

27 Novembre 2024

Rencontre à Sainte- Cécile-de-Milton : PFAS au Québec

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 **ACADÉMIE
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AGRICULTURE ■ ALIMENTATION ■ ENVIRONNEMENT

PFAS

- Les substances perfluoroalkyliques et polyfluoroalkyliques (SPFA)
- *Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances* (PFAS)
- Selon les sources, il y a de 5000 à >12 000 molécules de PFAS distinctes reconnues

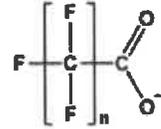
- PFOS - Sulfonate de perfluorooctane
- PFOA - Acide perfluorooctanoïque

D'où viennent les PFAS?



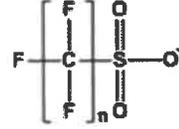
Liste des PFAS

PFCA

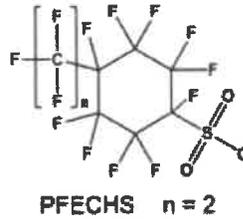


| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| PFPrA | n = 2 |
| PFBA | n = 3 |
| PFPeA | n = 4 |
| PFHxA | n = 5 |
| PFHpA | n = 6 |
| PFOA | n = 7 |
| PFNA | n = 8 |
| PFDA | n = 9 |
| PFUnA | n = 10 |

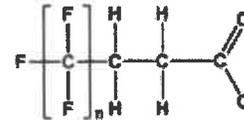
PFSA



| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| PFPrS | n = 3 |
| PFBS | n = 4 |
| PFPeS | n = 5 |
| PFHxS | n = 6 |
| PFHpS | n = 7 |
| PFOS | n = 8 |
| PFNS | n = 9 |
| PFDS | n = 10 |

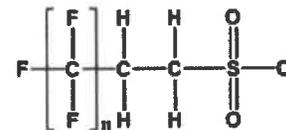


n:3 Acid



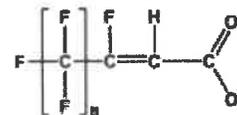
| | |
|----------|-------|
| 5:3 Acid | n = 5 |
| 7:3 Acid | n = 7 |

n:2 FtS



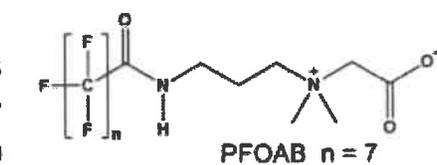
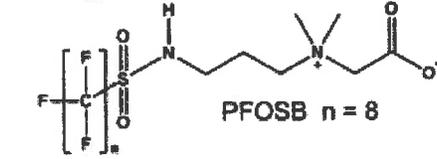
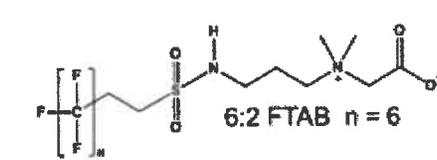
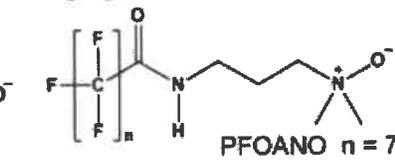
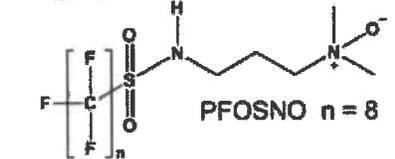
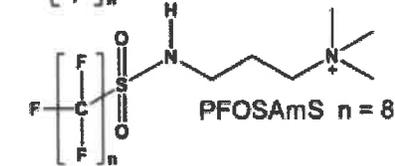
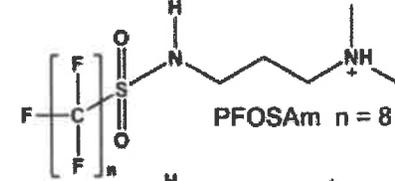
| | |
|----------|--------|
| 4:2 FtS | n = 4 |
| 6:2 FtS | n = 6 |
| 8:2 FtS | n = 8 |
| 10:2 FtS | n = 10 |

FTUCA

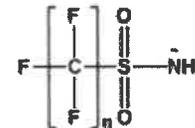


| | |
|------------|-------|
| 6:2 FTUCA | n = 5 |
| 8:2 FTUCA | n = 7 |
| 10:2 FTUCA | n = 9 |

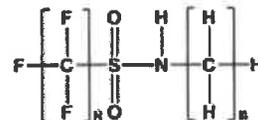
Cationic and zwitterionic



FASAs and N-alkylated FOSA

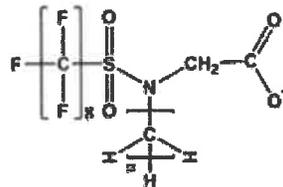


| | |
|-------|-------|
| FHxSA | n = 6 |
| FOSA | n = 8 |



| | |
|--------|---------|
| MeFOSA | (n = 1) |
| EtFOSA | (n = 2) |

Sulfonamido acetic acids

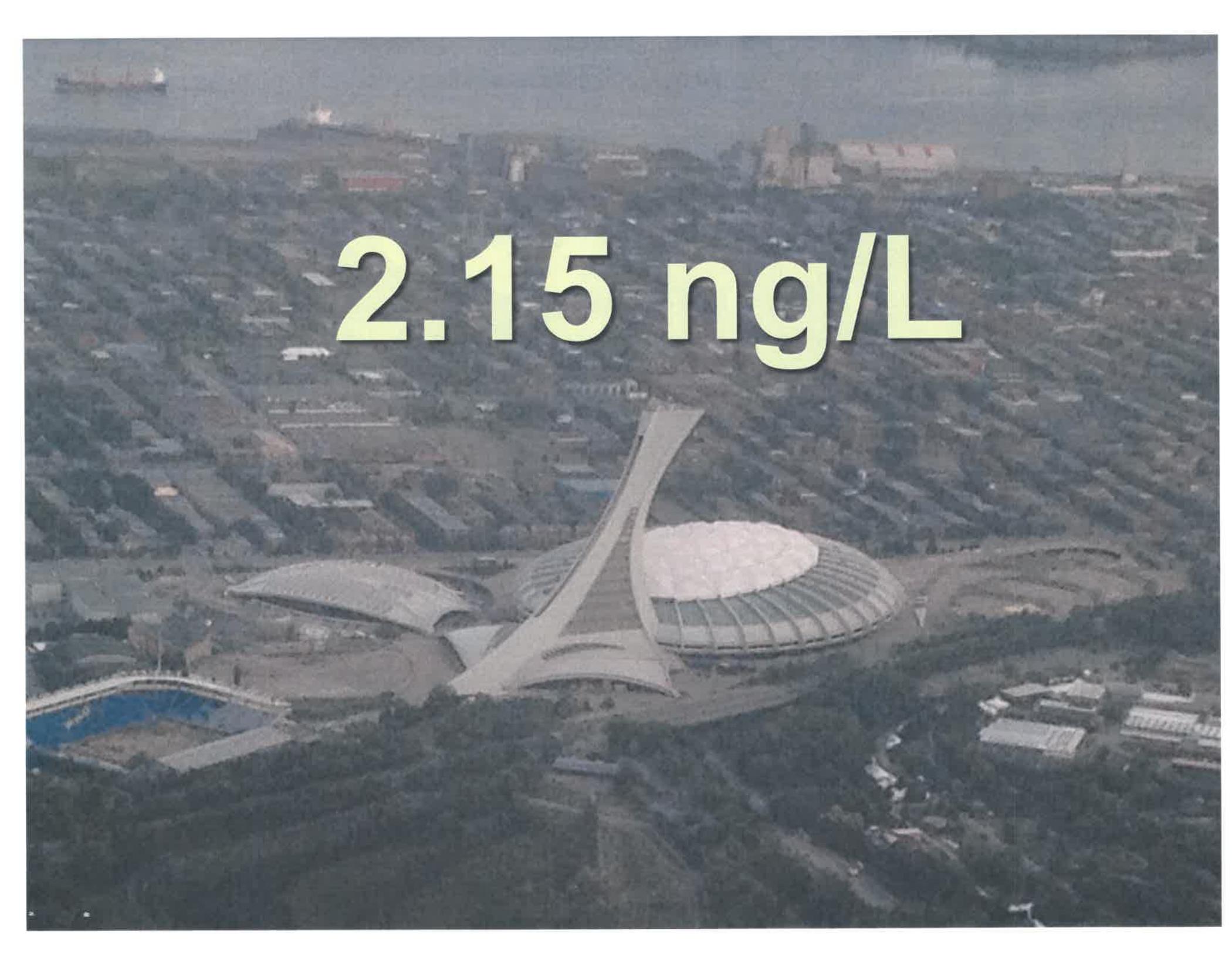


| | |
|---------|---------|
| FOSAA | (n = 0) |
| MeFOSAA | (n = 1) |
| EtFOSAA | (n = 2) |

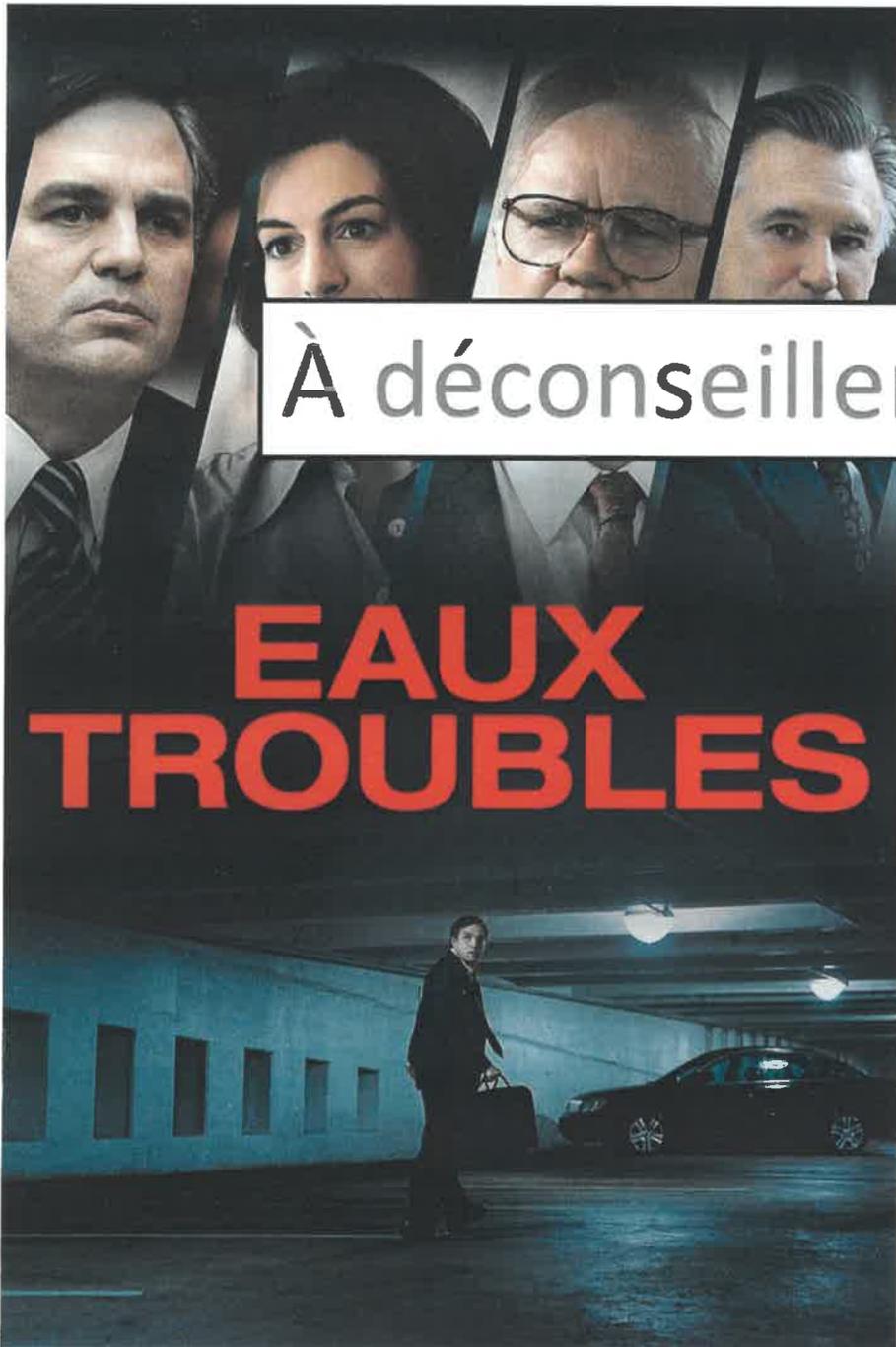
Chromatographie liquide couplée à la spectrométrie de masse de haute résolution



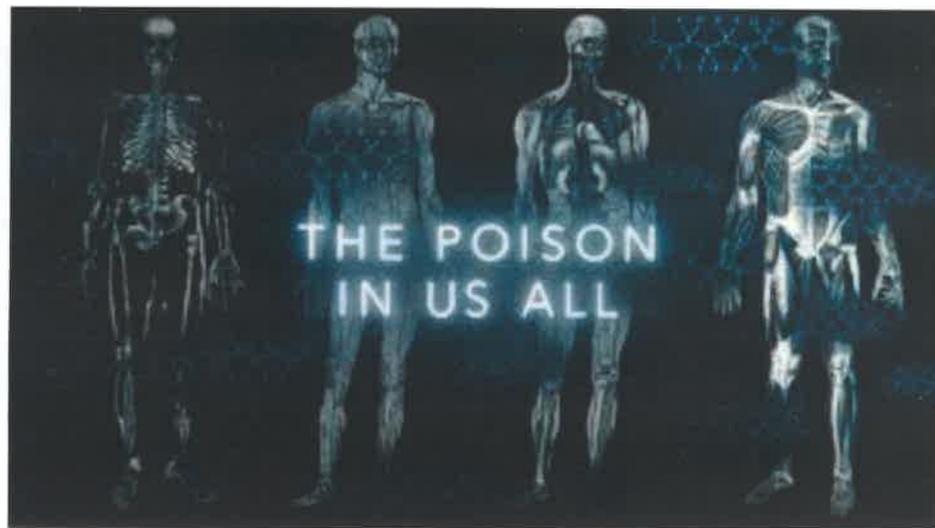
Instruments d'analyse de 0,5 à 1M \$

An aerial photograph of the Montreal Olympic Stadium, a large, modern architectural structure with a distinctive curved, metallic facade. The stadium is surrounded by a dense urban area with many residential buildings. In the background, a large body of water is visible, with a ship and some industrial structures on the horizon. The sky is overcast. A large, bold, yellow text overlay is centered in the upper half of the image, reading "2.15 ng/L".

2.15 ng/L



À déconseiller aux écoanxieux



Concentrations de PFAS dans le sang au Canada

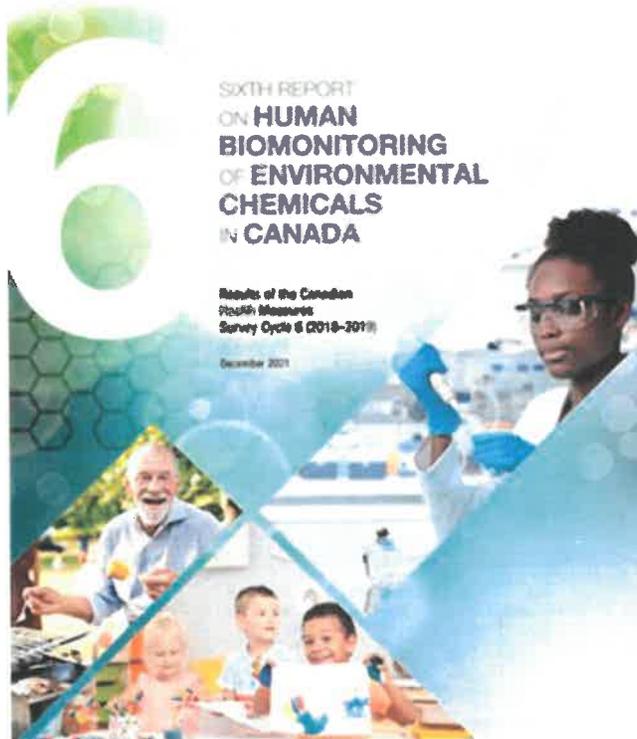


Table 12.1.6

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)—Geometric means and selected percentiles of plasma concentrations ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for the Canadian population aged 20–79^a, Canadian Health Measures Survey cycle 1 (2007–2009), cycle 2 (2009–2011), cycle 5 (2016–2017) and cycle 6 (2018–2019)

| Cycle | n | Detection Frequency (95% CI) | GM ^b (95% CI) | 10 th (95% CI) | 50 th (95% CI) | 90 th (95% CI) | 95 th (95% CI) |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total, 20–79 years | | | | | | | |
| 1 (2007–2009) | 2880 | 99.0 (97.7–99.6) | 2.5 (2.4–2.7) | 1.3 (1.1–1.4) | 2.6 (2.4–2.8) | 4.6 (4.3–5.0) | 5.5 (5.1–5.8) |
| 2 (2009–2011) | 1017 | 100 | 2.3 (2.1–2.5) | 1.1 (0.91–1.2) | 2.4 (2.1–2.6) | 4.3 (3.9–4.7) | 5.3 (3.9–6.7) |
| 5 (2016–2017) | 1055 | 100 | 1.3 (1.2–1.5) | 0.63 (0.57–0.68) | 1.3 (1.1–1.4) | 2.7 (2.2–3.2) | 3.2 (2.5–3.8) |
| 6 (2018–2019) | 1019 | 100 | 1.2 (1.1–1.3) | 0.59 (0.53–0.65) | 1.2 (1.1–1.3) | 2.5 (2.2–2.8) | 2.9 (2.6–3.3) |
| Males, 20–79 years | | | | | | | |
| 1 (2007–2009) | 1376 | 99.4 (98.6–99.8) | 2.9 (2.7–3.2) | 1.6 (1.4–1.7) | 3.1 (2.8–3.3) | 5.0 (4.5–5.5) | 5.9 (5.4–6.4) |
| 2 (2009–2011) | 511 | 100 | 2.6 (2.4–2.8) | 1.3 (0.99–1.6) | 2.7 (2.5–2.9) | 4.5 (3.2–5.8) | 6.0 (4.3–7.7) |
| 5 (2016–2017) | 525 | 100 | 1.5 (1.3–1.7) | 0.89 (0.80–0.98) | 1.4 (1.1–1.6) | 2.8 (2.1–3.6) | 3.5 (2.6–4.3) |
| 6 (2018–2019) | 501 | 100 | 1.4 (1.2–1.6) | 0.69 (0.54–0.84) | 1.3 (1.1–1.5) | 2.8 (2.5–3.1) | 3.3 (2.8–3.8) |
| Females, 20–79 years | | | | | | | |
| 1 (2007–2009) | 1504 | 98.6 (96.3–99.5) | 2.2 (2.0–2.4) | 1.0 (0.92–1.2) | 2.2 (2.1–2.4) | 4.1 (3.7–4.5) | 5.0 (4.4–5.5) |
| 2 (2009–2011) | 506 | 100 | 2.0 (1.8–2.2) | 0.92 (0.73–1.1) | 2.0 (1.7–2.3) | 3.9 (3.6–4.3) | 4.4 (3.8–5.1) |
| 5 (2016–2017) | 530 | 100 | 1.1 (1.0–1.3) | 0.54 (0.47–0.60) | 1.0 (0.90–1.2) | 2.5 (2.0–3.0) | 3.0 (2.7–3.3) |
| 6 (2018–2019) | 518 | 100 | 1.1 (0.97–1.2) | 0.51 (0.44–0.59) | 1.0 (0.84–1.2) | 2.1 (1.8–2.3) | 2.5 (2.1–2.9) |

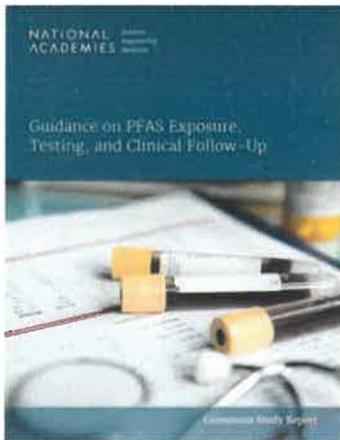
CI: confidence interval; GM: geometric mean; LOD: limit of detection

Note: The LODs for cycles 1, 2, 5 and 6 are 0.3, 0.1, 0.066 and 0.066 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively.

a For the purpose of total population comparisons, only values from participants aged 20–79 years were included, as participants under the age of 20 years were not included in cycle 1.

b If >40% of samples were below the LOD, the percentile distribution is reported but means were not calculated.

Effets des PFAS sur la santé (NASEM - 2022)



Évidence suffisante soutenant une association

- Réduction de la réponse immunitaire (adultes et enfants)
- Dyslipidémie (adultes et enfants)
- Réduction de la croissance foetale
- Risque accru de cancer du rein (adultes)

Évidence limitée d'une association

- Risque accru de cancer du sein et du testicule (adultes)
- Altérations des enzymes hépatiques circulantes (adultes et enfants)
- Risque accru d'hypertension durant la grossesse
- Maladies et dysfonction thyroïdiennes (adultes)
- Risque accru de colite ulcéreuse (adultes)

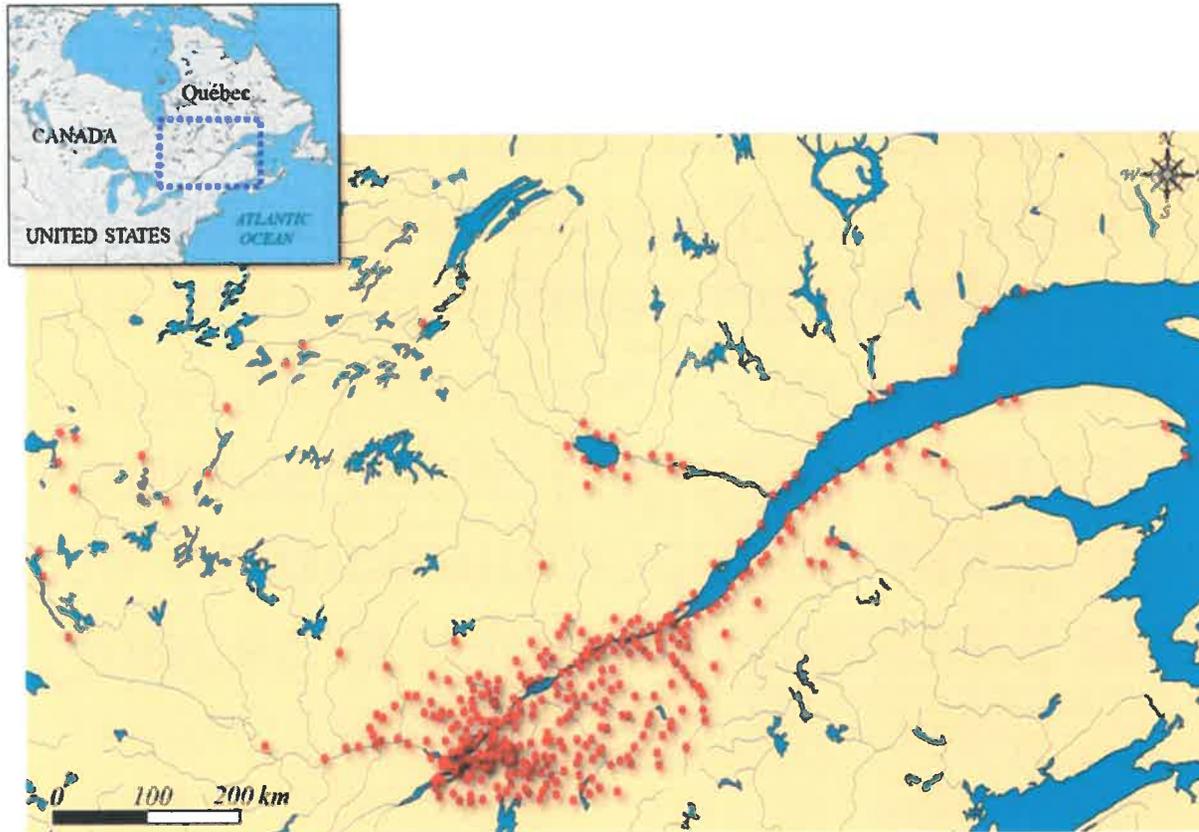
Normes Eau Potable – « ALARA »

- USEPA – Norme exécutoire
 - PFOS et PFOA < 4 ng/L
 - + PFHxS, HFPO-DA, PFNA <10 ng/L (en combo)
- Santé Canada – Recommandation
 - $\Sigma 25$ PFAS < 30 ng/L dans l'eau potable
- Union Européenne - Norme exécutoire à partir de 2026 –selon modalités nationales
 - $\Sigma 20$ PFAS < 100 ng/L dans l'eau potable
- Autres valeurs guides en place:
 - Σ PFOA + PFOS + PFNS + PFHxS :
 - < 2 ng/L au Danemark
 - < 4 ng/L au Pays-Bas

Normes Eau Potable - Québec

- Au Québec, il n'y a actuellement aucune norme ou recommandation applicable aux PFAS dans l'eau. L'INSPQ (Institut national de santé publique du Québec) propose sa propre approche avec un logigramme d'exposition aux PFAS pour l'interprétation des risques à utiliser par la direction régionale de santé publique.
- Aucun programme de suivi obligatoire.

Carte des 376 sites échantillonnés (2018-20)



Munoz et al. 2023. Water Research, 233: 119750.

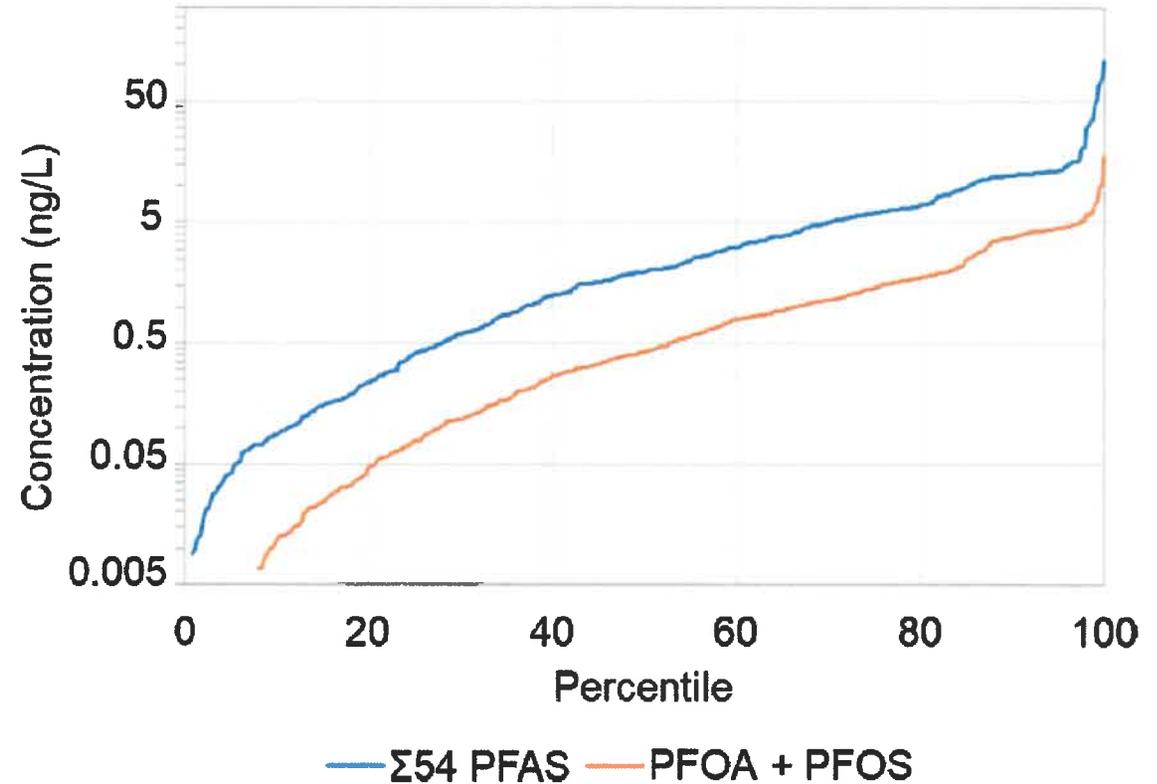
Dans les données initiales au Québec (n= 463)

**1 seul site > 100 ng/L
(+ Plus tard: La Baie et
Ste-Cécile-de-Milton)**

**98% des échantillons < 30
ng/L recommandé par
Santé Canada**

**95^{ème} percentile pour la
 Σ 54 PFAS est 13 ng/L**

Médiane est 2.0 ng/L



Données Québec

Boxplot de PFOA, PFOS, et $\Sigma 54$ PFAS dans l'eau du robinet au Québec (n = 463)

Robinets: (n = 463):

Médianes de:

0.27 ng/L pour PFOA,
0.15 ng/L pour PFOS et
2.0 ng/L pour la $\Sigma 54$ PFAS.

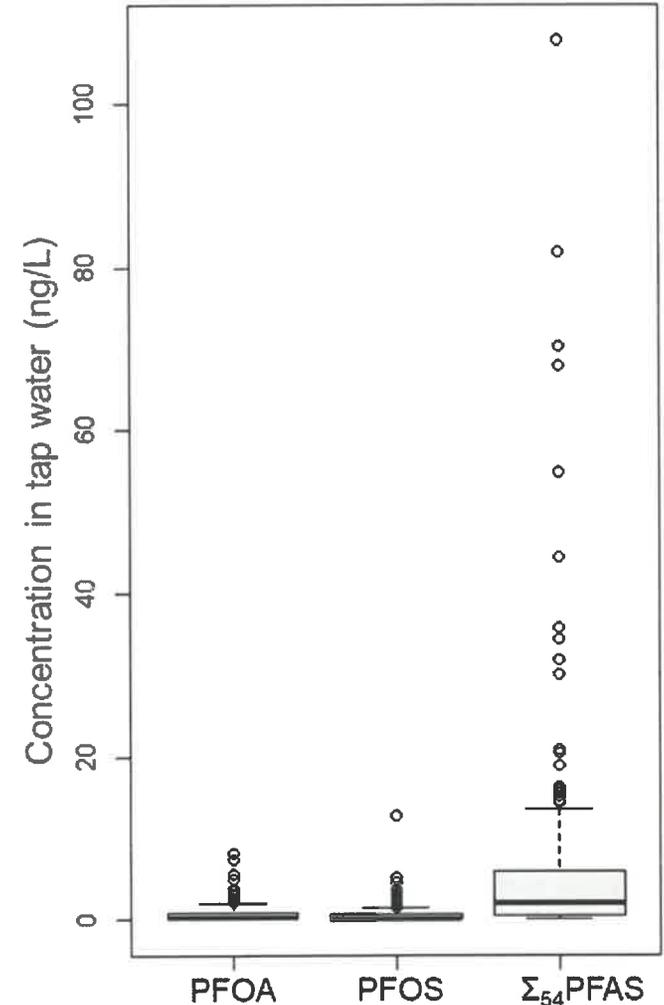
95^{ème} percentile à 13 ng/L pour la somme des PFAS détectés

95% des échantillons contiennent moins que 13 ng/L

Seuils 2024:

Santé Canada = $\Sigma 25$ PFAS < 30 ng/L

USEPA MCLG PFOA/PFOS < 4 ng/L



Dans la base de données du Québec

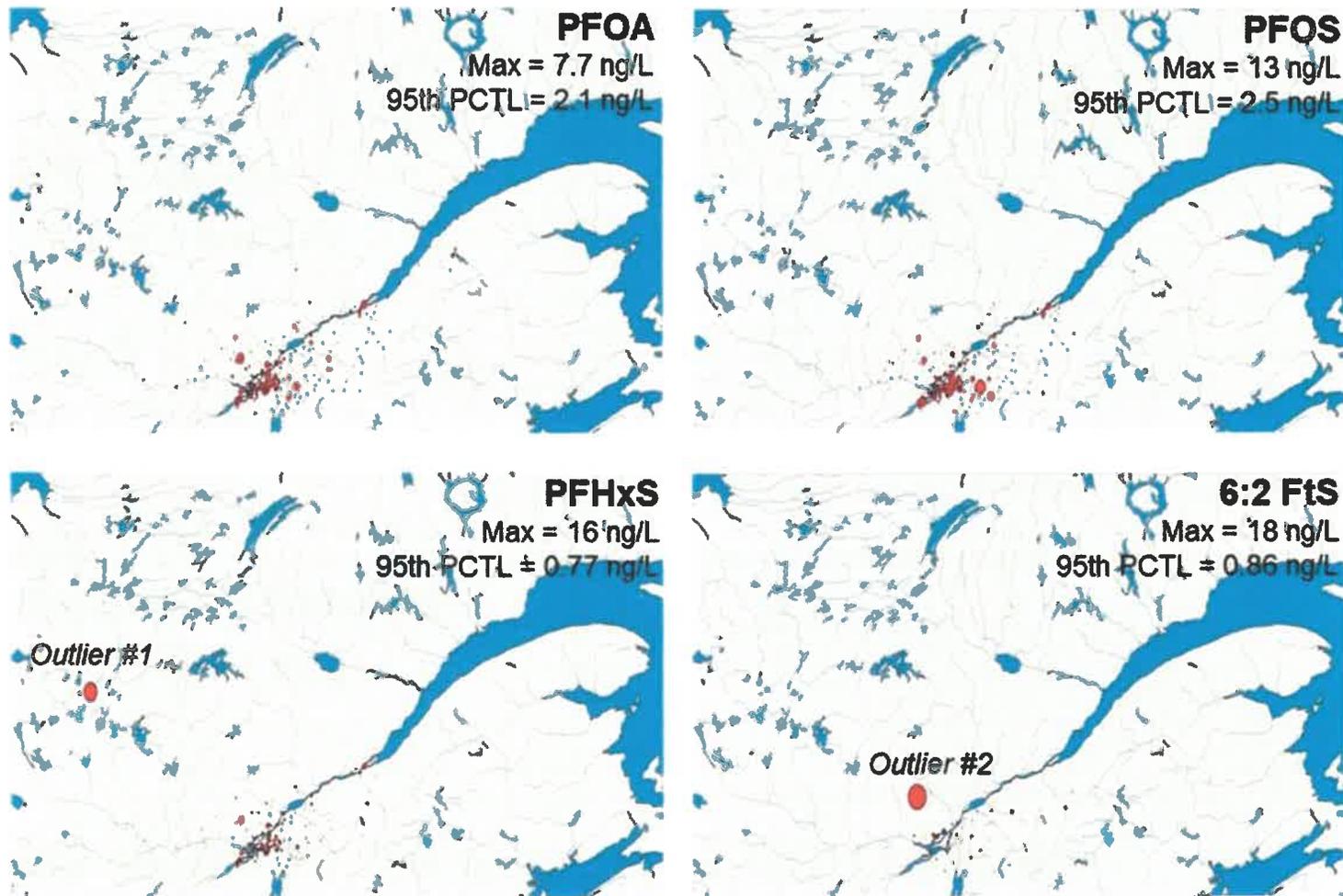
Sur un total de 463 échantillons provenant de 376 sites:

6 sites > 30 ng/L (Canada)

7 sites > 4 ng PFOA-PFOS/L (USEPA)

| | Summed PFAS * Concentration unit ng/L |
|---|---|
| TW2018_Val-d'Or | 107,7 |
| TW2019_Saint-Donat-de-Montcalm | 81,8 |
| TW2020_Saint-Donat-de-Montcalm_Location#1 | 70,2 |
| TW2020_Saint-Donat-de-Montcalm_Location#2 | 67,8 |
| TW2019_Val-d'Or | 54,8 |
| TW2019_L'Épiphanie | 44,2 |
| TW2019_Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton | 35,8 |
| TW2019_Sainte-Adèle | 34,3 |
| TW2018_Sainte-Adèle | 31,8 |
| TW2020_Val-d'Or | 30,0 |
| TW2019_Sainte-Pétronille | 21,0 |
| TW2018_Farnham | 20,5 |
| TW2019_Waterloo | 19,1 |
| TW2018_Saint-Hyacinthe | 16,3 |
| TW2019_Saint-Hyacinthe | 16,0 |
| TW2018_Longueuil | 15,9 |
| TW2020_Montréal-Est | 15,8 |
| TW2020_Montréal | 15,5 |
| TW2019_Lévis | 15,0 |

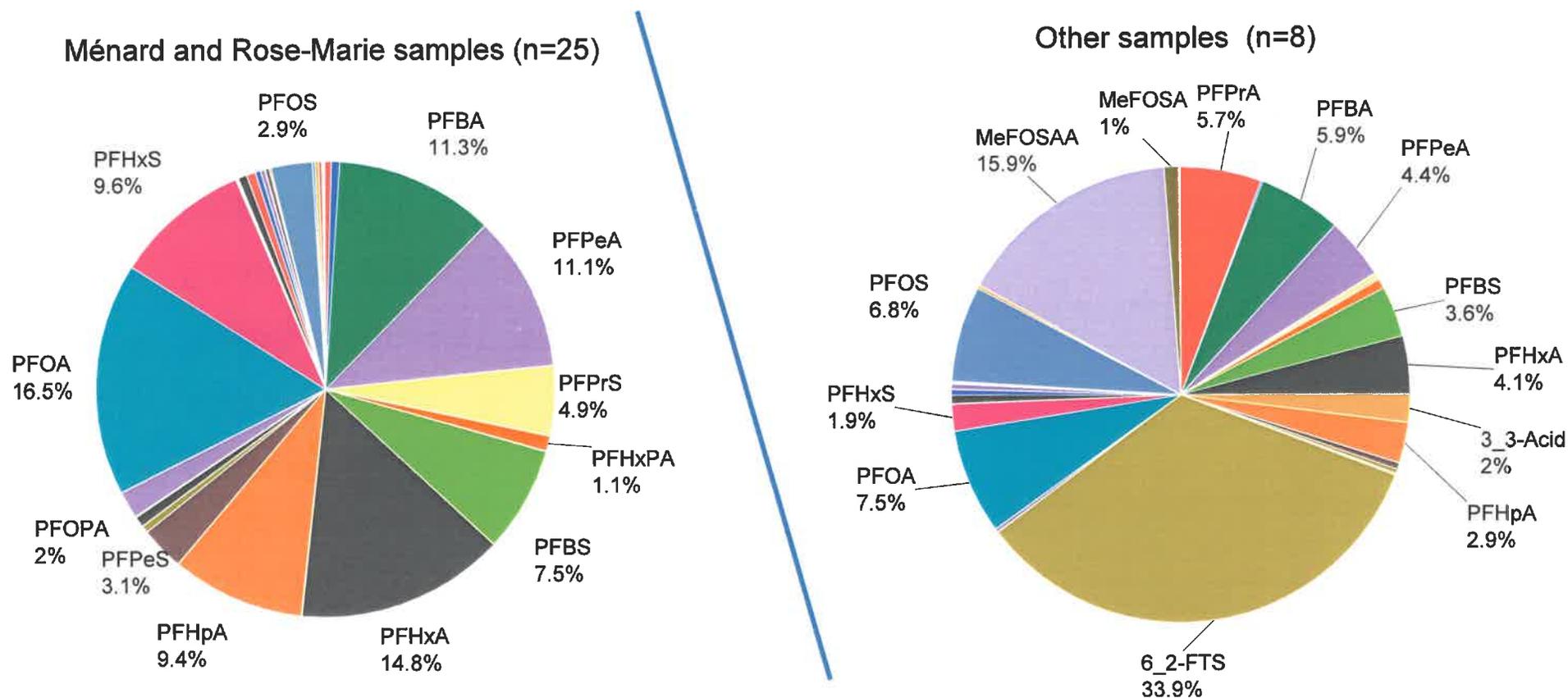
PFAS dans l'eau potable au Québec



Origine des PFAS

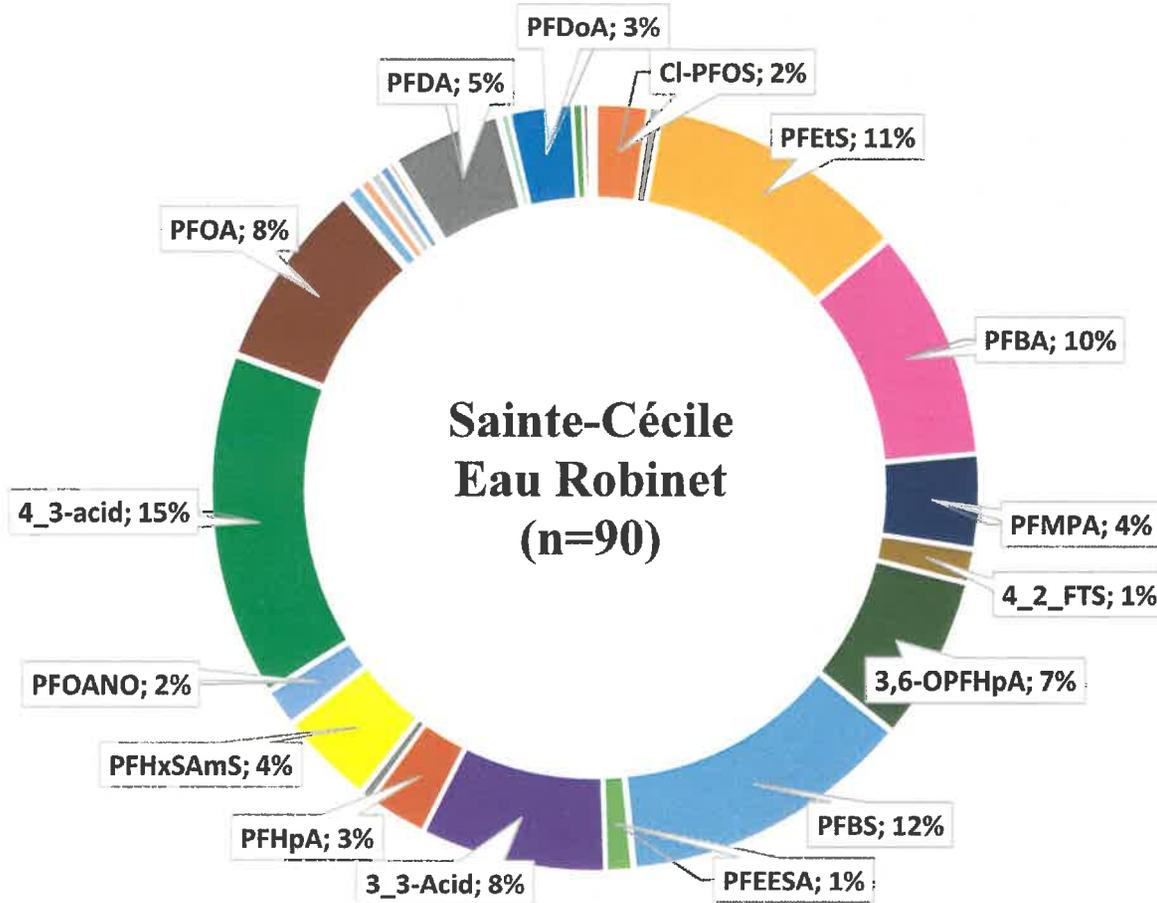
- Sites d'enfouissement
- Aéroports
- Bases militaires
- Exercice d'entraînement de pompiers
- Incendies
- Certaines industries

Contribution de chacun des 77 PFAS entre les rues Ménard-Rose-Marie et les autres échantillons au-dessus de 20 ng/L



Données préliminaires (Teymoorian et al. 2024 – Labo Sauvé)

Contribution % de chaque PFAS dans les échantillons d'eau collectés à Sainte-Cécile de Milton (n=90)

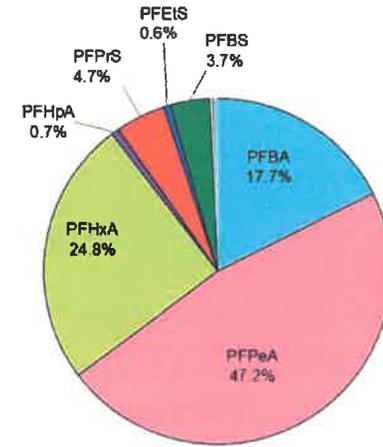
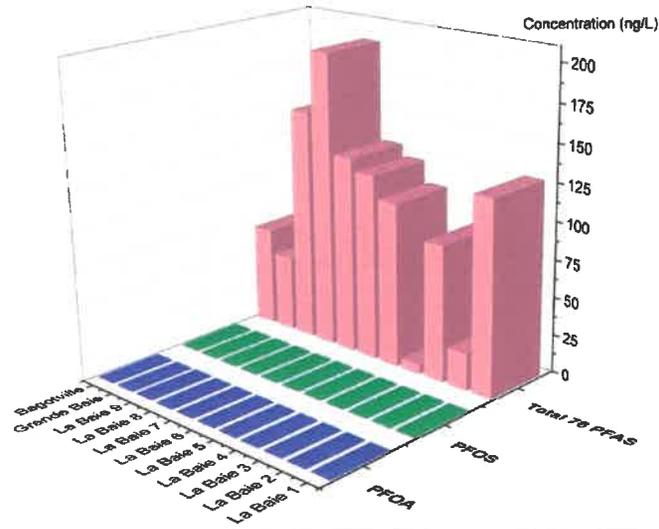


Minimum, maximum, Moyenne et medians de $\Sigma 77$ PFAS pour tous les échantillons (n=90)

| Min (ng/L) | Max (ng/L) | Mean (ng/L) | Median (ng/L) |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0.55 | 660 (Rue Ménard) | 29.6 | 10.4 |

Données préliminaires (Teymoorian et al. 2024 – Labo Sauvé)

La Baie
a)



Sainte-Cécile
b)

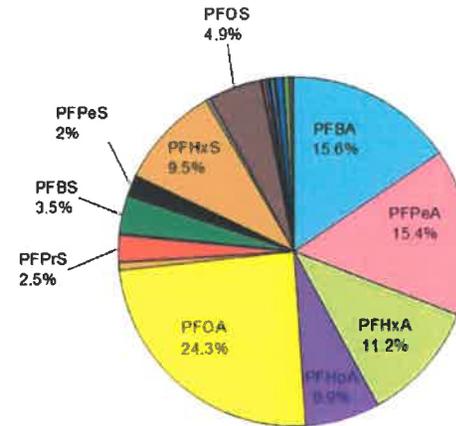
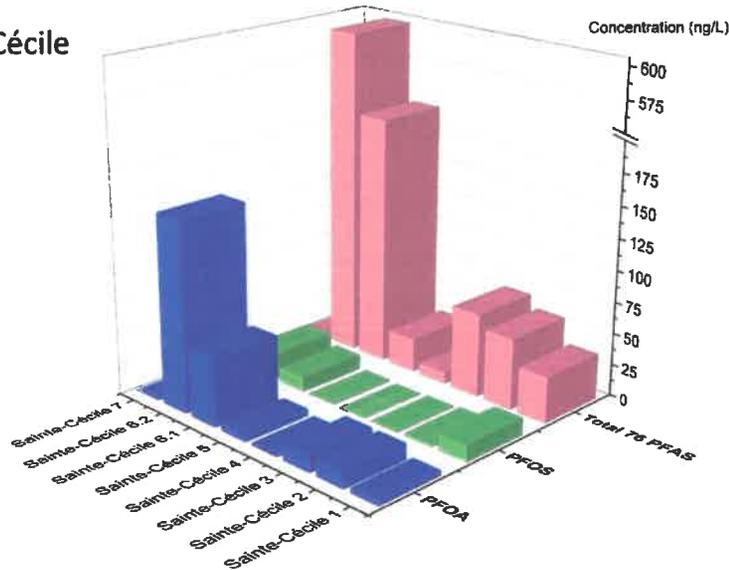
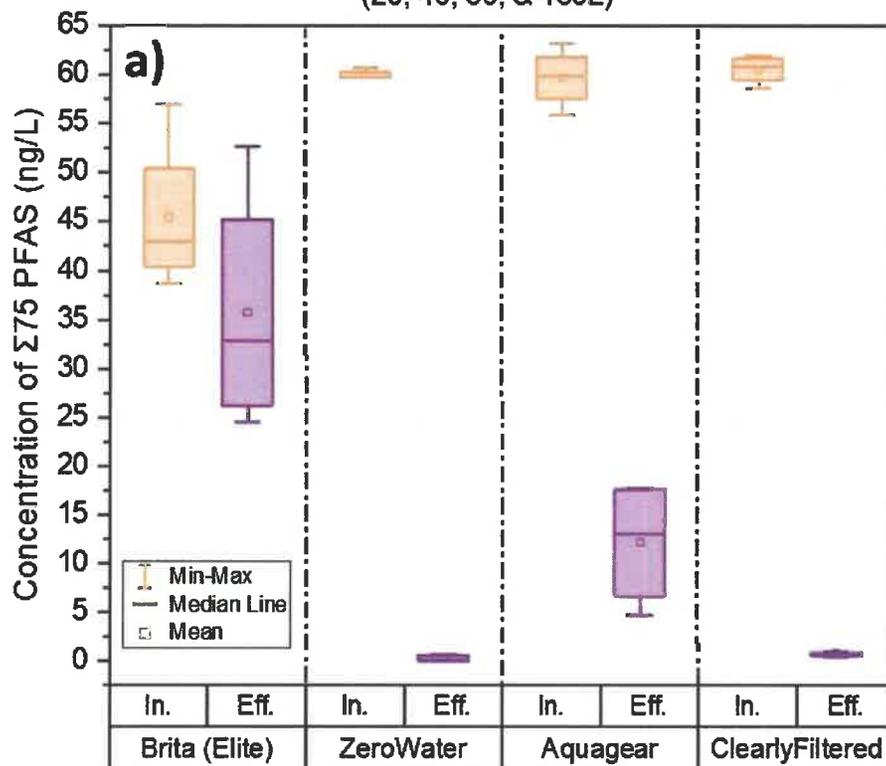


Figure S10. PFAS analysis of tap water samples from a) La Baie and b) Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton, Quebec: The bar charts provide a detailed breakdown of the levels (ng/L) of the summed PFAS ($\Sigma 76$ PFAS), as well as those of PFOS and PFOA. The pie charts illustrate the total contribution of each PFAS in La Baie and Sainte-Cécile tap water samples.

Pichet filtrant pour enlever les PFAS

Performance of selected POU filters on Saint-Donat tap water
(20, 40, 80, & 160L)



Performance de divers pichets filtrants pour des volumes (20, 40, 80, & 160 L) pour montrer les changements dans les concentrations de la Σ_{75} PFAS dans l'eau du robinet de Saint-Donat.

[Teymoorian et al. 2024 «Performance of Pitcher-Type POU Filters for the Removal of 75 PFAS from Drinking Water: Comparing Different Water Sources ». Frontiers in Environmental Chemistry, 5, 1376079.](#)

En français [ici](#) sur le site de La Conversation.

Systeme d'osmose inversee



PFAS - Défis de Communications

Problème complexe

Risques difficiles à bien décrire et cerner

Faut tenter de relativiser avec les autres sources de PFAS (nourriture, poêles antiadhésives, poussières, emballages, cosmétiques, Scotchguard, matériaux etc.)

Normes de PFAS en évolution partout dans le monde

Quoi Faire?

- Il faut réglementer et limiter les usages de PFAS non essentiels qui en dispersent partout dans l'environnement. On pourrait préserver certains usages essentiels non dispersifs (batteries, médicaments, etc.).
- Il faut assurer un suivi minimal de tous les aqueducs/puits et traiter les rares sites qui en ont besoin.
- On peut utiliser des solutions domestiques de traitement s'il y a un enjeu local – ou si on manque de confiance dans l'eau distribuée.
- Enjeux d'équité liés au traitement à la maison.
- Il faut une réglementation pour les rejets des sites d'enfouissement!

Merci!



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Summary of Four PFAS Health Advisories

Jun 2022

- **Interim Health Advisories:**
 - Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
 - Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)
- **Final Health Advisories:**
 - GenX chemicals (PFOA replacement)
 - Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (PFOS replacement)
- For PFOA and PFOS, some negative health effects may occur at concentrations that are near zero and below our ability to detect at this time.
- The lower the level of these chemicals in drinking water, the lower the risk to public health.

| Chemical | Health Advisory Value (ppt) | Minimum Reporting Level (ppt) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PFOA | 0.004 (Interim) | 4 |
| PFOS | 0.02 (Interim) | 4 |
| GenX Chemicals | 10 (Final) | 5 |
| PFBS | 2,000 (Final) | 3 |

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

Avis Seuils Santé USEPA: < 0,004 ng PFOA/L et <0,02 ng PFOS/L
Avis Seuils Santé Californie: < 0,007 ng PFOA/L et < 1 ng PFOS/L

Proposé en Février 2023, adopté en juillet 2024



**Objectif pour la qualité de l'eau potable
au Canada**

**Substances perfluoroalkylées
et polyfluoroalkylées**

« Il est recommandé que les stations de traitement s'efforcent de maintenir les concentrations de SPFA dans l'eau potable au niveau le plus bas qu'il soit raisonnablement possible d'atteindre (*as low as reasonably achievable, ALARA*). »

<https://www.canada.ca/fr/sante-canada/programmes/consultation-objectif-propose-qualite-eau-potable-canada-substances-perfluoroalkylees-polyfluoroalkylees/apercu.html>

Recommandation: $\Sigma 25$ PFAS < 30 ng/L dans l'eau potable

Avril 2024

Biden-Harris Administration Finalizes First-Ever National Drinking Water Standard to Protect 100M People from PFAS Pollution

As part of the Administration's commitment to combating PFAS pollution, EPA announces \$1B investment through President Biden's Investing in America agenda to address PFAS in drinking water

April 10, 2024

Contact Information

EPA Press Office (press@epa.gov)

WASHINGTON - Today, April 10, the Biden-Harris Administration issued the first-ever national, legally enforceable drinking water standard to protect communities from exposure to harmful per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), also known as 'forever chemicals.' Exposure to PFAS has been linked to deadly cancers, impacts to the liver and heart, and immune and developmental damage to infants and children. This final rule represents the most significant step to protect public health under [EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap](#). The final rule will reduce PFAS exposure for approximately 100 million people, prevent thousands of deaths, and reduce tens of thousands of serious illnesses. Today's announcement complements [President Biden's government-wide action plan](#) [↗](#) to combat PFAS pollution.

Through President Biden's Investing in America agenda, EPA is also making unprecedented funding available to help ensure that all people have clean and safe water. In addition to today's final rule, EPA is announcing nearly [\\$1 billion in newly available funding](#) through

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-finalizes-first-ever-national-drinking-water-standard>

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

Summary

EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures...

The proposed rule would also require public water systems to:

- Public water systems must monitor for these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027)
- Public water systems have five years (by 2029) to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS.

| Chemical | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PFOA | 0 | 4.0 ppt |
| PFOS | 0 | 4.0 ppt |
| PFHxS | 10 ppt | 10 ppt |
| HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals) | 10 ppt | 10 ppt |
| PFNA | 10 ppt | 10 ppt |
| Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS | Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) | Hazard Index of 1 (unitless) |

Clair et sans ambiguïté!

- Recommandation : PFOA et PFOS doivent être chacun plus petits que 4 ng/L
- PFNA, PFHxS, et GenX doivent être plus petits que 10 ng/L
- Mélange incluant PFBS doivent avoir un indice de danger combiné plus petit que 1

Union Européenne

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020L2184&from=FR>

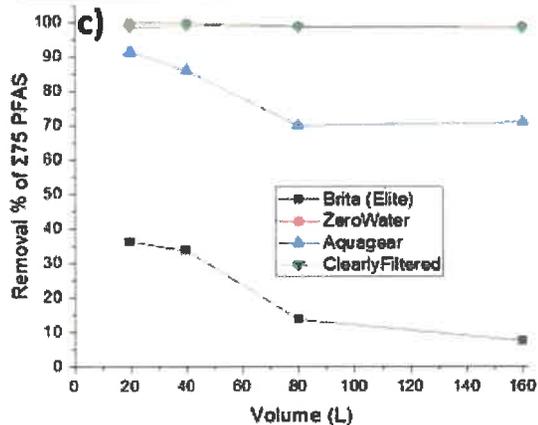
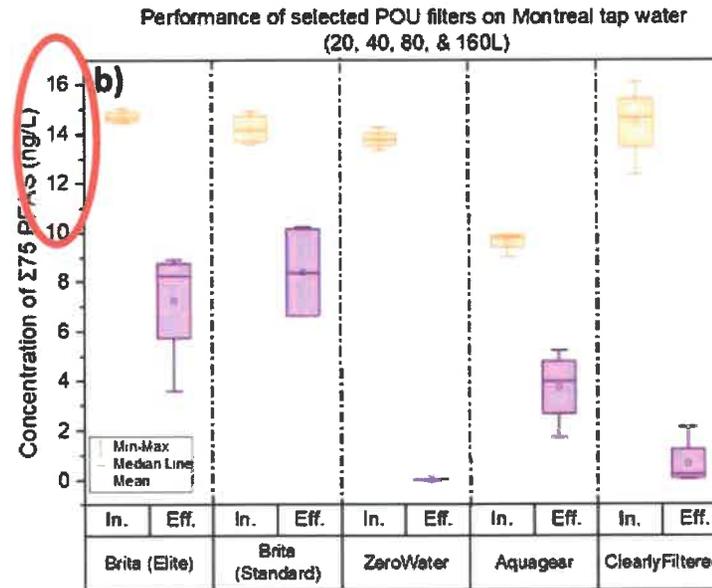
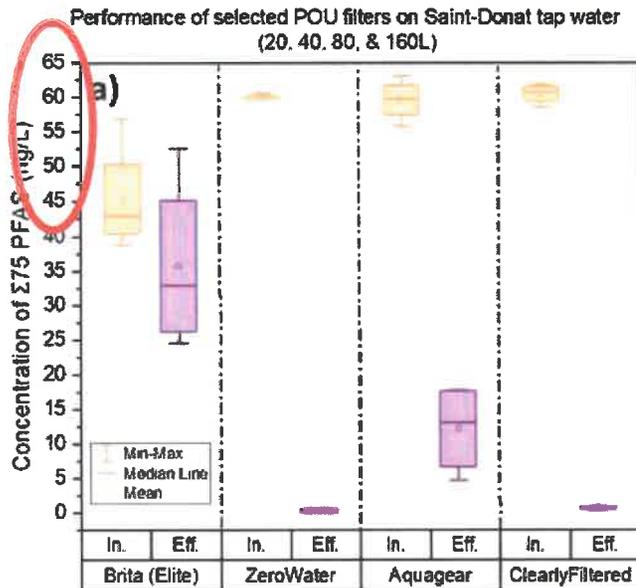
- La somme des PFAS dans l'eau potable ne doit pas dépasser 100 ng/L
- Doit être mis en place par les pays membres pour le début 2026.
- Autres valeurs guides en place:
 - \sum PFOA + PFOS + PFNS + PFHxS :
 - < 2 ng/L au Danemark
 - <4 ng/L au Pays-Bas

Somme de 20 PFAS (Union Européenne)

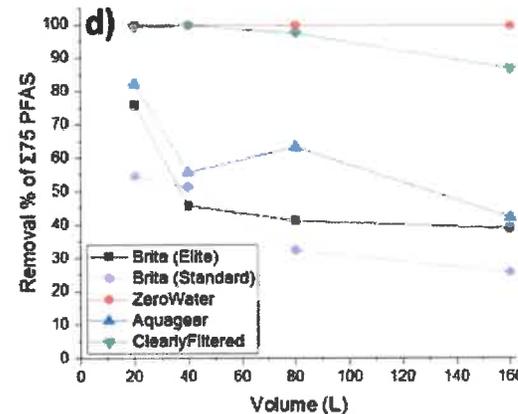
Annexe 3. Somme des PFAS Les substances qui suivent sont analysées sur la base des lignes directrices techniques élaborées en conformité avec l'article 13, paragraphe 7:

- Acide perfluorobutanoïque (PFBA)
- Acide perfluoropentanoïque (PFPeA)
- Acide perfluorohexanoïque (PFHxA)
- Acide perfluoroheptanoïque (PFHpA)
- Acide perfluorooctanoïque (PFOA)
- Acide perfluorononanoïque (PFNA)
- Acide perfluorodécanoïque (PFDA)
- Acide perfluoroundécanoïque (PFUnDA)
- Acide perfluorododécanoïque (PFDoDA)
- Acide perfluorotridécanoïque (PFTrDA)
- Acide perfluorobutanesulfonique (PFBS)
- Acide perfluoropentanesulfonique (PFPeS)
- Acide perfluorohexane sulfonique (PFHxS)
- Acide perfluoroheptane sulfonique (PFHpS)
- Acide perfluorooctane sulfonique (PFOS)
- Acide perfluorononane sulfonique (PFNS)
- Acide perfluorodécane sulfonique (PFDS)
- Acide perfluoroundécane sulfonique
- Acide perfluorododécane sulfonique
- Acide perfluorotridécane sulfonique

Pichets filtrants eau de St-Donat et Montréal



| | Brita (Elite) | ZeroWater | Aquagear | ClearlyFiltered |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| Average removal% | 20% | 99% | 77% | 99% |

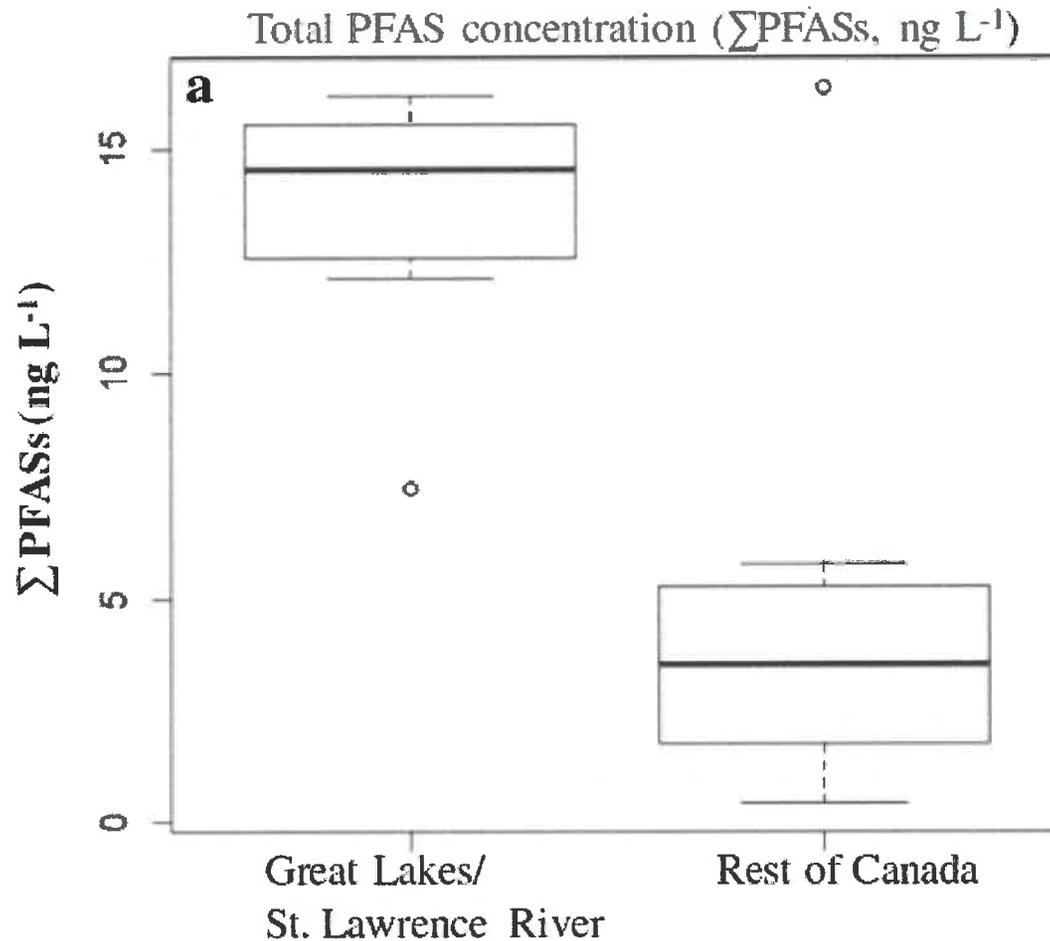


| | Brita (Elite) | Brita (Standard) | ZeroWater | Aquagear | ClearlyFiltered |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| Average removal % | 48% | 38% | ~100% | 60% | 96% |

ZeroWater et Clearly Filtered

PFAS dans l'eau du fleuve

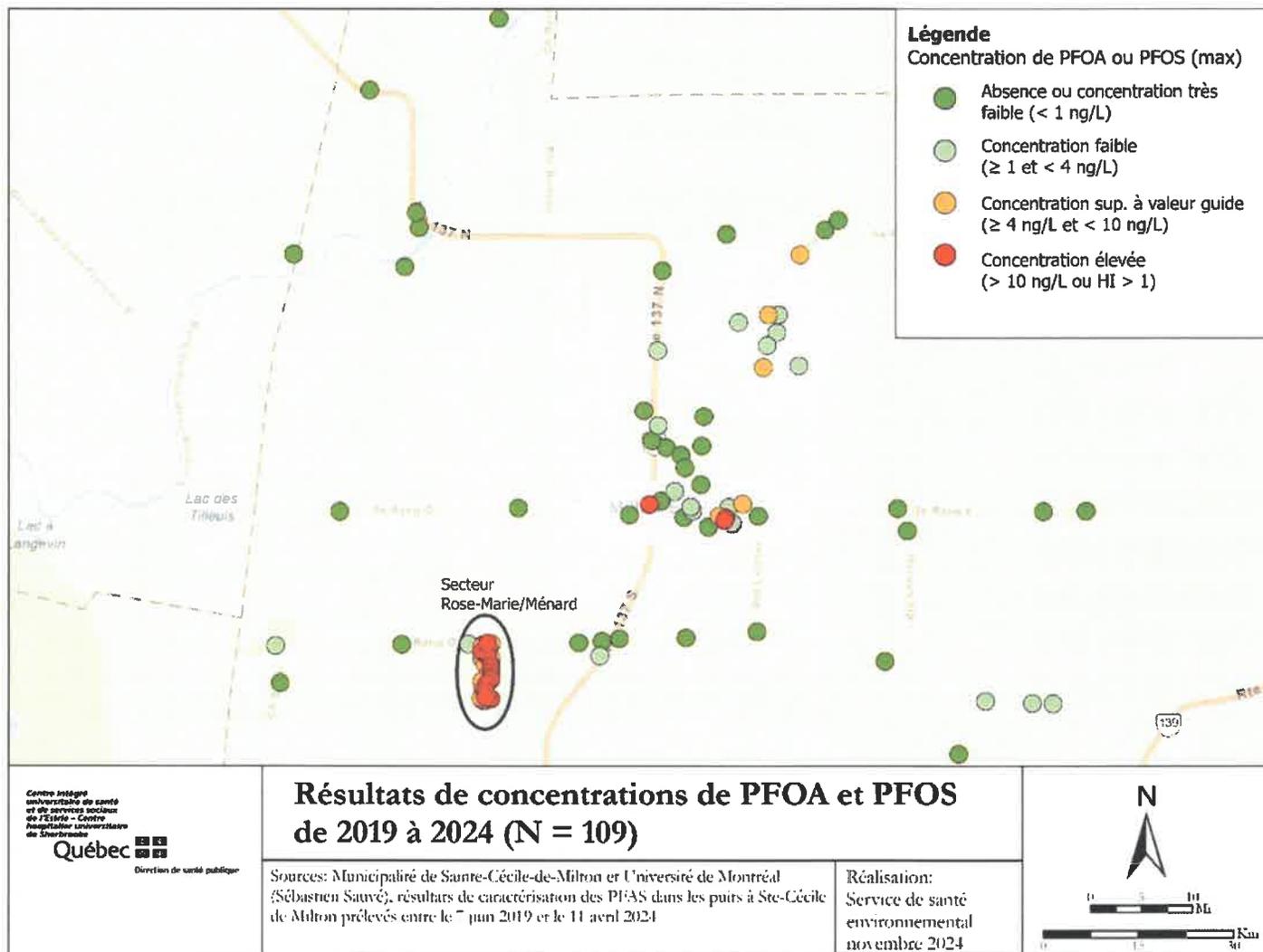
H.A. Kaboré et al. / *Science of the Total Environment* 616–617 (2018) 1089–1100



L'eau du fleuve contient plus de PFAS que le 95^{ème} percentile des concentrations mesurées à travers les robinets du Québec.

L'eau potable produite à partir du fleuve ou des Grands Lacs ne rencontre pas les valeurs guide du Danemark et des Pays-Bas: \sum PFOA + PFOS + PFNS + PFHxS < 4 ou 2 ng/L

RÉSULTATS DES PRÉLÈVEMENTS (DEPUIS 2019)



Note: Il n'existe pas de normes en Amérique du Nord pour les faibles concentrations de PFOA et PFOS (< 4 ng/L).