Temporal trends of PFAS in dated sediment cores from Finland and Baltic Sea

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How can sediments be utilized in PFAS research?

"Life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards." - Søren Kierkegaard

Sediment layers serve as a natural archive for the environmental concentrations of persistent pollutants.

Long-chain PFAS compounds tend to bind to sediment particles

 \rightarrow Historical environmental concentrations can be examined





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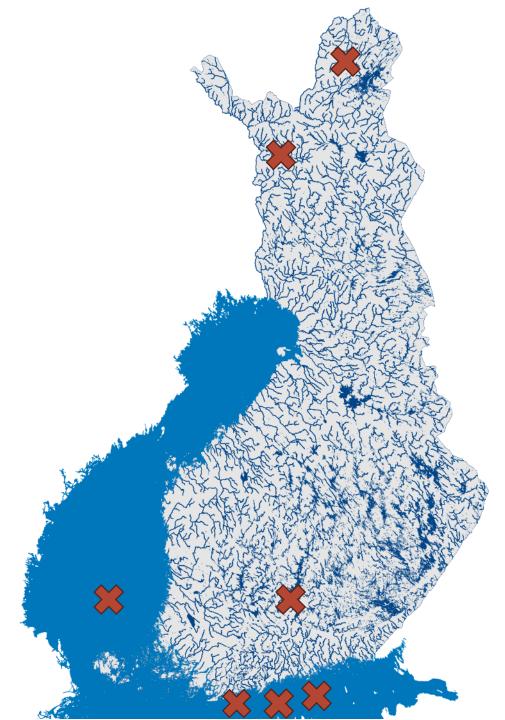
Sediment core sampling

Sediment cores were collected from 5 marine sites and from 3 lakes

All lakes are pristine waterbodies without any direct pollution sources.







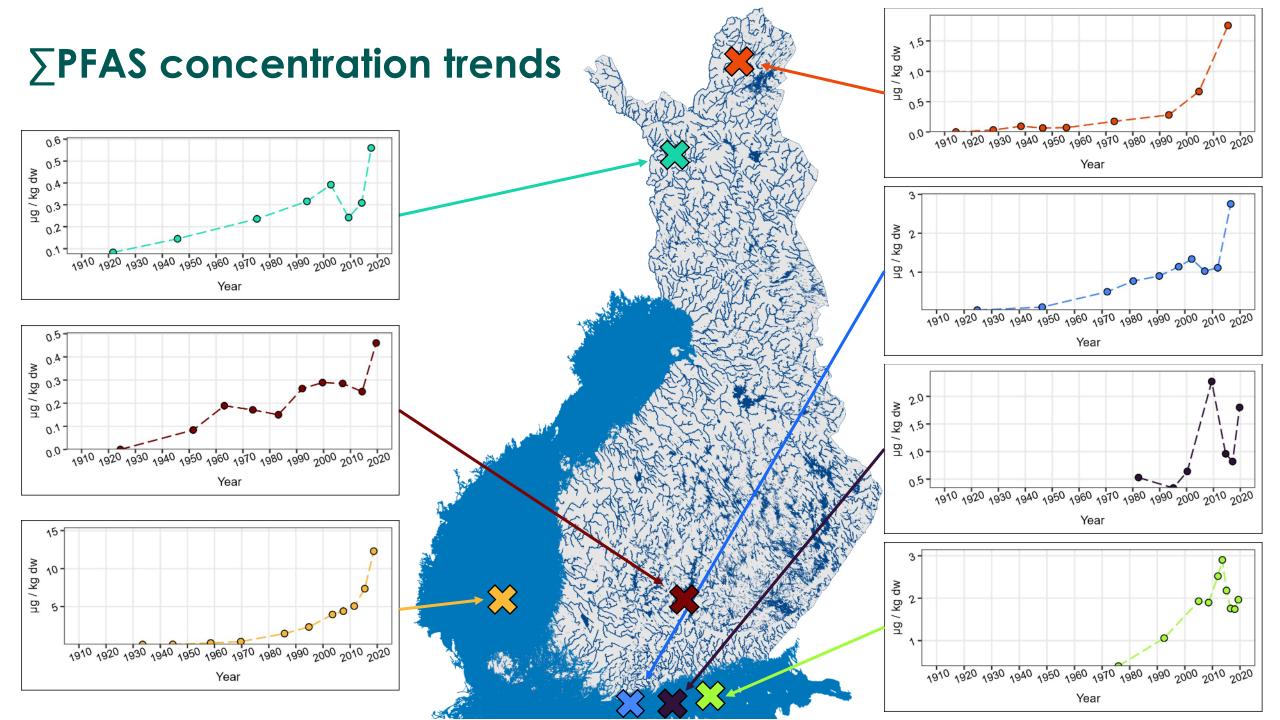
Sediment core sampling

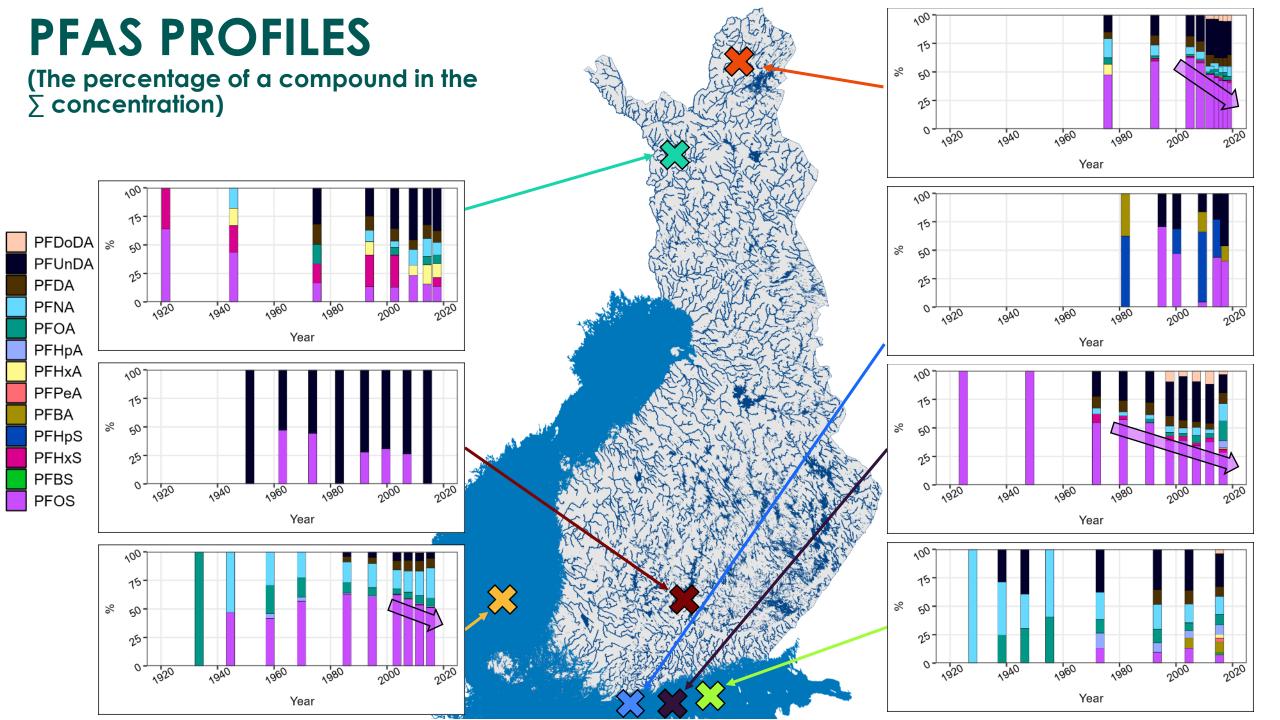


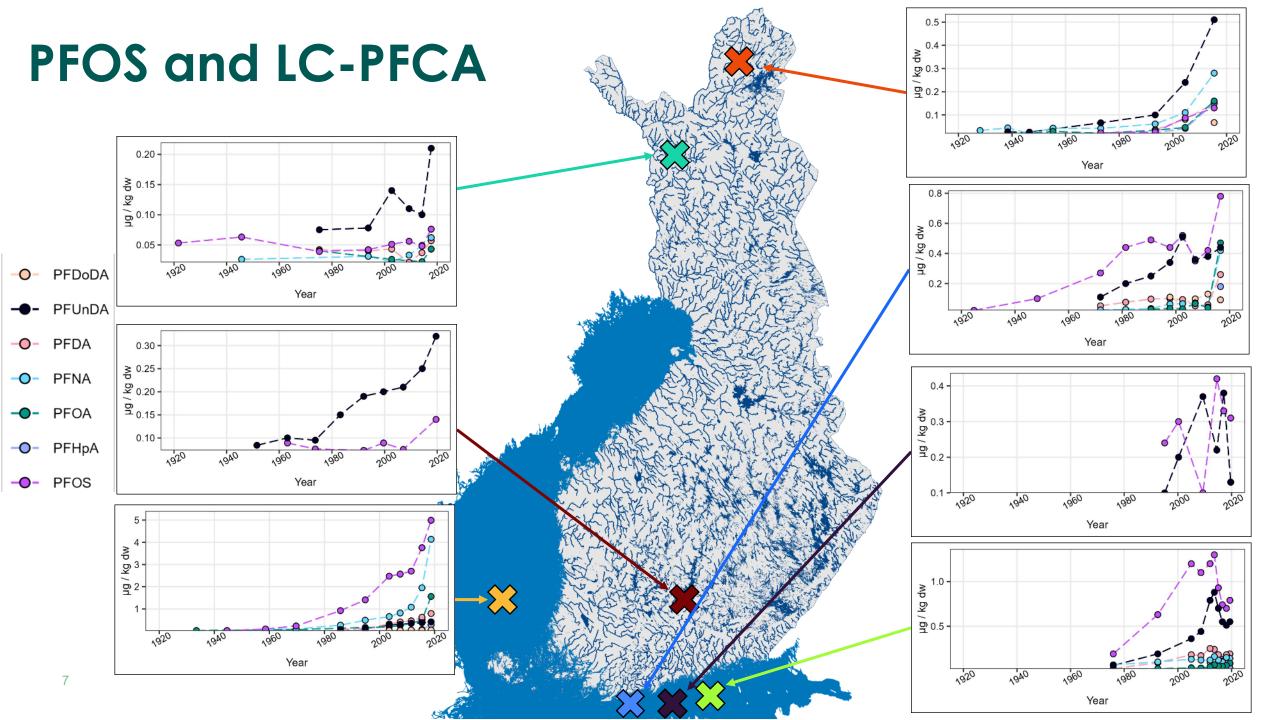
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2 cm slices		
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	14 - 16	
	19 - 21	

Performed analyses

- Total organic carbon
- Cs137 and Pb210
 - Chernobyl peak and CRS-dating
- PFAS (18 PFAAs)

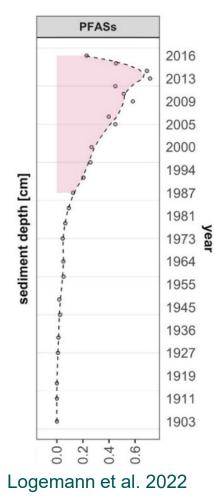




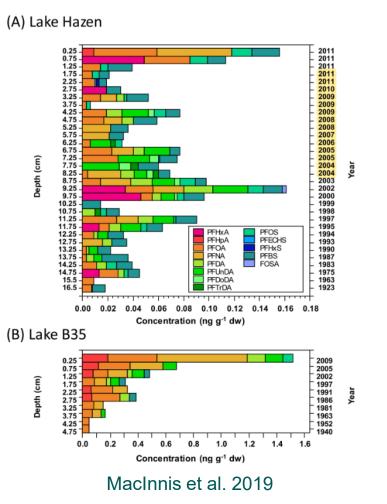


Results of sediment studies from around the world

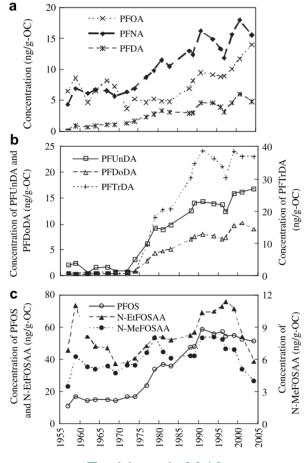
The North Sea



Arctic Canada



Tokyo Bay



Zushi et al. 2010

Conclusions

- Concentrations of PFAS compounds in Finnish aquatic sediments appear to show an increasing trend.
 - This trend is evident at many locations, including for PFOS, despite its restrictions.
- Concentrations of certain long-chain PFCA compounds are increasing particularly rapidly
- Due to atmospheric deposition, it is not easy to find "PFAS-free" water bodies.
- Sediment studies do not provide information on the development of environmental concentrations of short-chain compounds because these compounds do not tend to bind to sediments.



THANK YOU!

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