PFAS in New York State Fish, 2010 – 2018

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Bureau of Ecosystem Health Division of Fish and Wildlife

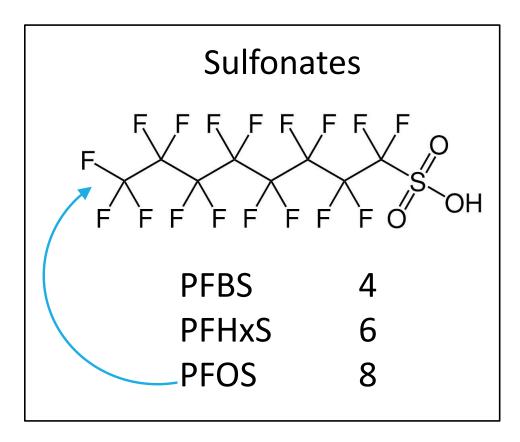


<u>Acknowledgements</u>

Bureau of Ecosystem Health Staff, Albany, NY NYSDEC Regional Fisheries Staff Lake Ontario Fisheries Unit, Cape Vincent, NY Lake Erie Fisheries Unit, Dunkirk, NY



Acids FF FF FF **PFBA** PFPeA **PFHxA PFHpA PFOA** PFNA 10 **PFDA** PFUnA 11 12 **PFDoA**



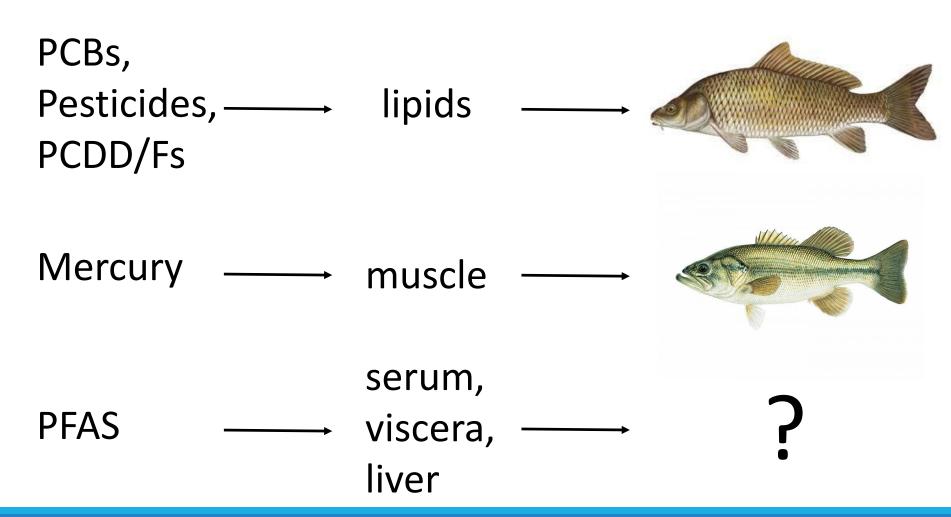
ONLY WHAT WE TEST FOR!

1000s of possible compounds!

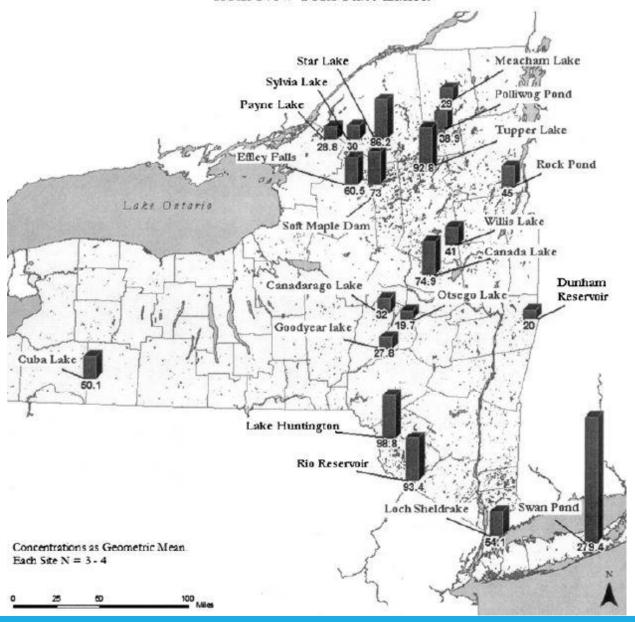
Sulfonamide

PFOSA 8

Not our (grand)parents' pollutants...



PFOS (ng/g ww) Concentrations in the Livers of Fish from New York State Lakes.

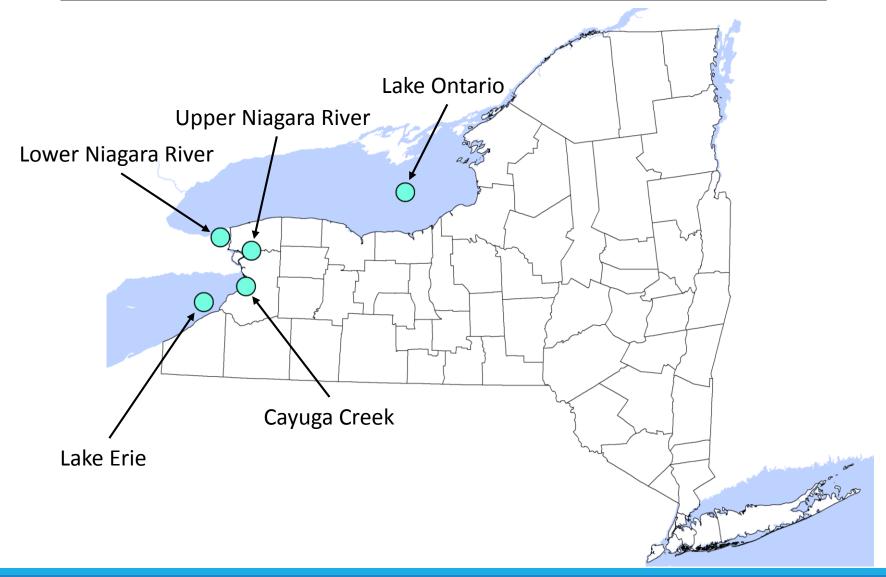


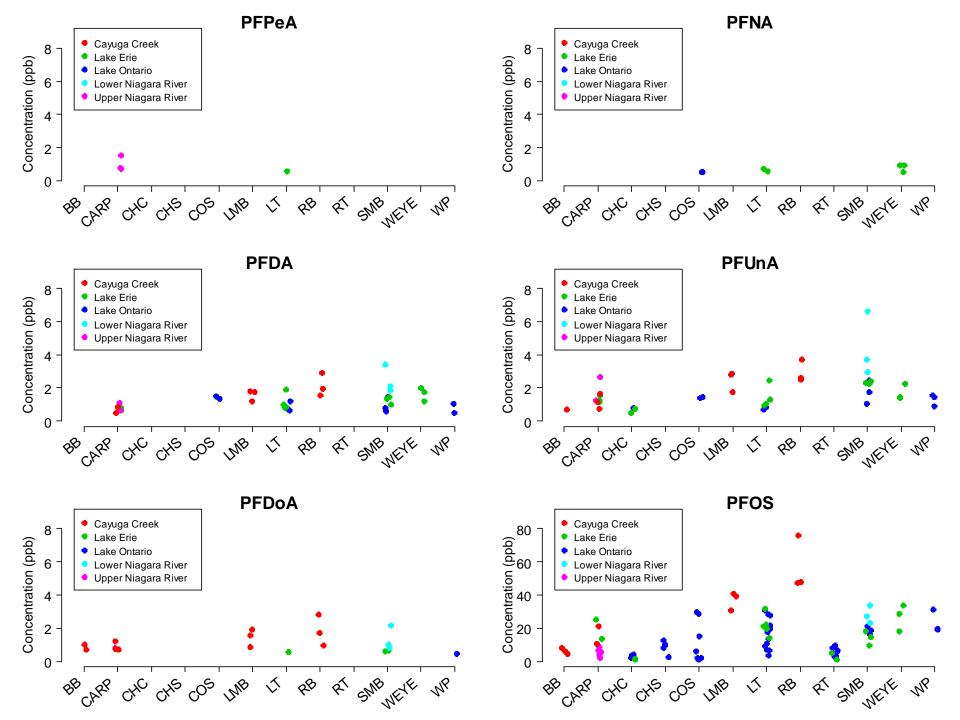
Sinclair et al. 2006. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 50:398–410.

<u>Goals</u>

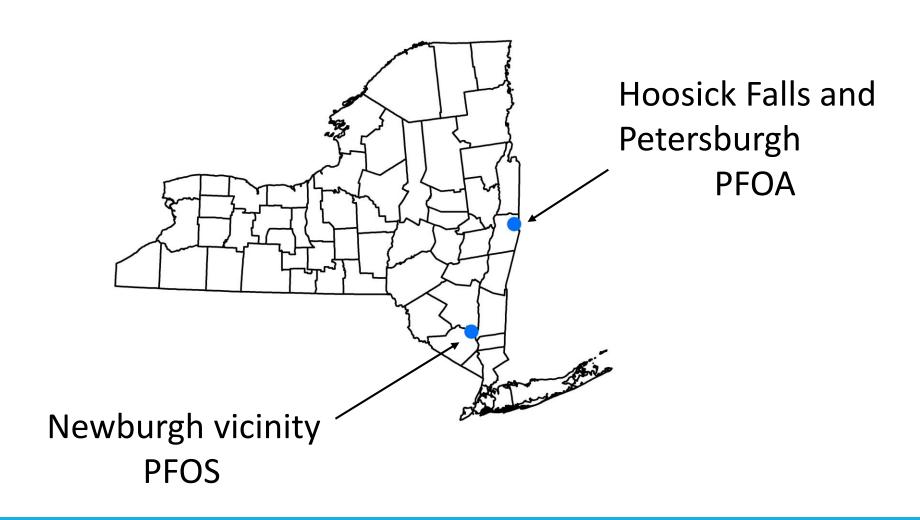
- Understand prevalence across the state.
- Develop an informed position on the risks of human fish consumption where PFAS contamination might be found.
- Provide information to the public about PFAS in fish.
- Evaluate food chain risks from the consumption of contaminated fish by fish-eating wildlife.
- Better understand the relationship between PFAS concentrations in water/sediments and in fish.

2010 Fish Sampling – NY Great Lakes





2016-2017 Fish Sampling



Targeted Sampling



Sportfish: two to five species per location, 10 individuals per species. (n=345)



Forage fish: one species per location, 10 samples per species. (n=140)

Targeted Sampling



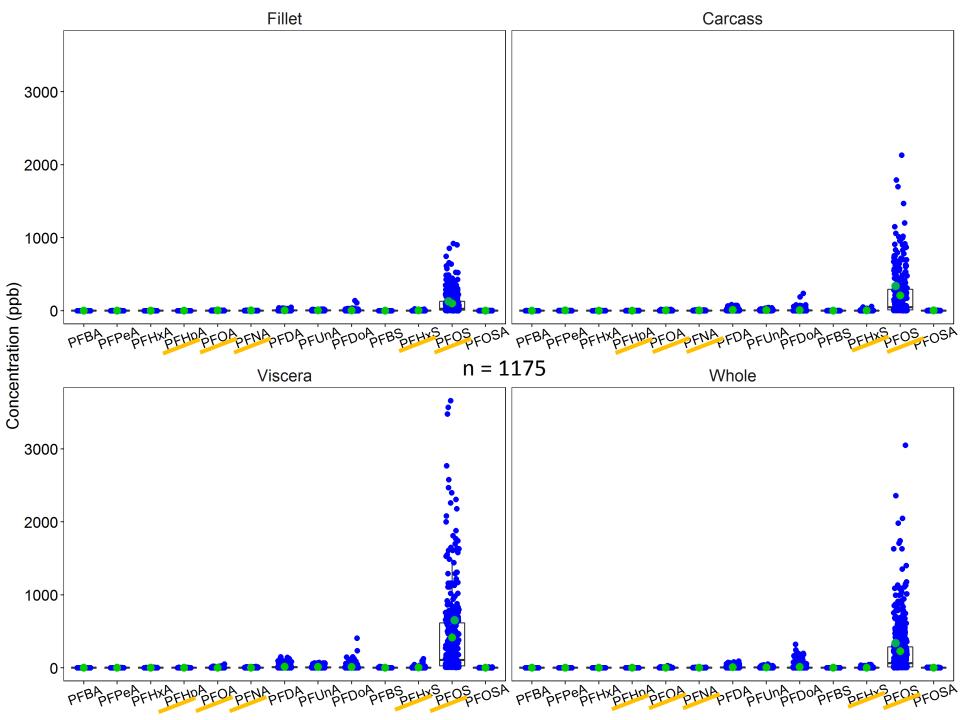
Sportfish: two to five species per location, 10 individuals per species. (n=345)

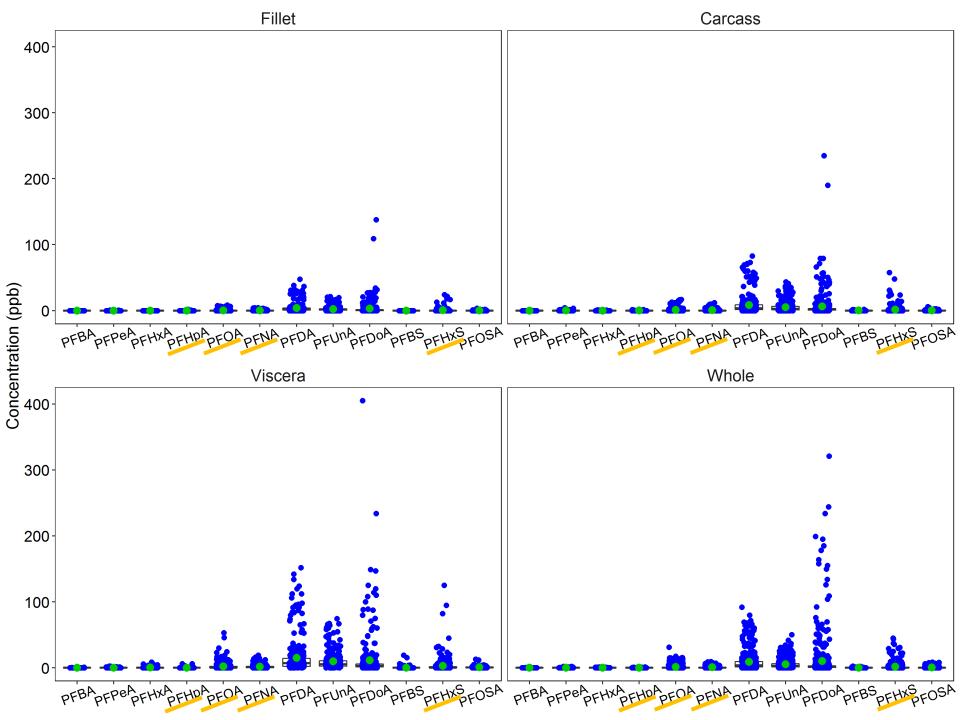
Standard fillet

Viscera

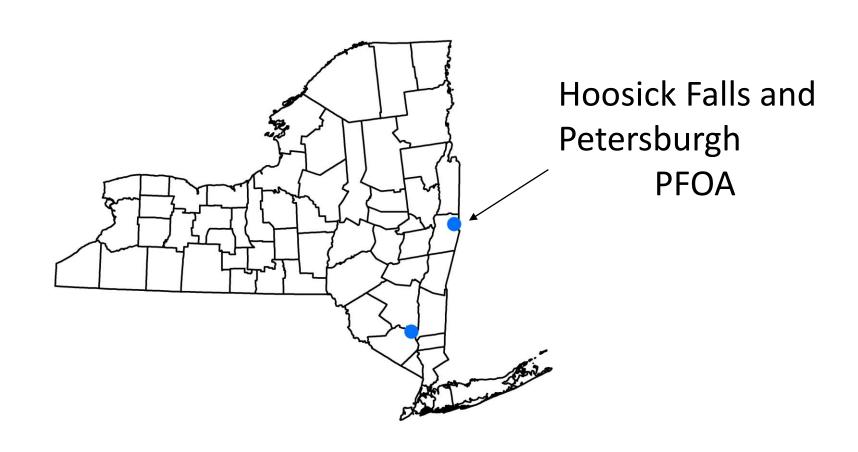
Remainder of fish

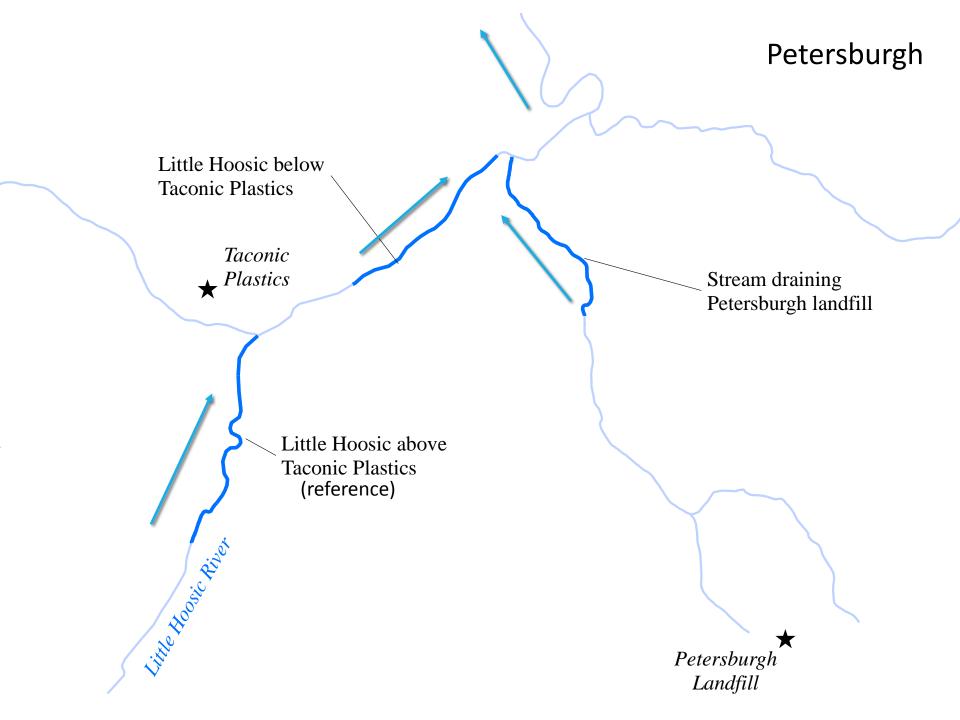
Synthesized Whole

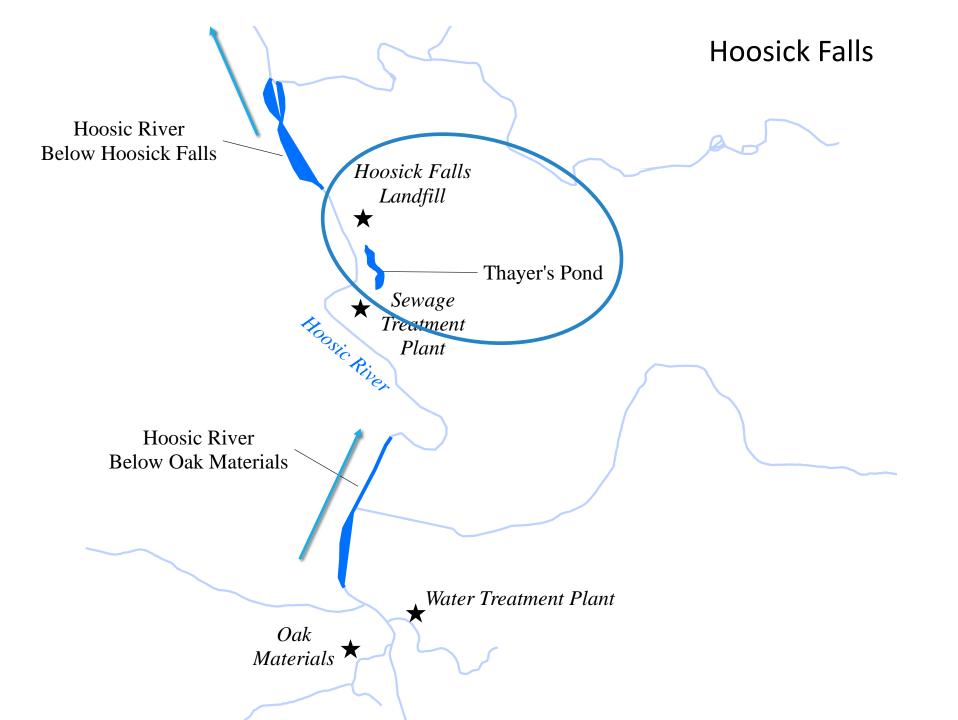


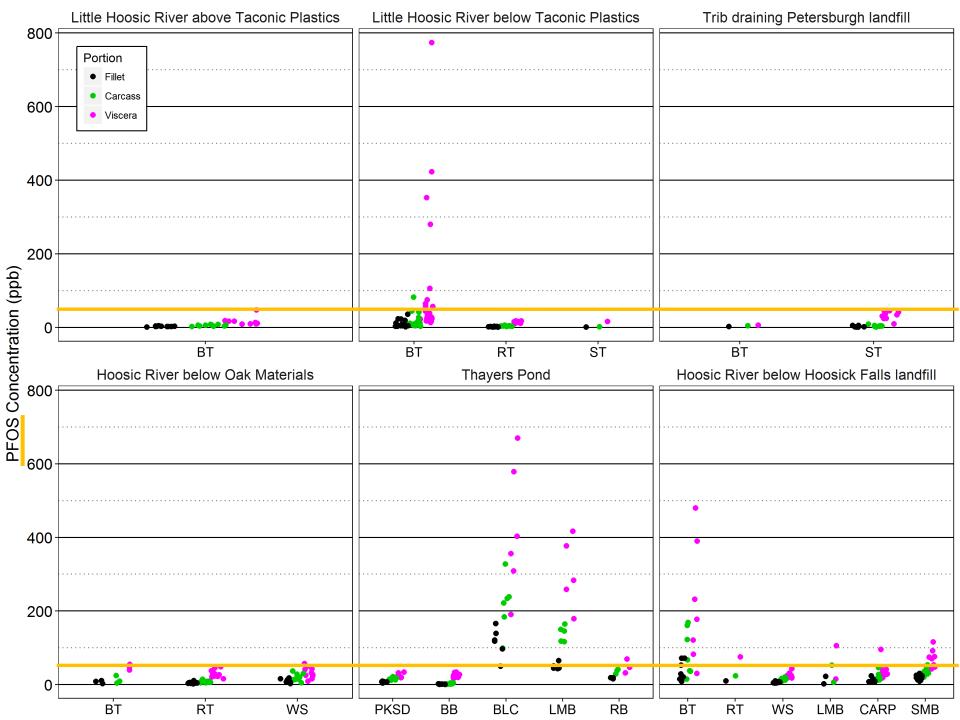


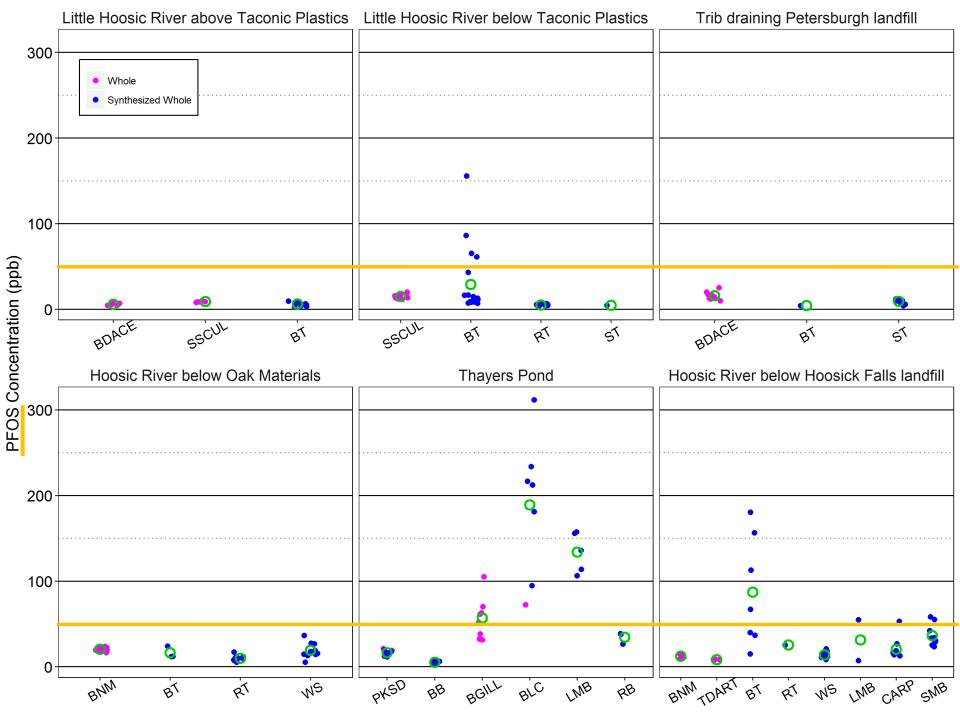
2016-2017 Fish Sampling



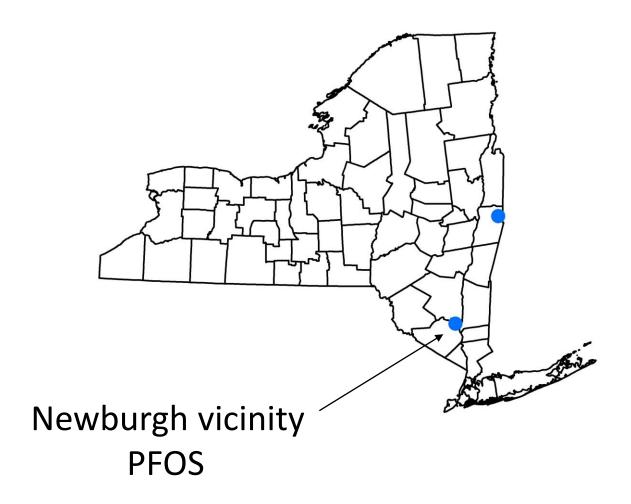


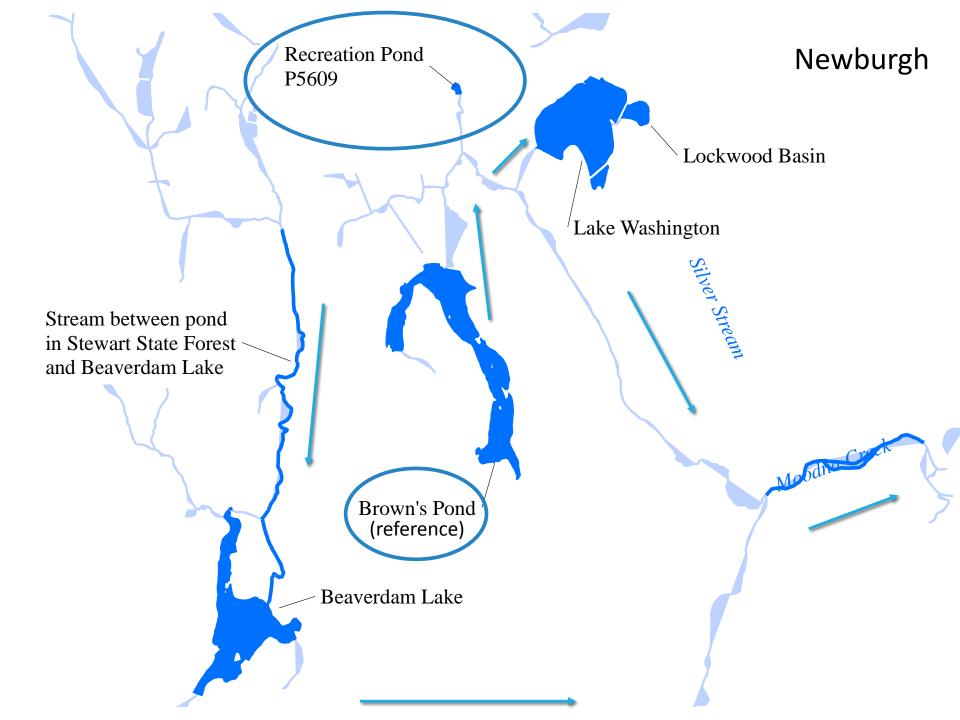


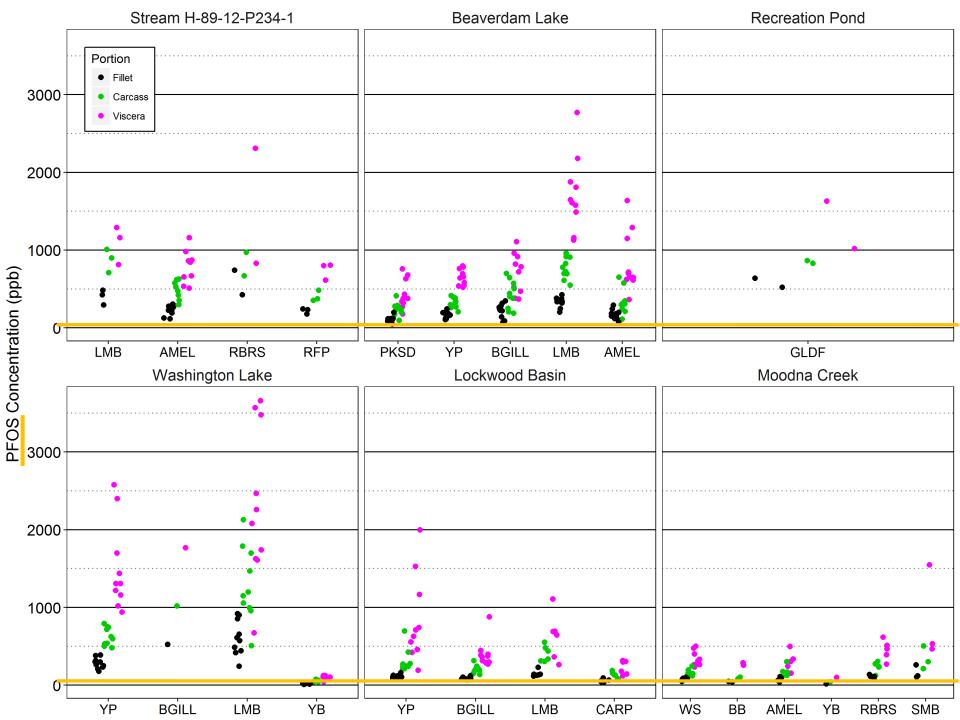


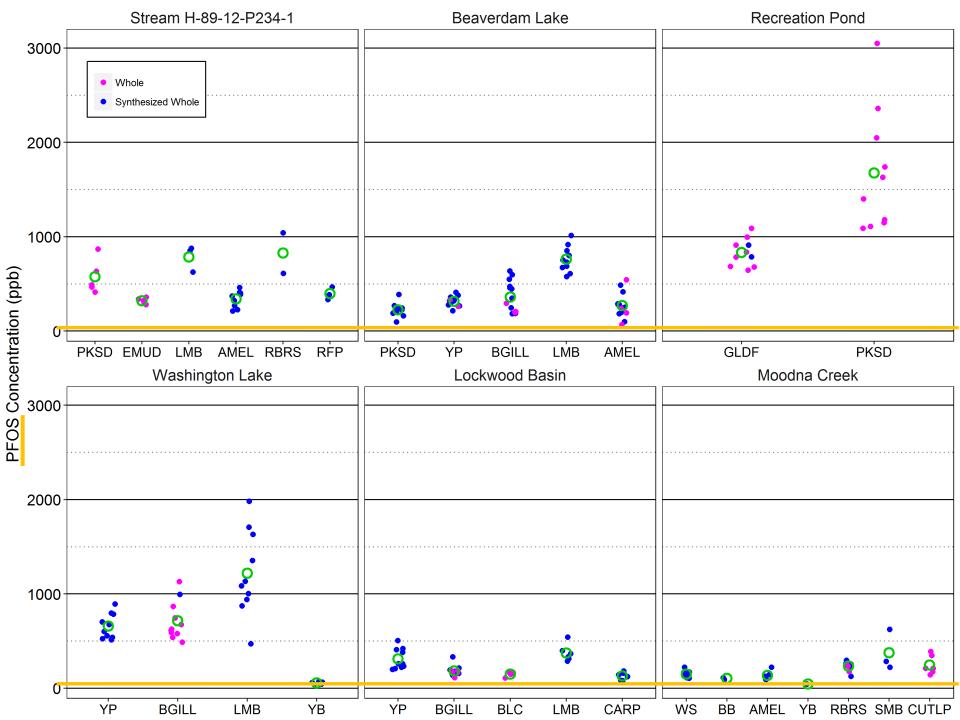


2016-2017 Fish Sampling









2017-2018 Statewide Fish Sampling



Conclusions:

- PFAS are pervasive in fish and can be at high concentrations – these contaminants are in the food chain!
- Concentrations are highest in the viscera but are also high in the edible portion (fillet).
- Low food chain species and small individuals can have high concentrations.
- Catfish and bullhead have relatively low concentrations, even in polluted sites.
- Concentrations can vary in a relatively short spatial distance.

Conclusions and Questions:

- PFOS is highly bioaccumulative while PFOA is much less so. But the 9-12 chain acids can be an important contributor to total PFAS.
- The compounds of concern for fish are likely to be different than those for water.
- The analysis suite is expanding what else will we see? Expect surprises!
- We will be looking at the ecological implications.
- Our DEC laboratory is in method validation for the analysis of PFAS in tissues.





A cast iron skillet sealed with DuPont TEFLON®

