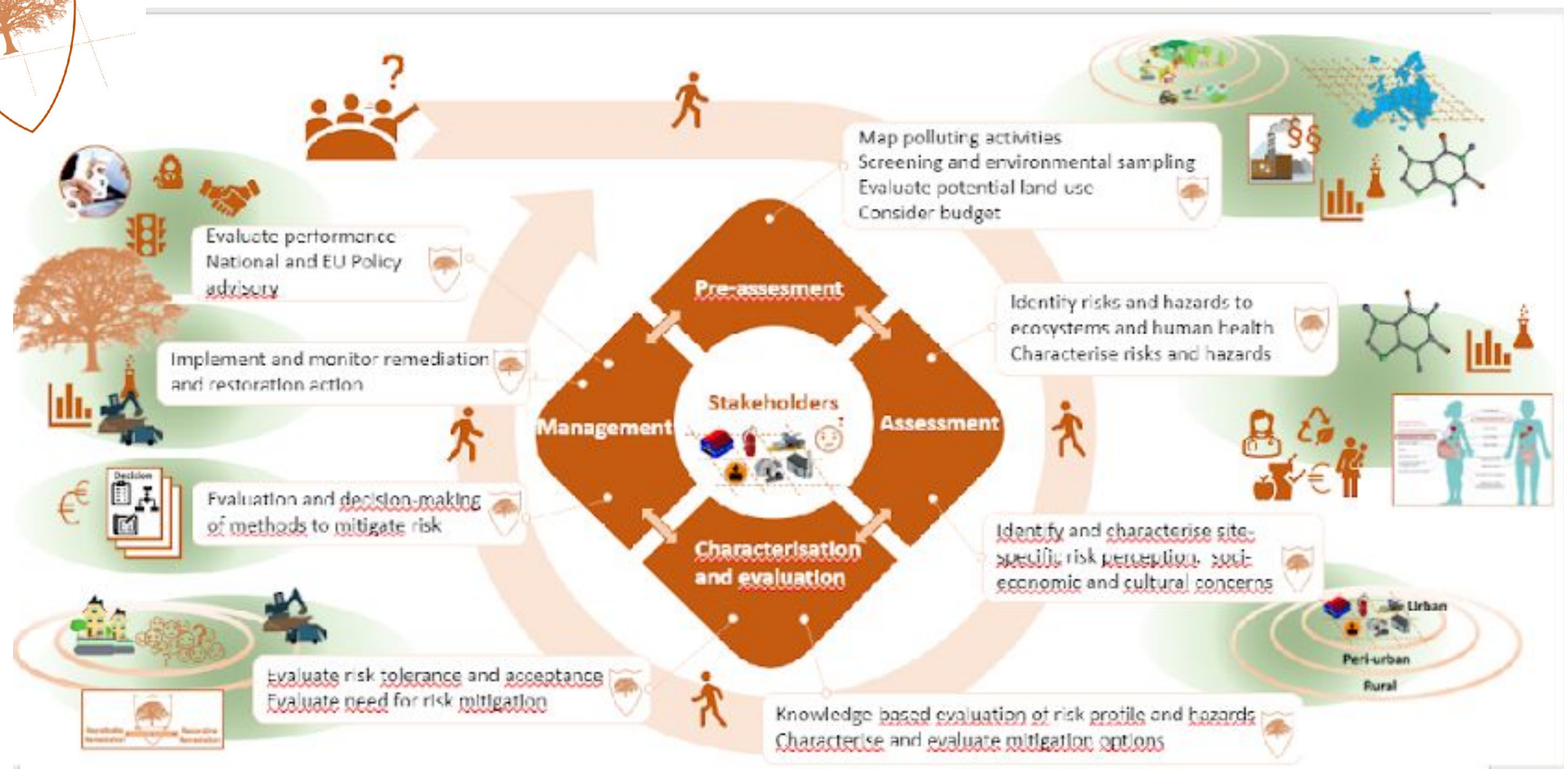




ARAGORN – EU project as an example

EU Soil Mission project part of Horizon Europe, Farm to Fork (F2F)

- **Aim: To provide tools for landowners to decide when and how to remediate and restore nature on polluted soils**
 - Persistent pollutants (PFAS, organochlorine/bromine contaminants, PETCO, metals)
 - Mapping of potentially polluted sites
 - Remediation and natural restoration of hot-spot polluted sites
 - Analyses: Grouping, targeted, suspect/non-targeted screening, eDNA, bioavailability, modelling, eDNA, microbiota, fauna, socio-economic assessments
 - Decision flow charts and guidances will be produced
- **17 partners, 12 European countries**
- **Project lead: UCPH/Xenia Trier**
- **6.6 mio EUR + ca. 1 mio EUR from Switzerland**
- **Currently in grant agreement negotiation phase - if granted it will start October 1st 2023 and run for 4 years**





ARAGORN – EU project as an example

Interested in collaboration!

- **Contact points/networks on soil pollution at regional/national/European level, interested in sharing**
 - data on soil pollution maps of potentially polluted sites
 - socio-economic tools for sites polluted by persistent substances
 - experiences in running co-creation processes across countries
 - prioritization tools/knowledge on which soils to remediate

Outlook on Options for decision making when chemical reference standards lack

- **Lack of chemical reference standards hinders generation of evidence for risk assessment**
- **Increase and secure access to chemical reference standards** – through regulation?
- **Gap-filling of missing data, that creates incentives for companies to supply standards/data**
 - Information on ‘which chemicals/hazards/uses/exposures’ depends on tonnage of chemicals
- **Which data is sufficient for which decisions?**
- **Changing requirements for methods for identification/quantification of chemicals**
 - exploratory analyses e.g.
 - group methods, e.g. Total organic fluorine (e.g. EOF-CIC, TOPA etc.), semi-quantification by suspect/non-targeted analyses)
 - confirmatory analyses –chemical reference standards are currently required
 - option to broaden identification parameters / accept semi-quantification when std’s lack?
- **ARAGORN EU project on soil pollution - example**
 - Aims to collect best available techniques, data, tools, processes to help land-owners decision making on how to prioritise which lands to remediate and restore nature – and avoid regrettable remediation
 - Collaboration with existing projects/networks/past projects most welcome – please contact us!

Thank you for your attention!

Also thanks to

- Co-authors *Stefan van Leeuwen, Gianfranco Brambillo, Roland Weber, Thomas F. Webster* – and inputs from *Mark Strynar*
- Wellington Laboratories for insights on C6O4 case
- Valentina Bertato and Urban Boije, DG ENV
- European Environment Agency (EEA) and ETC WMGE
- Colleagues at University of Copenhagen, and the Global PFAS Science Panel 😊



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