



PFAS in Jersey



Dr Steve Hajioff

Chair of the PFAS Scientific Advisory Panel



PFAS Panel



Independent Chair - Dr Steve Hajioff

PFAS and environment - Prof. Ian Cousins

PFAS and health - Dr Tony Fletcher



Purpose of the panel

To coordinate and provide expert advice on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) issues to enable an effective and evidenced based approach to decision-making, enabling a sound and informed response to PFAS matters on the Island.



Panel reports

1. Review of therapeutic phlebotomy (i.e. having blood taken to reduce PFAS levels)
2. Assessment of the impact of PFAS exposure on health
3. Clinical interventions, biomonitoring, PFAS blood testing and re-testing
4. Environmental management
5. An update on the reports reviewing any additional evidence available



Report 4 stages

1. **Interim report on the treatment of freshwater at scale for human consumption**
2. Interim report on PFAS and PFAS management in food, sludge and slurry, borehole water supplies etc
3. Final report



Approach

- Being led by evidence
- Working through consensus
- Involving experts by experience and subject matter experts
- Public involvement throughout the process
- Default to meetings being in public
- Ability to work in private where there is a need for confidentiality
- Regular engagement with key stakeholders in addition to panel meetings
- No surprises



Key sources of information for the report

- Review and analysis of scientific literature
- Testimony from experts by experience
- Evidence from subject matter experts



First Islander input period for Report 4

A five week Islander input period starts now

We are inviting your feedback on:

- The content and recommendations in the report
- Whether or not you agree with the recommendations
- Any further questions and concerns you wish to raise

Please email PFASpanel@gov.je with your comments by 12th September

Interim report on mains water : Evidence reviewed by the Panel

- Literature review
- 11 subject matter experts gave evidence, including:
 - Julia Hartmann, Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
 - Gloria Post, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
 - Toke Winther , National Food Institute at the Technical University of Denmark
 - Hans Peter Birk Hansen, Danish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Ian Ross, CDM Smith
 - Christopher Bellona, Colorado School of Mines
 - Kevin Berryhill, Provost and Pritchard Consulting Group
 - Lutz Ahrens, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
 - Marcel Riegel, TZW German Water Centre
 - Philip McCleaf, Uppsala Water and Waste
 - Sebastian Castano, Oasen Drinkwater
- Local evidence from:
 - Arcadis
 - Jersey Water

Interim report on mains water

Recommendations:

- There needs to be a new standard for PFAS in water specifically for Jersey. This should involve a single regulatory level and the principle that PFAS in water should be “as low as is reasonably practicable”
- The new standard for PFAS should be enforceable through either legal or contractual means
- The enforceable primary standard for PFAS in drinking water should be 4 ng/L for the simple sum of four PFAS (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA). If any of those moieties is below the limit of quantification, it should be assumed to be at the limit of quantification.
- Monitoring and reporting should include a 10 ng/L guidance value for the average sum of forty-eight measurable PFAS. This should be used to trigger further investigation and is not an enforceable limit.
- Consider the use of powdered activated carbon (PAC) in existing infrastructure as an interim measure to reduce PFAS before longer term treatments come on stream.
- Granular activated carbon (GAC) or ion-exchange resins (IX) appear to be the optimal primary water treatment technologies currently available for removing the health-relevant PFAS on Jersey. The panel recommends a whole lifecycle cost-effectiveness analysis (including costs borne elsewhere in the economy) and local piloting be conducted to guide the choice between the best treatment technology or treatment train.
- Mains water should be treated to achieve a level of 4ng/L of the four PFAS as soon as is practicable and within five years.



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Experts by experience for Report 4

We would like to hear from Islanders with experience on:

- Treatment of borehole water to reduce PFAS
- The use of borehole water in irrigation
- The use of biosolids in agriculture

Evidence can be in writing or in a public or private meeting. Please email PFASpanel@gov.je if you are interested.



Questions and comments



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