

# **Spatial and Temporal Variation and Tissue Distribution of PFAS Concentrations in Smallmouth Bass**

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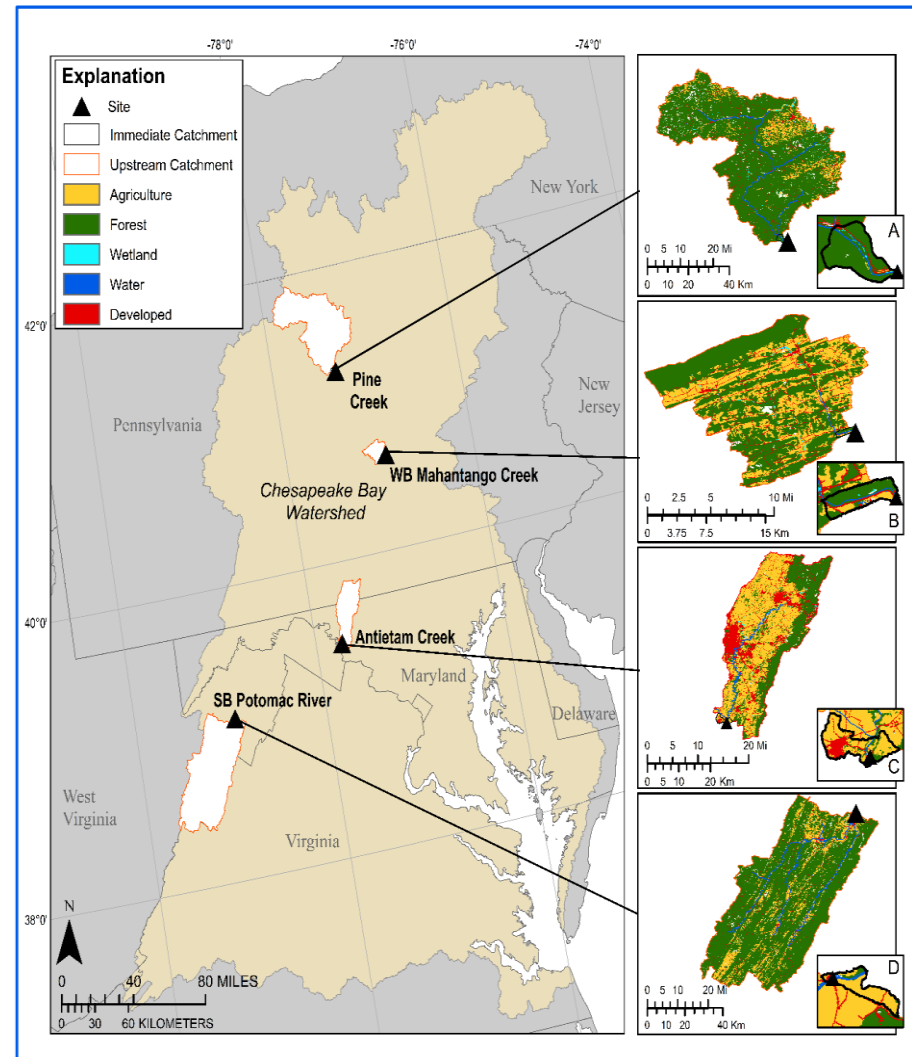


# **Smallmouth Bass Health Monitoring and Assessment**

- **In response to fish kills, observed endocrine disruption (intersex) and population declines in certain areas of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, fish health was assessed at numerous sites from 2013-2021**
- **In addition to biological endpoints, tissues were saved for chemical analyses**
- **Initially analyzed archived plasma samples collected at the four integrator sites during 2018 to determine if PFAS might be a concern in these populations**
  - **13 PFAS analytes were measured by SGS AXYS**

# Long Term Integrated Monitoring

- 2013-2019
- Biological monitoring of adults in spring and fall and young-of-year in early summer
- Surface water sampling for hormones, pesticides, phytoestrogens monthly (bimonthly in spring)
- Two in the Potomac (mouth of Antietam Creek and South Branch Potomac near Moorefield)
- Two in the Susquehanna (mouth of Pine Creek and mouth of West Branch Mahantango Creek)



# Compounds Detected in Smallmouth Bass Plasma

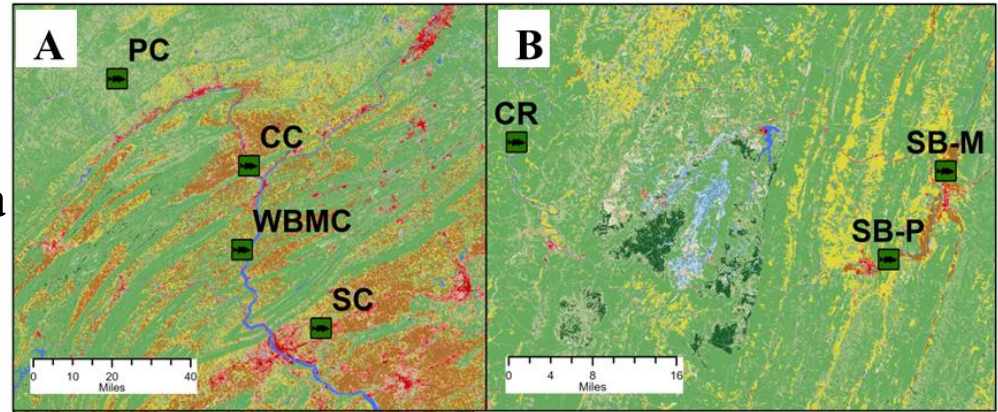
- **Four compounds were detected in every plasma sample**
  - **PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate) – 8 carbon sulfonate**
    - *Ranged from 20 – 574 ng/ml*
  - **PFUnA (perfluoroundecanoate) – 11 carbon carboxylic acid**
    - *Ranged from 3 – 55 ng/ml*
  - **PFDA (perfluorodecanoate) – 10 carbon carboxylic acid**
    - *Ranged from 2 – 37 ng/ml*
  - **PFDoA (perfluorododecanoate) – 12 carbon carboxylic acid**
    - *Ranged from 1 – 34 ng/ml*
- **Additional compounds were detected in some samples**
  - **PFOSA (perfluorooctane sulfamide) – 8 carbon sulfonate**
    - *Ranged from BD – 1.7 ng/ml*
  - **PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid) – 9 carbon carboxylic acid**
    - *Ranged from BD – 1.3 ng/ml*

# Site Locations

## Spatial Comparisons

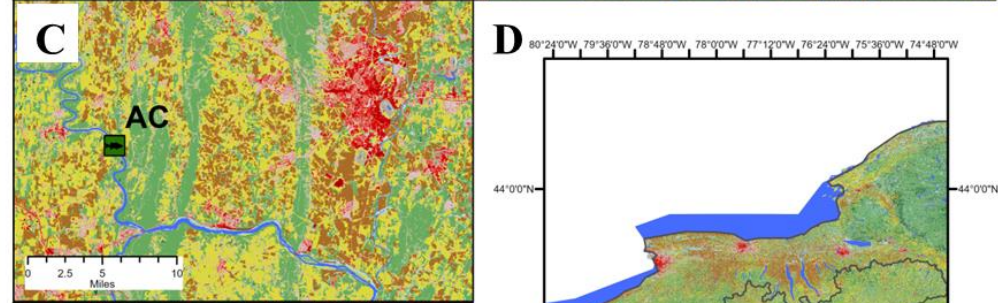
### A. Susquehanna River – Pennsylvania

Pine Creek  
 Chillisquaque Creek  
 West Branch Mahantango Creek  
 Swatara Creek



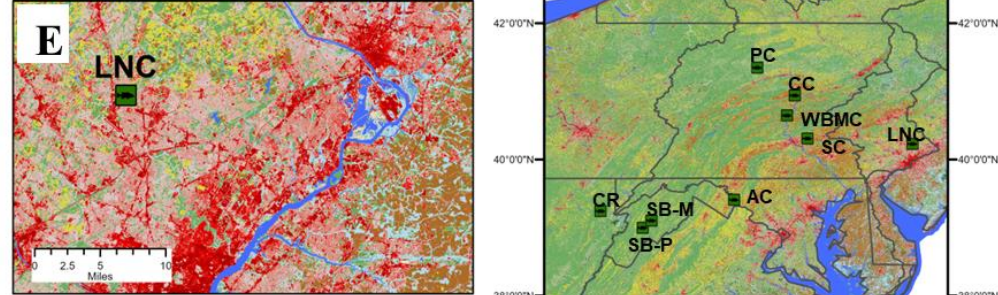
### B. West Virginia sites

Cheat River  
 South Branch Potomac  
 Moorefield  
 South Branch Potomac  
 Petersburg



### C. Potomac River – Maryland

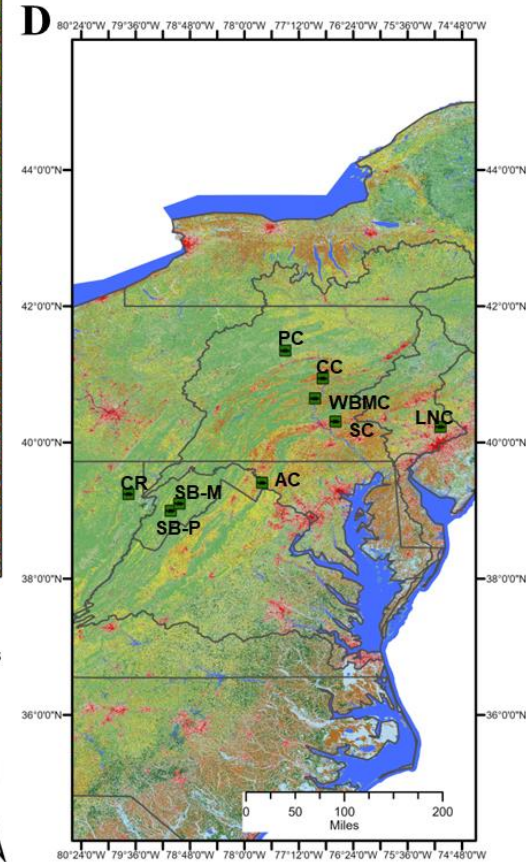
Antietam Creek



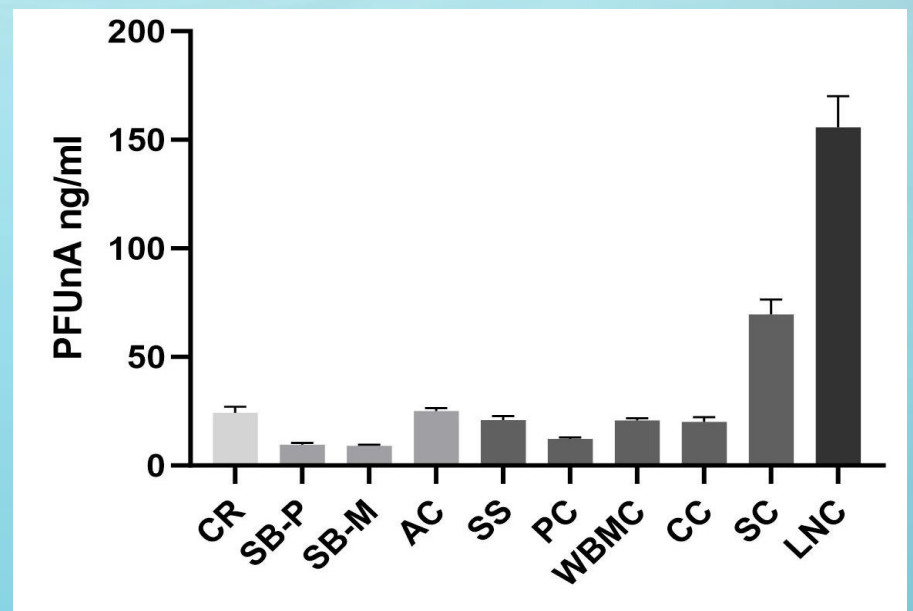
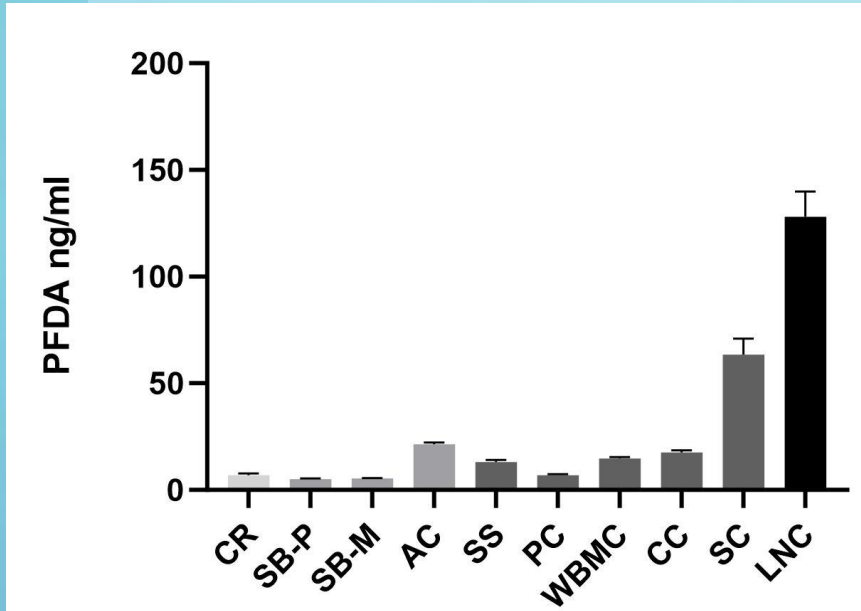
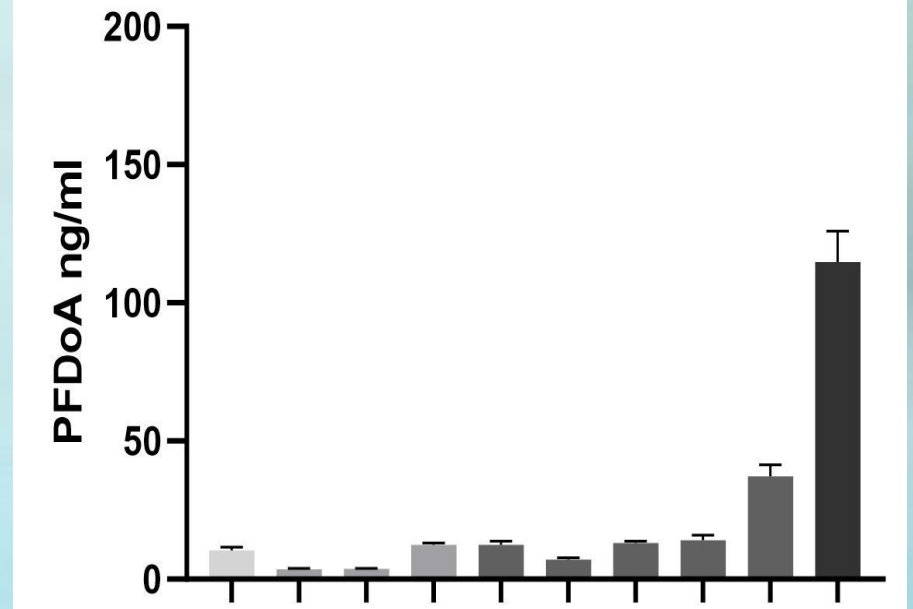
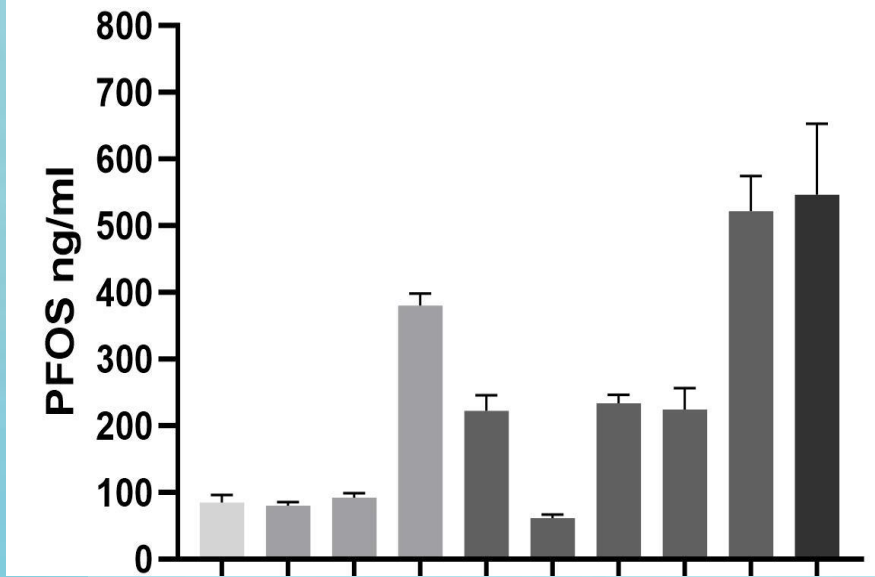
### E. Delaware River - Pennsylvania

Little Neshaminy Creek

#### NCLD 2019



# Spatial Comparison

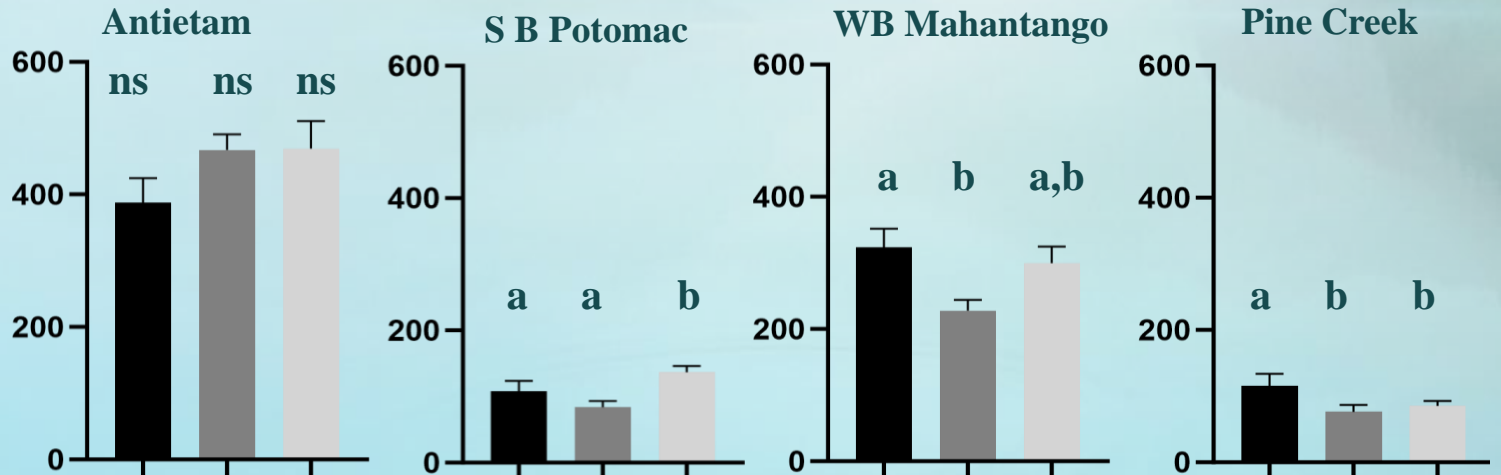


# Land Cover/Land Use Attributes Upstream Catchment

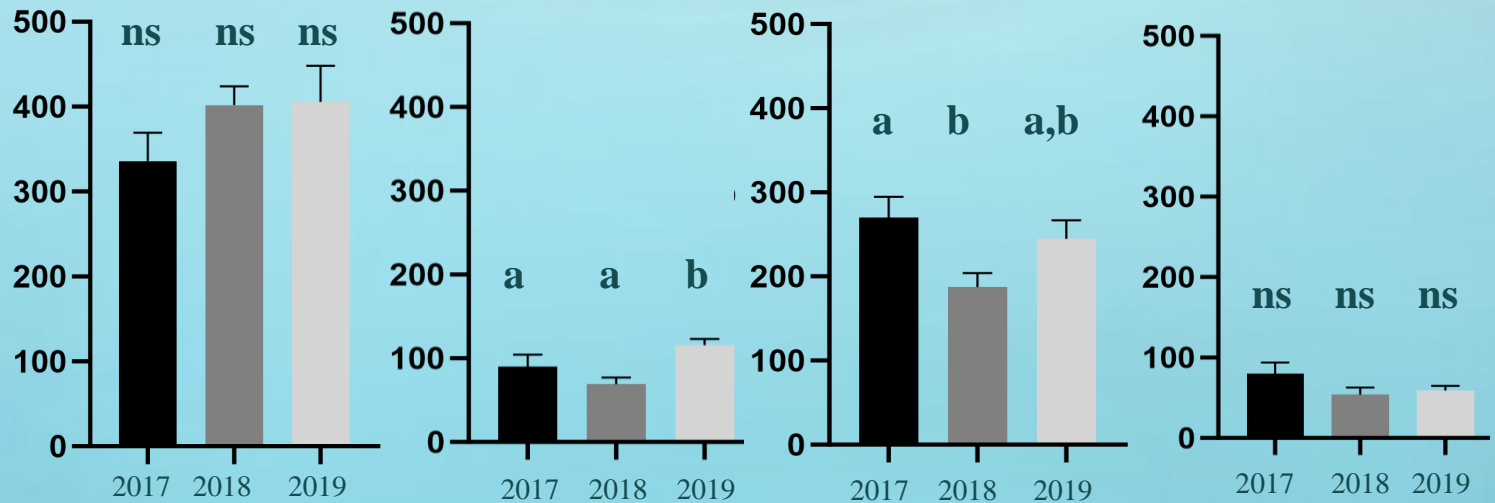
Site	Developed	Agriculture	Forest	EPA - PFAS Facilities
Little Neshaminy	70.7	9.4	15.9	60
Swatara	13.9	39.8	42.2	39
Antietam	17.3	49.1	32.2	25
WB Mahantango	6.8	31.6	60.1	2
Chillisquaque	6.9	59.4	30.5	0
South Branch - P	3.7	15.8	78.7	2
South Branch -M	3.2	14.0	80.6	2
Pine	3.5	8.5	84.3	23
Cheat River	4.5	2.8	84.8	4

# Temporal Comparisons

Total  
PFAS  
ng/ml



PFOS  
ng/ml





# Sex Differences – Combined Years Four Temporal Sites

**Males consistently had higher levels,  
except for PFOS at Antietam Creek**

Site	PFOS	PFDA	PFUnA	PFDoA
Pine Creek	ns	ns	p < 0.001	p = 0.0006
WB Mahantango Creek	p = 0.0210	ns	p < 0.001	p < 0.0001
Antietam Creek	p = 0.0278	ns	p < 0.001	p = 0.0022
South Branch Potomac	ns	ns	p < 0.001	p < 0.0001

# Tissue Comparisons at Swatara Creek

## Frequency (%) of Detections

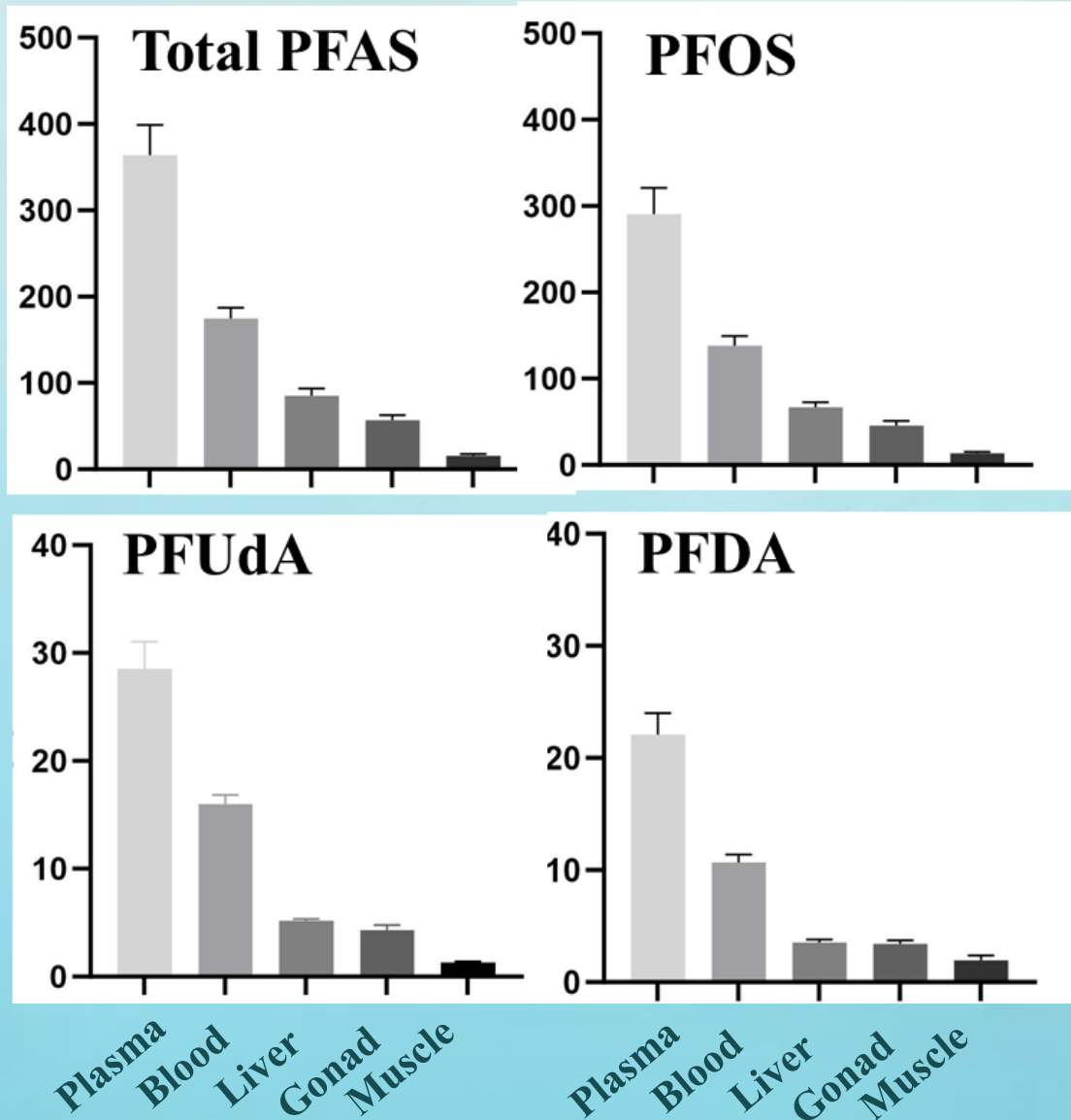
<i>Compound</i>	<i>Plasma</i>	<i>Blood</i>	<i>Liver</i>	<i>Gonad</i>	<i>Muscle</i>
<b>PFOS</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PFDA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>PFUnA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>PFDoA</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PFDS</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PFTeDA</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6:2 FTS</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>

# Tissue Comparisons at Little Neshaminy Creek

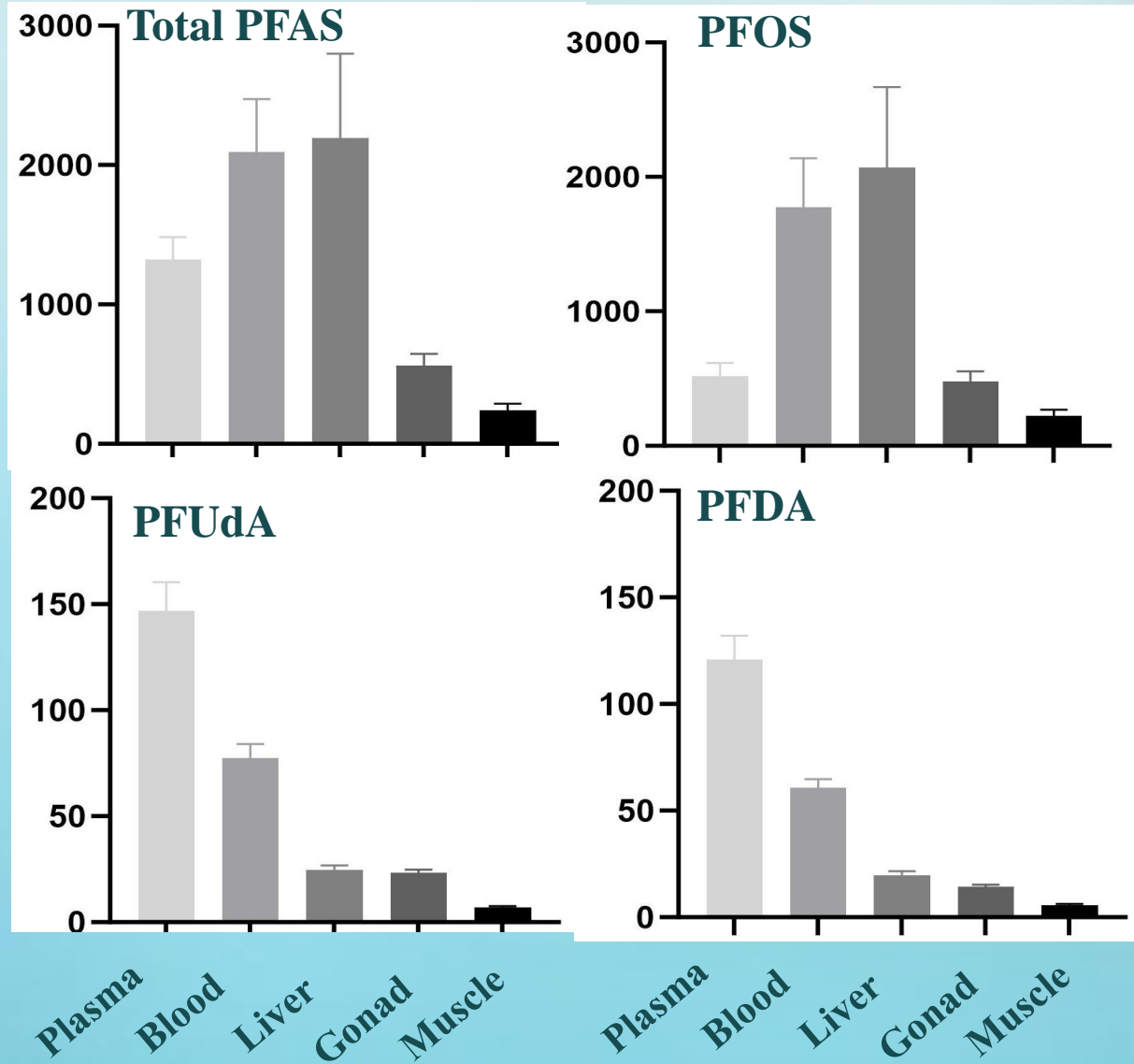
## Frequency (%) of Detections

<i>Compound</i>	<i>Plasma</i>	<i>Blood</i>	<i>Liver</i>	<i>Gonad</i>	<i>Muscle</i>
<b>PFOS</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PFDA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PFUnA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PFDoA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>PFDS</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>PFTeDA</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>6:2 FTS</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# Mean Tissue Concentrations Swatara Creek Smallmouth Bass



# Mean Tissue Concentrations Little Neshaminy Creek Smallmouth Bass



# Conclusions

- **Four of the 13 PFAS analyzed for were found in all plasma samples with PFOS having the highest concentrations**
- **There was spatial variation with the highest concentrations measured in watersheds with the highest percentage of developed and agricultural land cover and the presence of military installations and/or airports**
- **At four sites there was some temporal variation but often not significant**
- **Tissue comparisons (40 PFAS analytes) at two sites indicated site differences in the pattern of detections among sites that may be related to exposure routes, habitat, food sources etc.**

# Ongoing Analyses

## Identification of Adverse Effects

- **Biological Endpoints**
  - **Visible abnormalities, condition factors, age, sex documented**
  - **Blood was collected for plasma vitellogenin and plasma aliquots frozen for future analyses**
  - **Histopathology of all the organs**
  - **Molecular analyses – gene expression in liver, gonad, anterior kidney**
  - **Cheyenne Smith has immune function (macrophages and lymphocytes) and transcript abundance of > 60 genes in the anterior kidney at a subset of sites**
  - **Exposure to complex mixtures of bioaccumulative chemicals such as mercury, PCBs as well as varying concentrations of pesticides, phytoestrogens, hormones**

# Acknowledgements

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