



Evaluating PFAS Exposure From Fluorinated Waxes Among US Snow Sport Participants

NEWMOA PFAS Webinar Series
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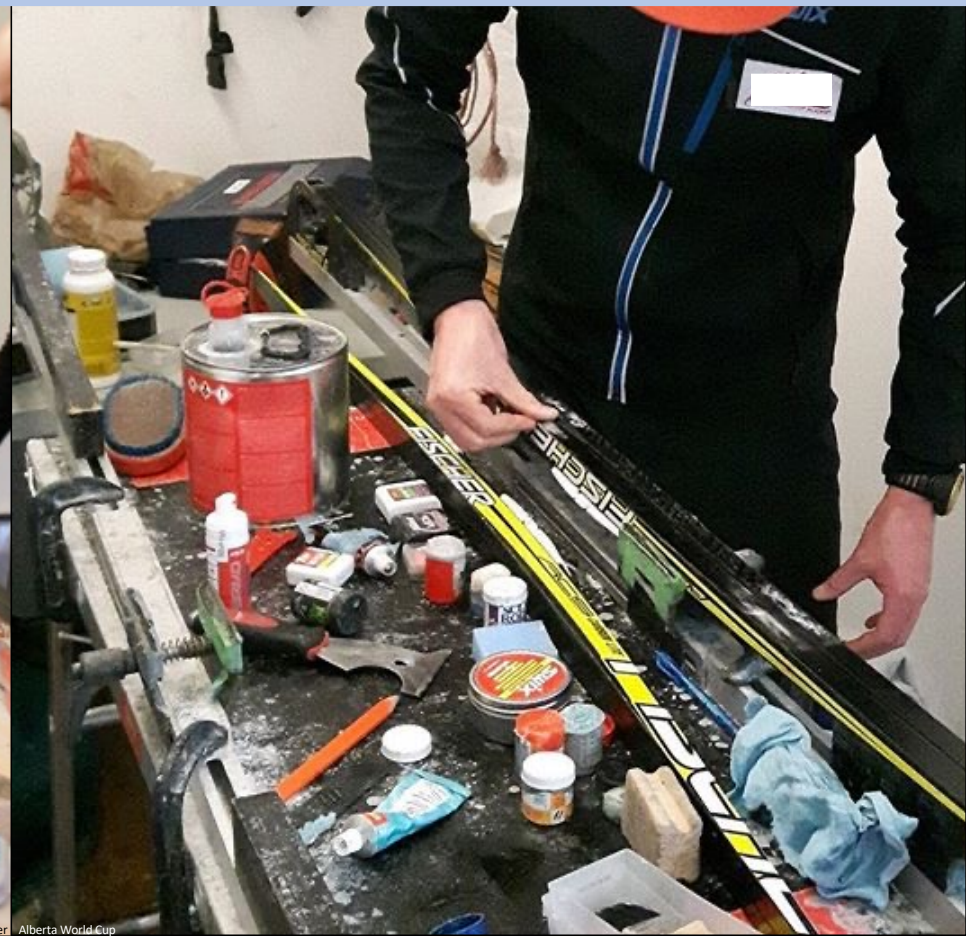
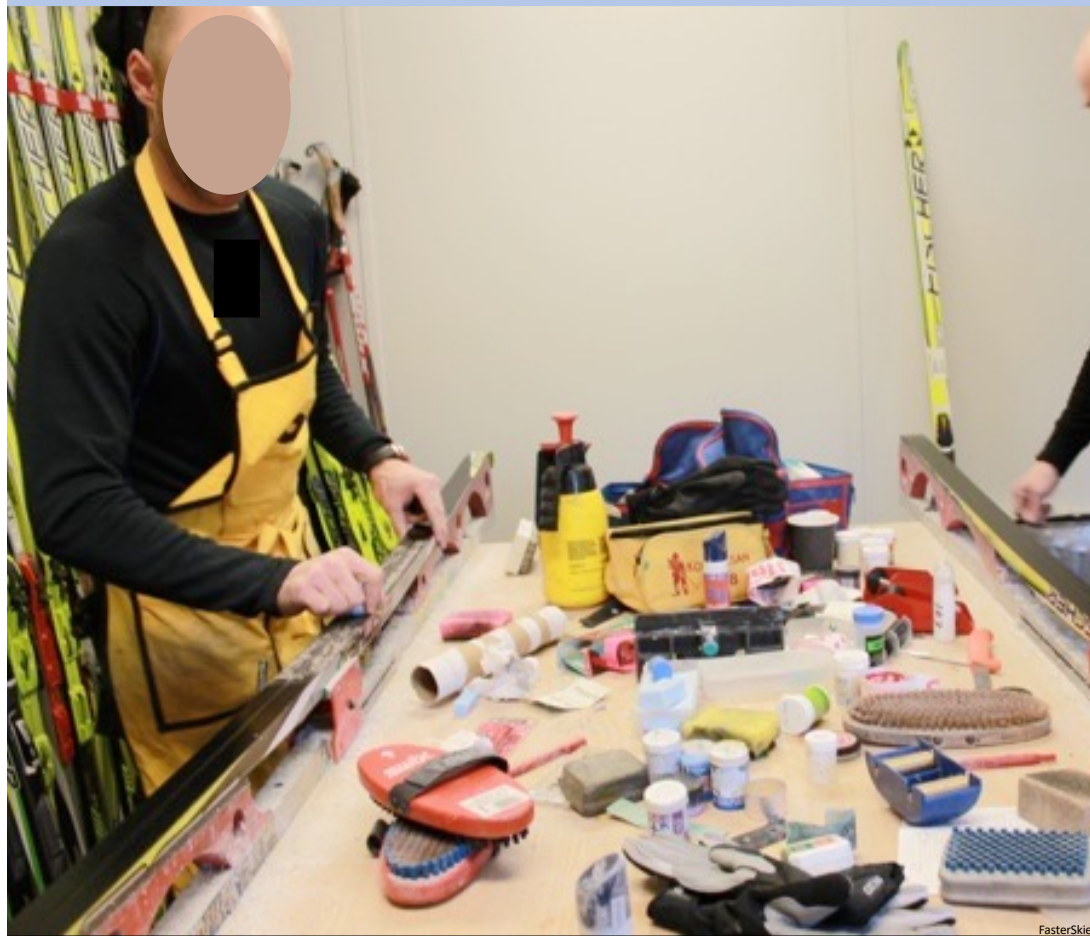
The Need for Speed



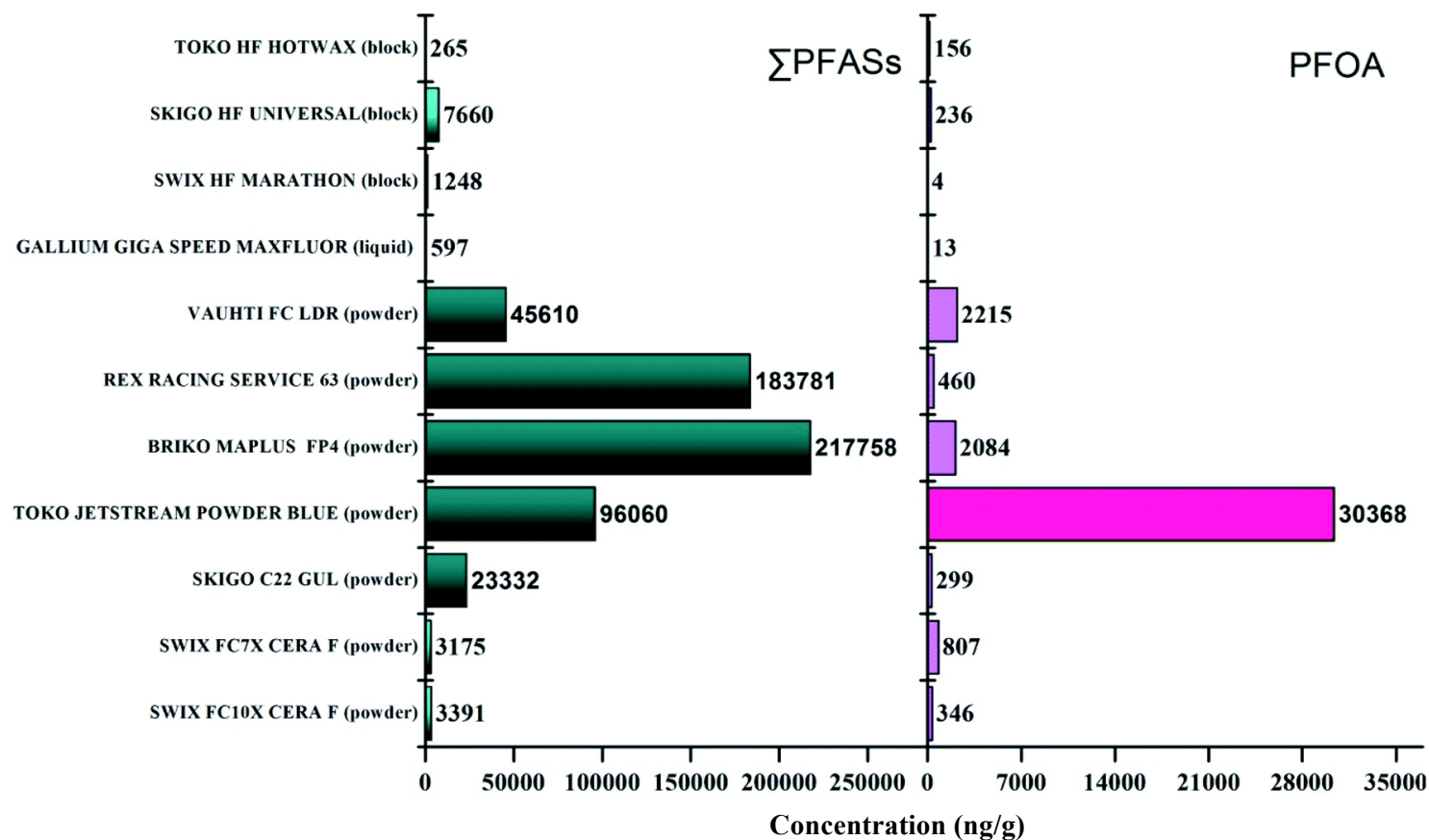
Ski & Snowboard Waxing



Inside A Waxroom

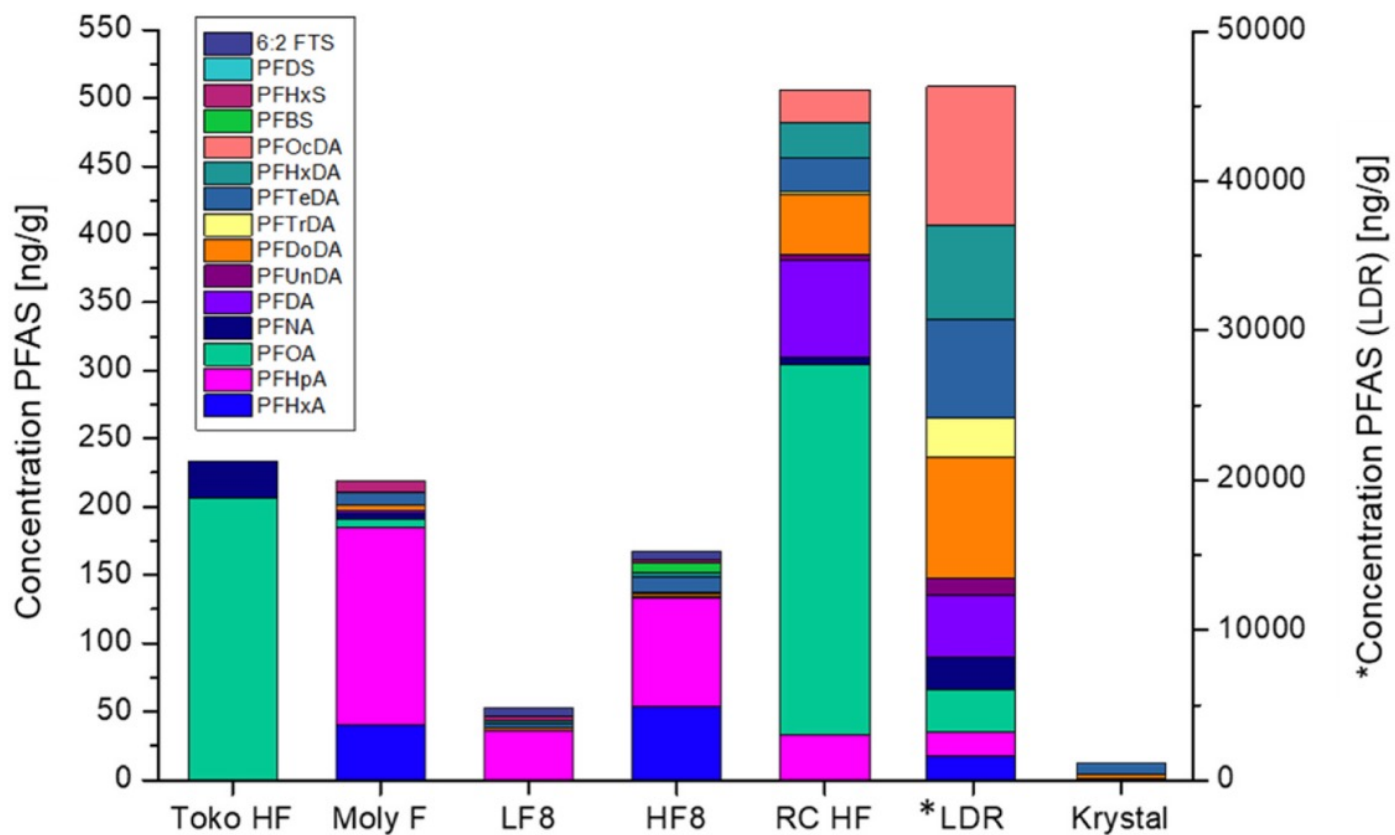


PFAS in Ski Waxes (1)



- Waxes purchased in Norway (2019), analyzed for 26 PFAS
- Profile dominated by PFCAs
- Highest PFAS in powdered waxes

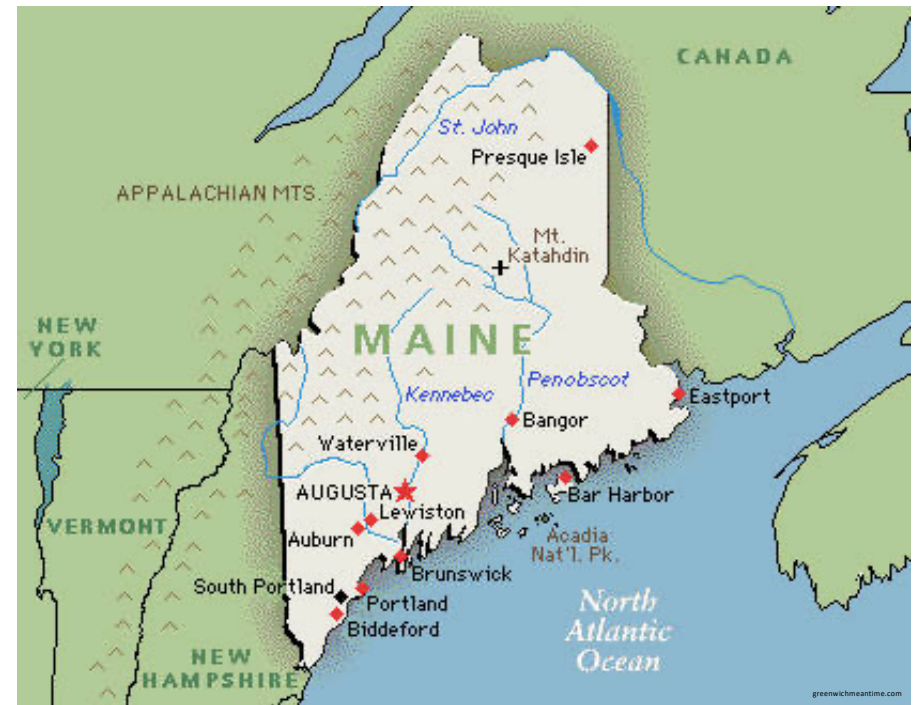
PFAS in Ski Waxes (2)



- Waxes purchased in Sweden (pre-2020) and Austria (2022), analyzed for 24 PFAS
- Consistent with previous studies

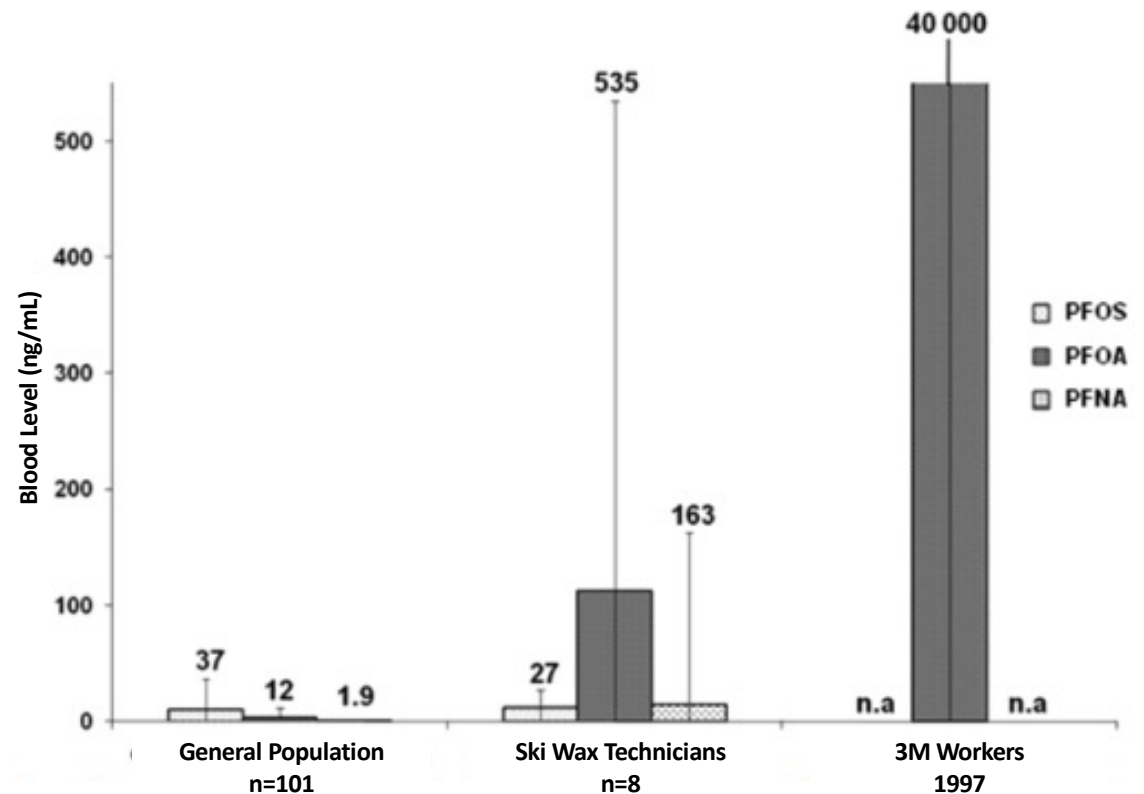
PFAS Release to the Environment from Wax

- PFAS detected in environmental media around ski venues (Grønnestad et al., 2019; Carlson & Tupper, 2020; Wang et al., 2021)
- Concentrations in snow highest at start (Carlson & Tupper, 2020)
- Dominated by carboxylic acids (Grønnestad et al., 2019; Carlson & Tupper, 2020; Wang et al., 2021)
- PFAS bioaccumulate in wildlife near ski race venues (Grønnestad et al., 2019)



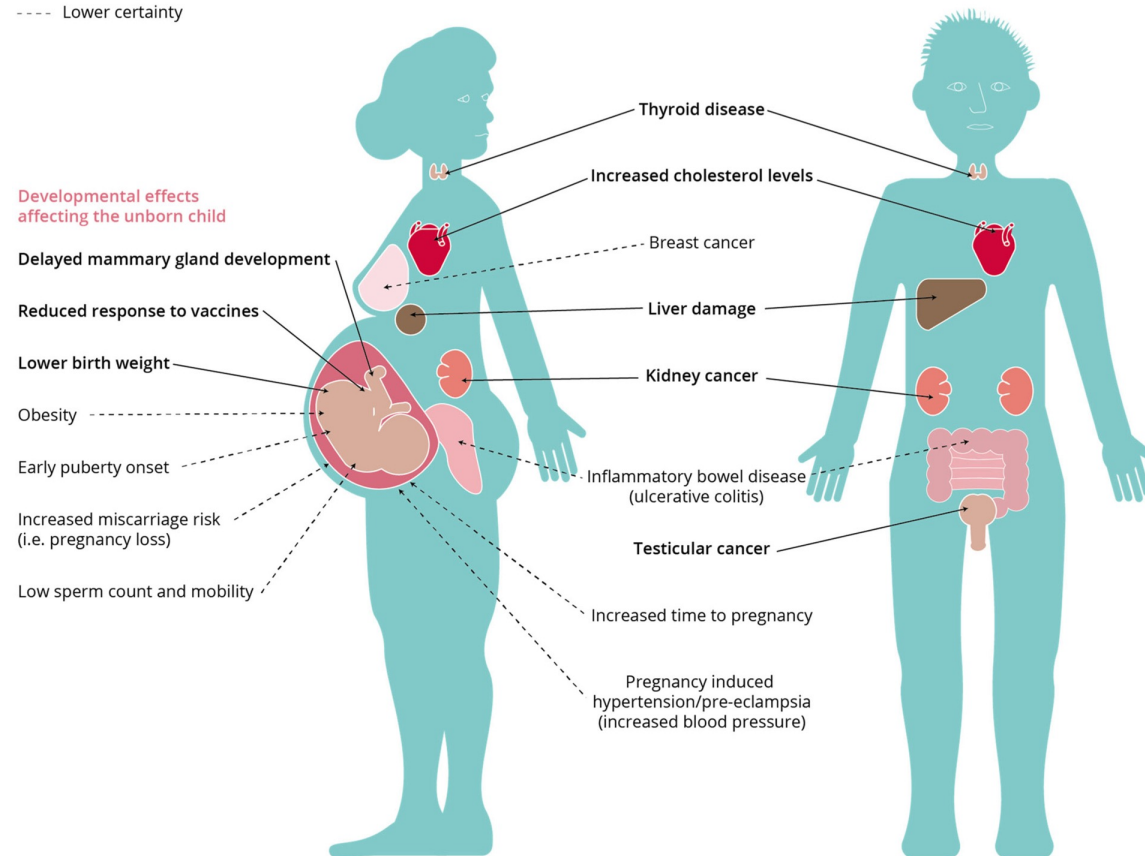
Human Exposure to PFAS from Wax

- Limited evaluation of occupational PFAS exposure from ski wax (e.g., Nilsson et al., 2010 and 2013; Freberg et al., 2010 and 2013)
- Documented high exposures, acute health effects
- Wax professionals' blood PFAS concentrations within range of 3M workers

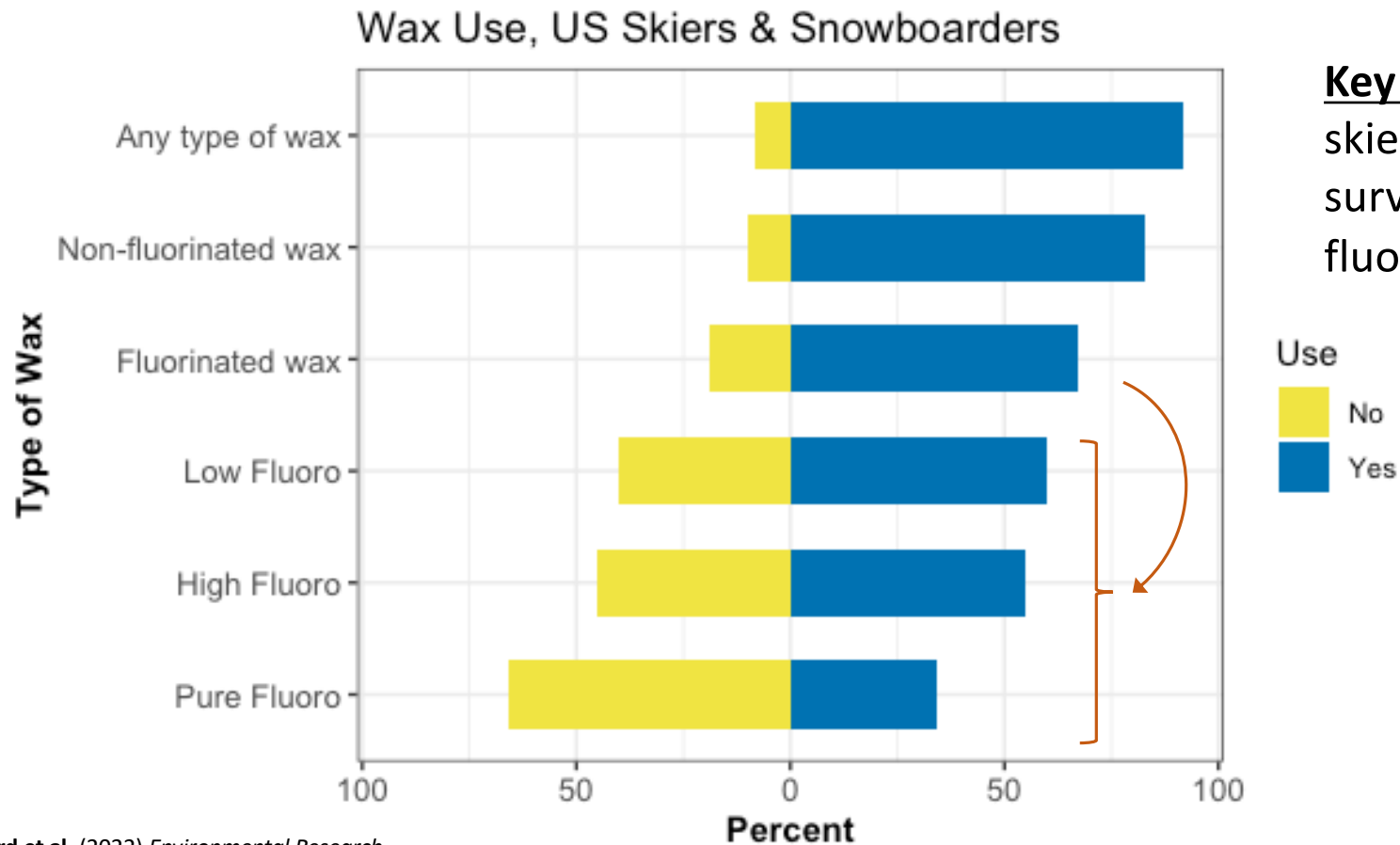


PFAS: Adverse Health Effects

— High certainty
- - - Lower certainty

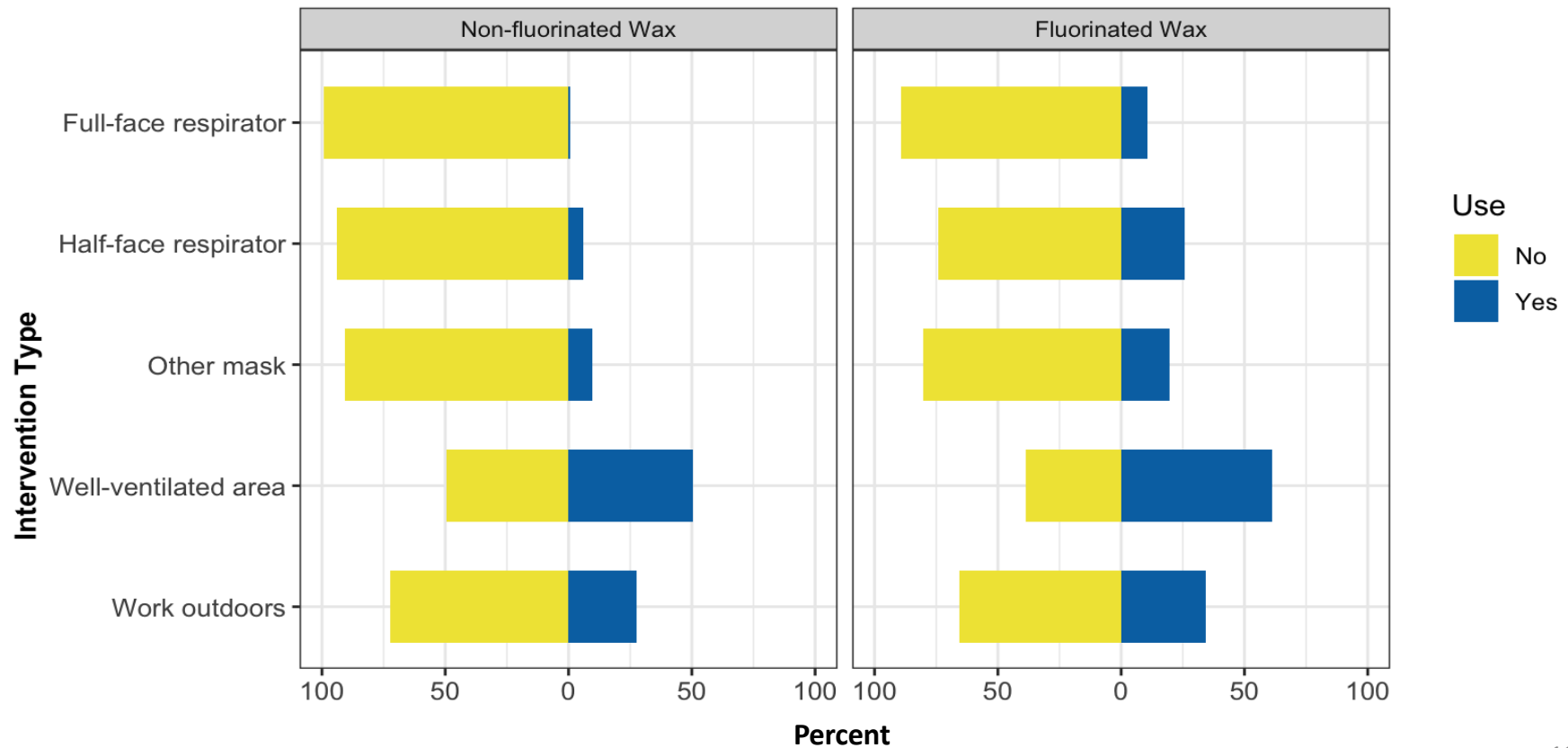


Wax Use Among US Skiers & Snowboarders



Key Finding: Most US skiers and snowboarders surveyed regularly apply fluorinated waxes.

Minimal Respiratory Exposure Intervention



Research Objectives

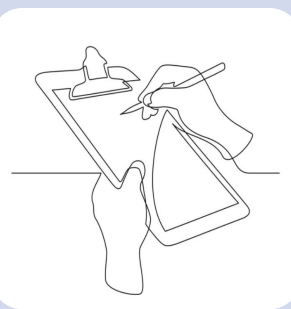
1. Quantify serum PFAS concentrations in active skiers in the US.
2. Evaluate associations between serum PFAS concentrations and symptoms commonly reported during wax application and other self-reported health conditions.

Study Methods



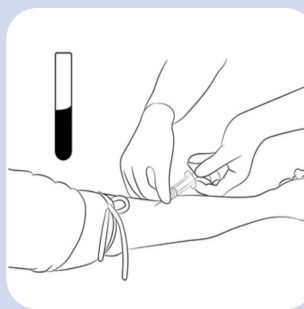
Recruitment

- Active, adult skiers and snowboarders
- Fluorinated wax exposure history
- Written, informed consent



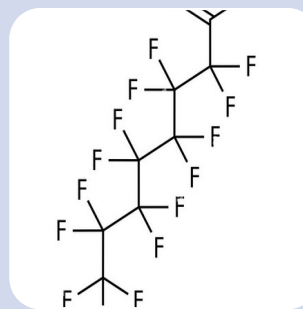
Questionnaire

- Waxing history
- Exposure reduction use
- Health history
- Socio-demographic characteristics



Blood Draw

- Standard phlebotomy
- Silicone-coated, non-additive vacutainers



Targeted PFAS Analysis

- 18 compounds
- NJ Department of Health
- Modified CDC Method No. 6304.09



Health Biomarker Analysis

- Lipid, thyroid, and immune biomarkers
- Analyzed at Boston Children's Hospital

Pilot Study Participant Characteristics (n=30)

Age 21 (19, 64) years

BMI 23 (20, 27) kg/m²



53%



47%



30% some college
37% college graduate
13% postgraduate



Skis waxed in a typical year:

Pre-ban, fluoro

30 (0, 1530)

Post-ban

44 (1, 600)



Winter sport coach

37%



Use PPE half-face respirator

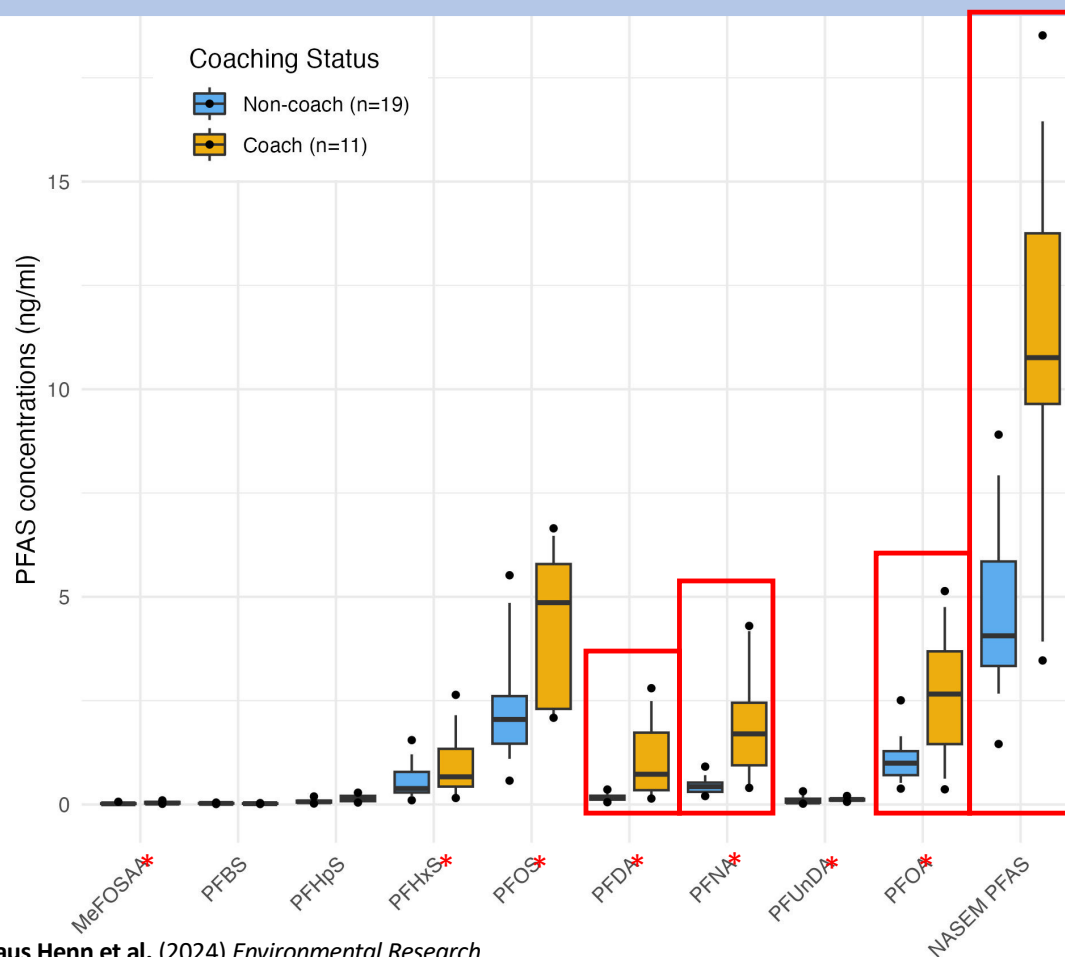
53%



Apply wax in well-ventilated area

73%

Serum PFAS Summary (ng/ml)

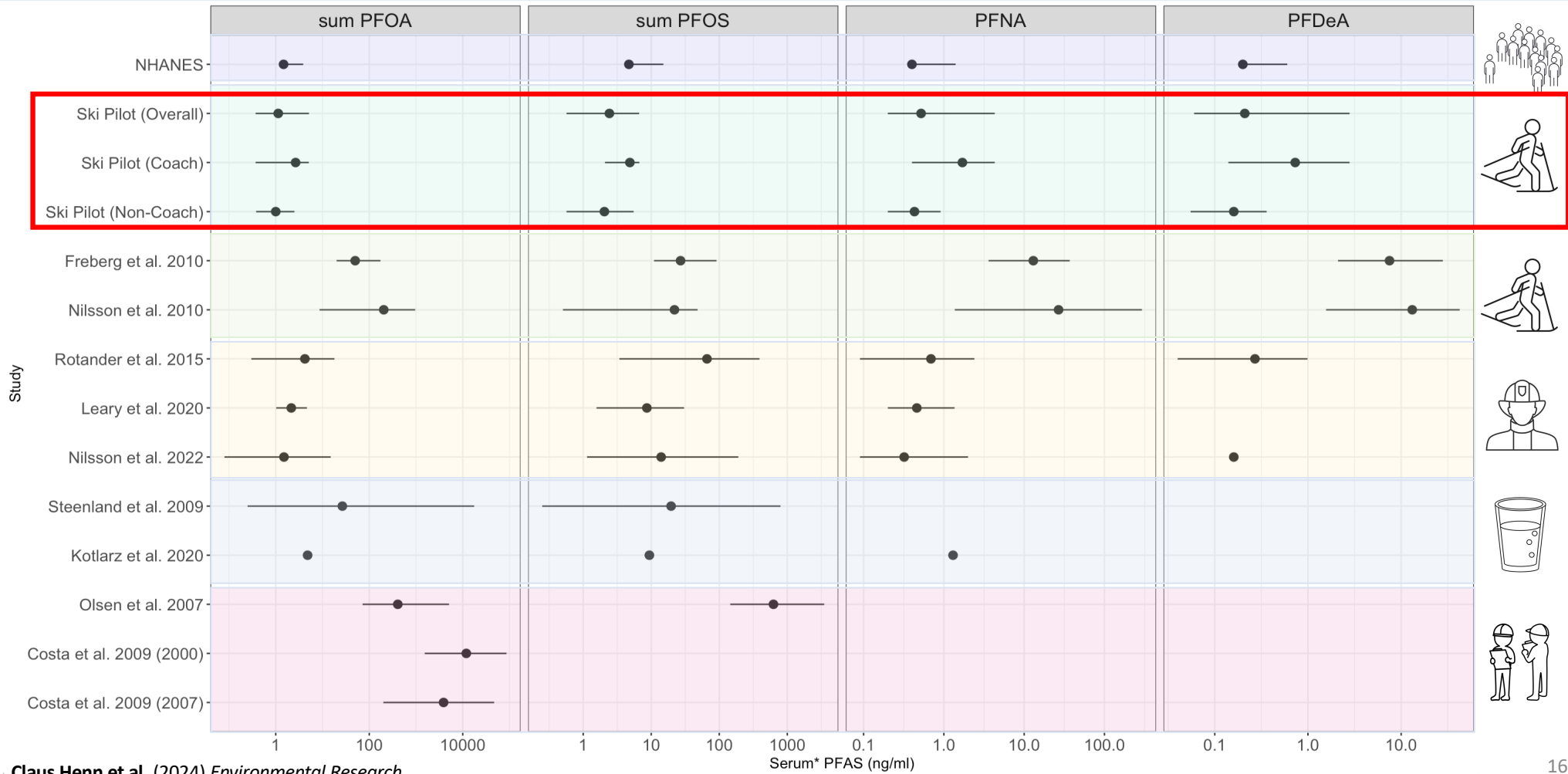


Key Points:

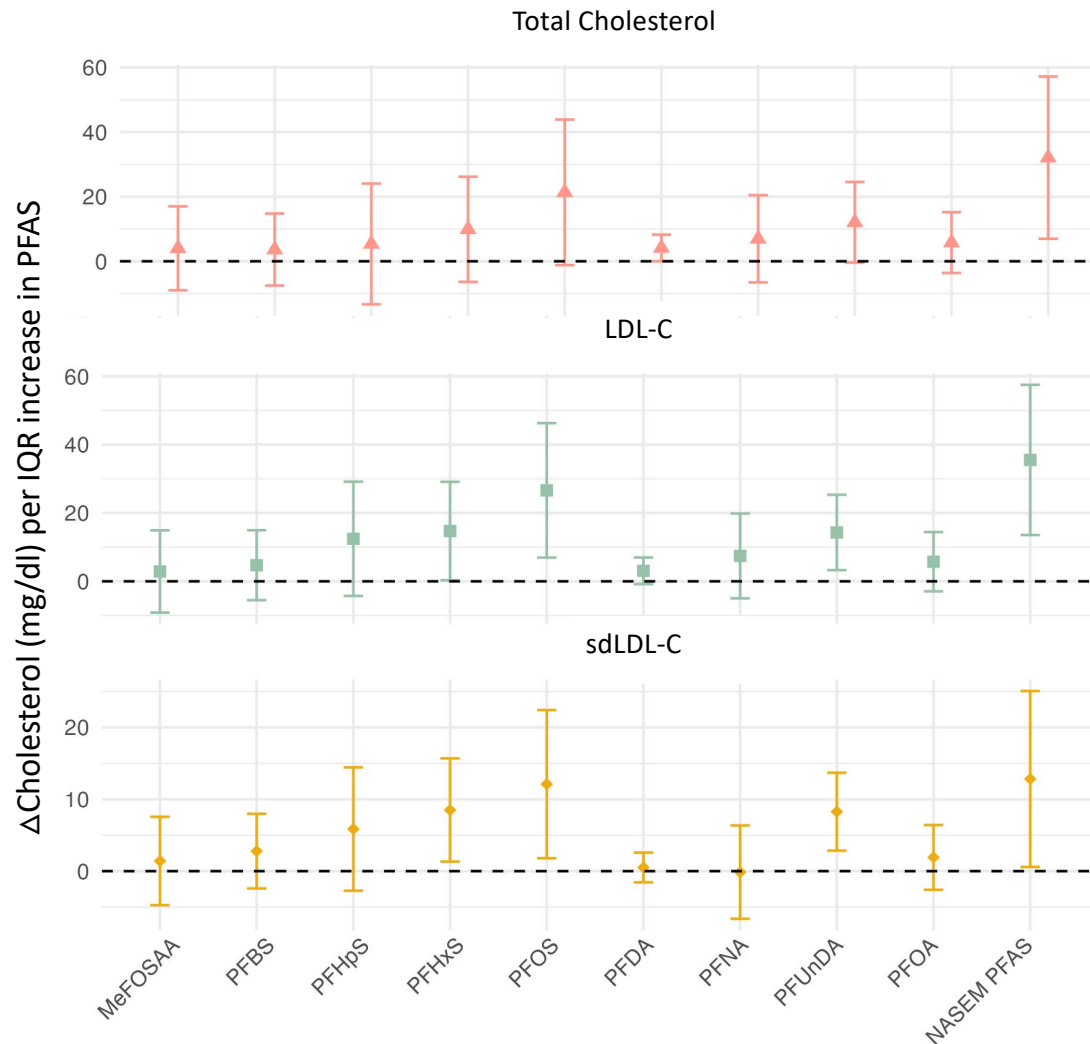
- 10 compounds detected in $\geq 60\%$ of samples.
- PFDA, PFNA, PFOA, and NASEM Sum concentrations were positively associated with ski waxing intensity after adjusting for age and gender identity.

***Note:** The NASEM Sum was calculated from Me-PFOAS-AcOH, PFHxS, n-PFOS, Sm-PFOS, n-PFOA, Sb-PFOA, PFNA, PFDeA, and PFUnA in accordance with National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM)., 2022
<https://doi.org/10.17226/26156>

Population Comparison



PFAS, Health Biomarkers



Key Points:

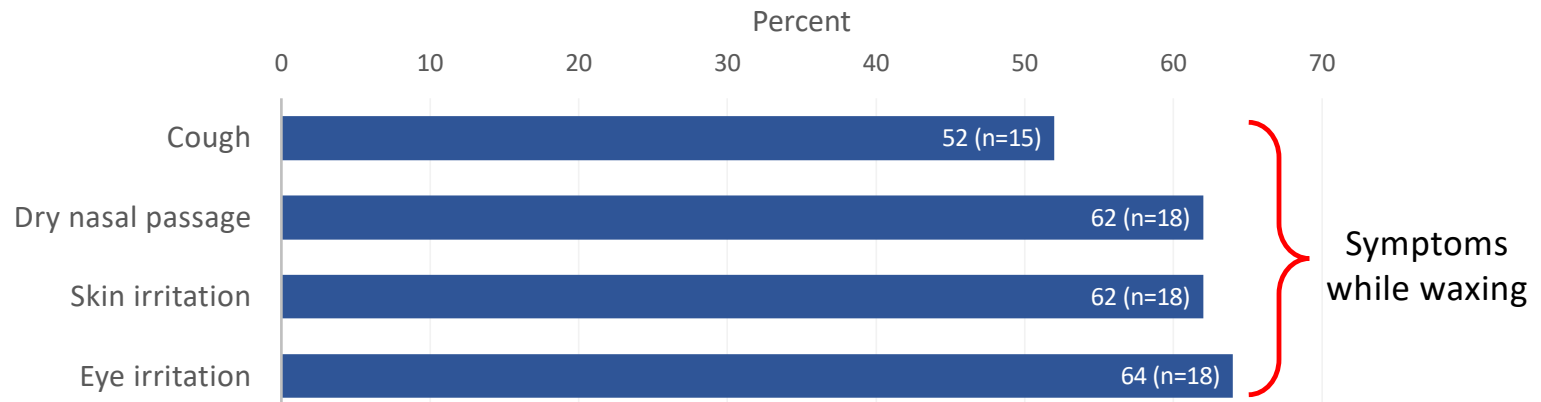
- ↑ associations with total, LDL, and sdLDL cholesterol, all PFAS.
- ↑ associated with self-reported high cholesterol, all PFAS.

Additional Points:

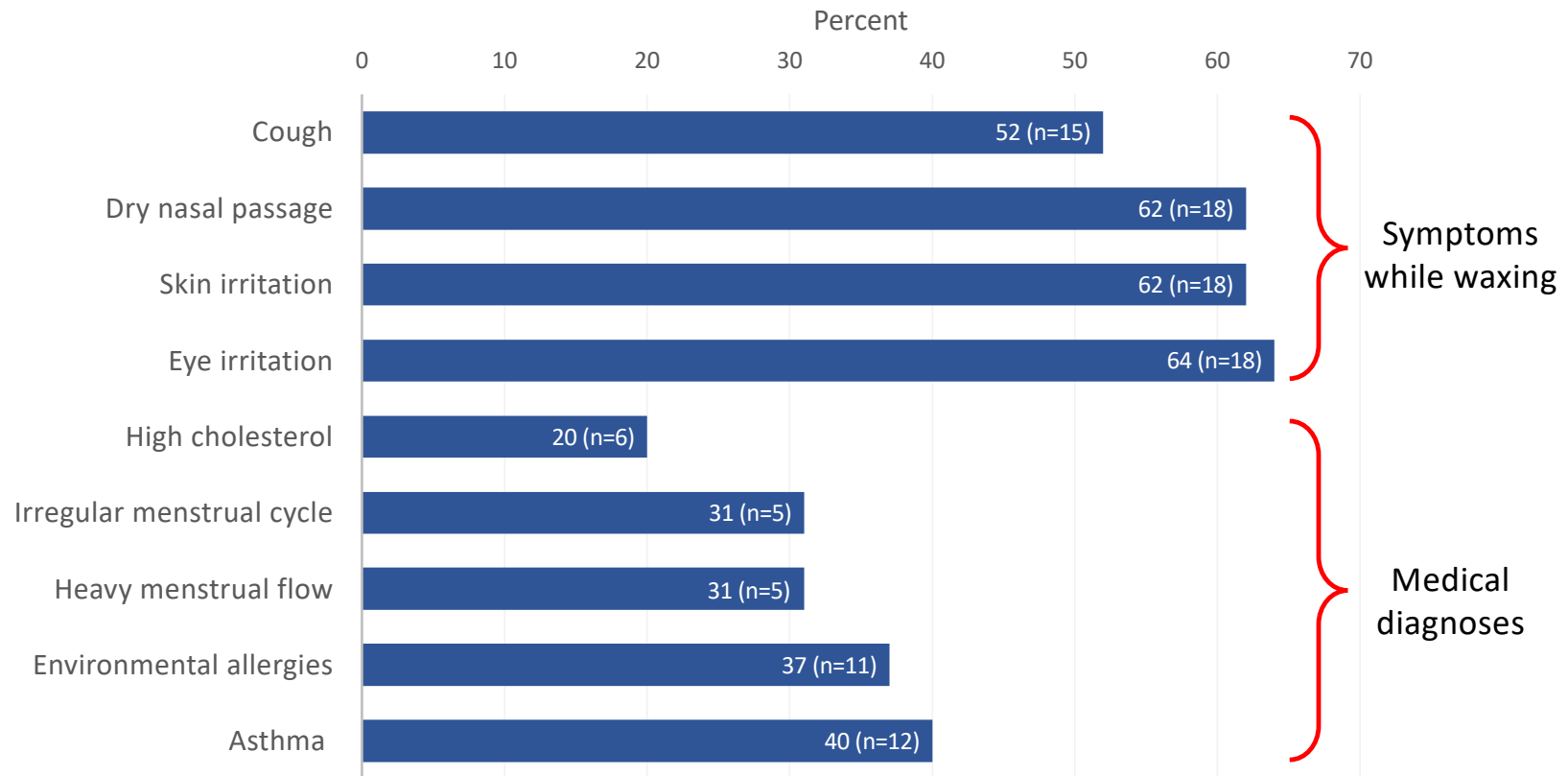
- Imprecise ↑ associations with TSH, most PFAS.
- ↑ associations with immunoglobulins, perfluoroalkane sulfonic acids (PFSA).

Note: All models were adjusted for age and gender identity

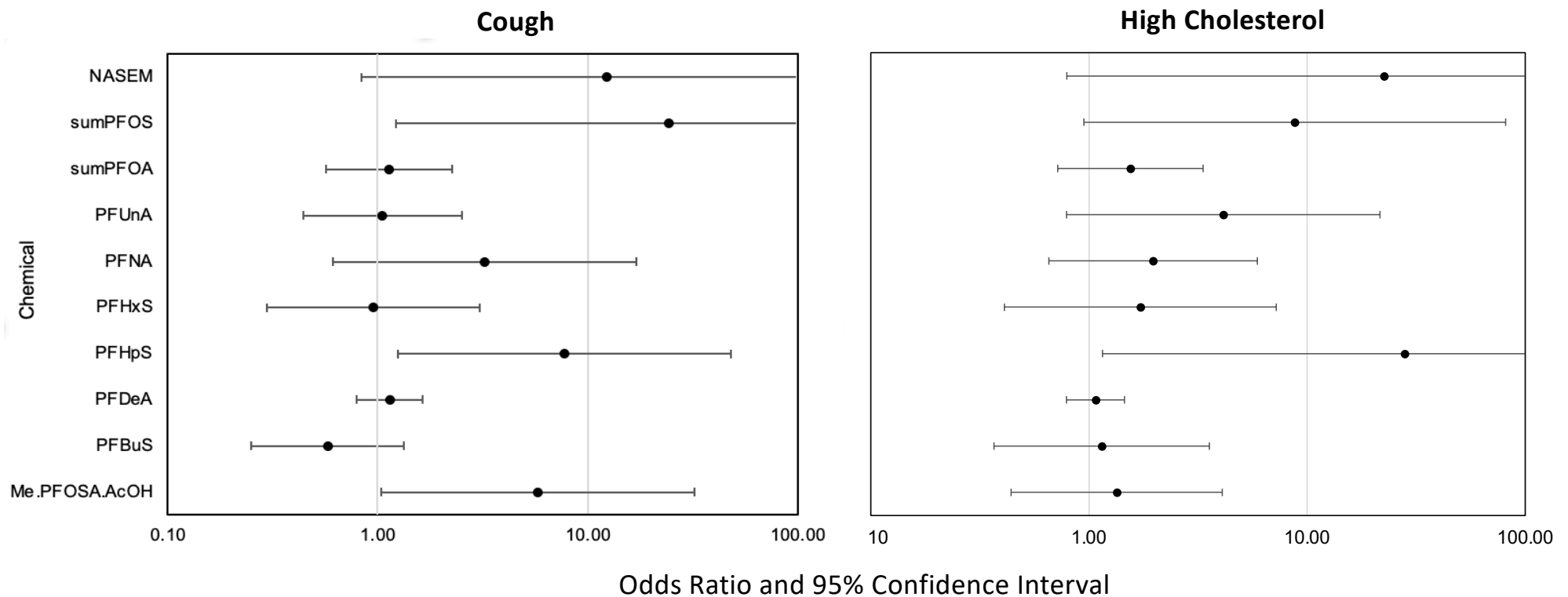
Self-Reported Health Conditions



Self-Reported Health Conditions



PFAS, Self-Reported Health Conditions



Check-In Question

Which of the following health outcomes was associated with PFAS exposure among skiers in *this* study?

- a) Vaccine efficacy
- b) Bone fracture
- c) Stroke
- d) Cholesterol level
- e) Height



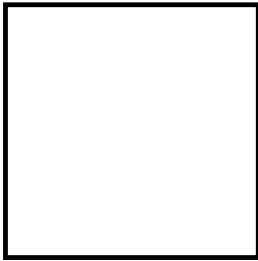
Inside A Wax Room



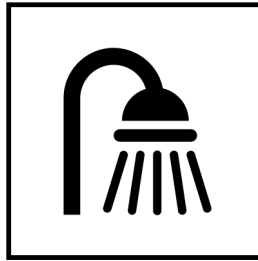
Wax Room Dust Collection



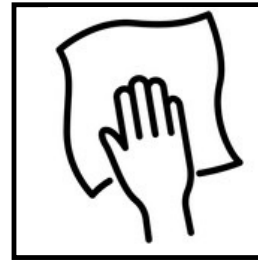
1. Clean ski wax bench with ethanol



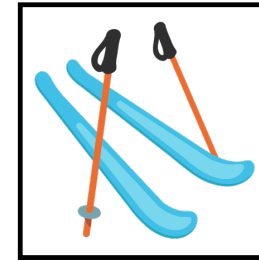
2. Delineate 25 cm² area on wax bench



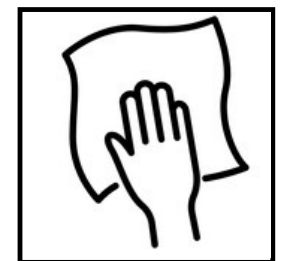
3. Clean 25 cm² area on wax bench



4. Collect pre-workday dust sample



5. Wax skis as usual over the course of a workday



6. Collect post-workday dust sample

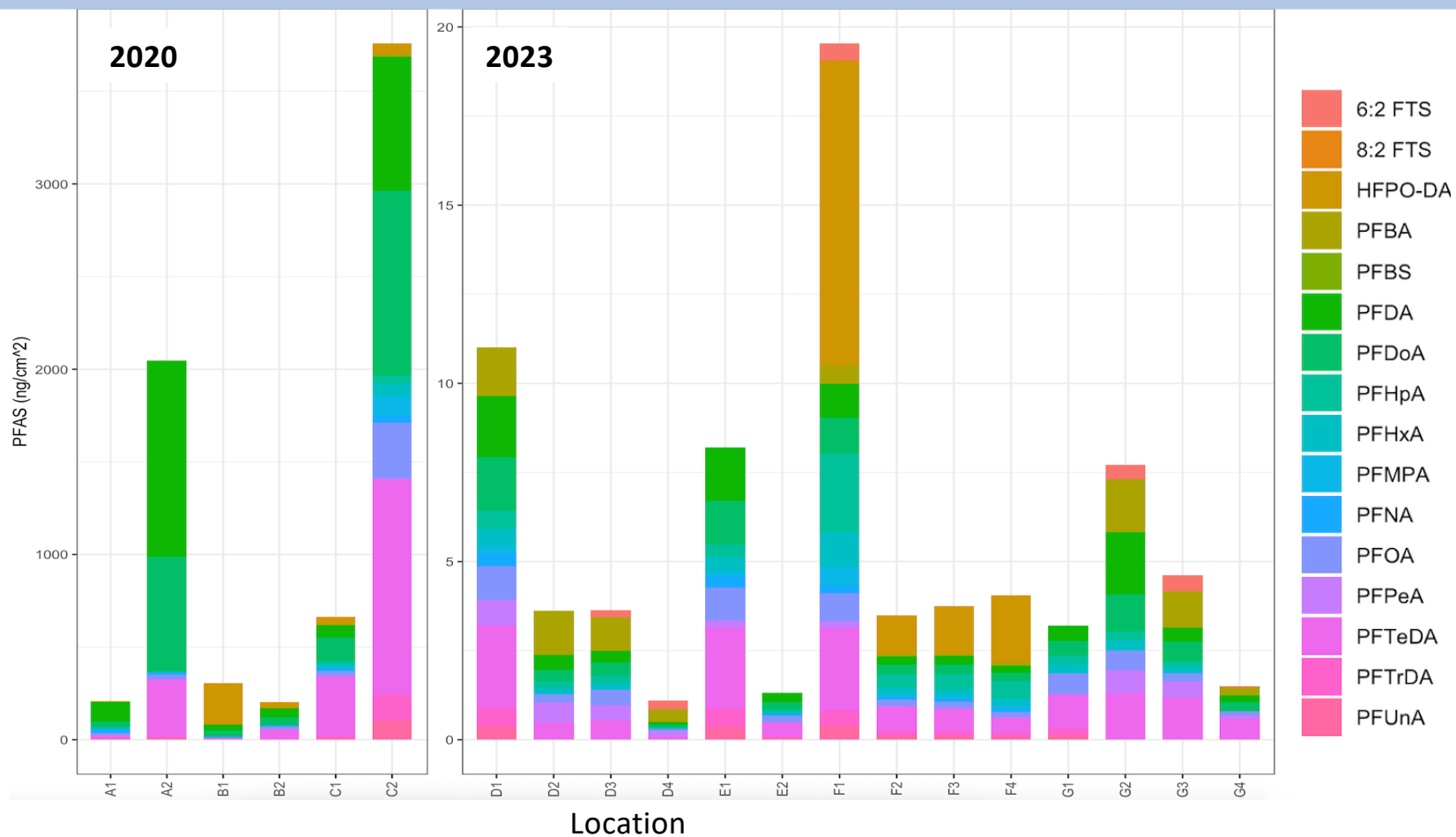
Dust wipes were collected before and after wax application to assess dust accumulation during a workday (reporting difference)

- n=6, March 2020
- n=14, March 2023

PFAS in Wax Room Dust



PFAS in Dust Wipe Samples (ng/cm²)



Summary

- Engaged participants for epidemiologic study
- Skiers in our pilot study have relatively high intensity, frequency, and duration of waxing-related exposures, including PFAS
- Serum PFAS concentrations are comparable to NHANES in our overall study but are generally elevated among coaches
- Serum PFNA and PFDeA are more elevated among coaches
- Self-reported symptoms and diagnoses tend to be positively associated with serum PFAS, though high imprecision due to small sample size
- PFAS accumulate in waxroom dust during a workday, significant reduction post-fluoro wax bans

Acknowledgements & Questions

- **Study Participants**
- **Collaborators**
 - Birgit Claus Henn, Boston University School of Public Health
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- **Student Researchers**
 - Nicola Hartmann '23.5, Emilia Andersen '22, Celeste Alden '25, Divya Gudur '21



Boston University School of Public Health



**Middlebury
College**