The Science of PFAS:

Defining the Class of Chemicals, Health Effects, and Human Exposures

Rashmi Joglekar, PhD ELI Webinar June 13th, 2024





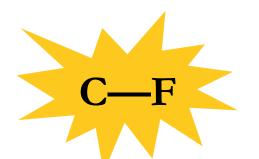
PFAS: Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances

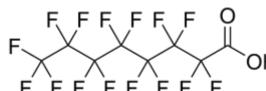
Chemical class of over 15,000 substances

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl differ in structure

- Shared characteristics:
 - Carbon—Fluorine bond(s)
 - All chemicals are highly persistent
 - Studied PFAS are toxic
 - Highly mobile in air, water, & soil

Many bioaccumulate in living organisms







PFAS: Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances are persistent

Table 1-1. Summary of Estimated Elimination Half-lives for Select Perfluoroalkyls				
	Humans	Nonhuman primates	Rats	Mice
PFOA	2.1-10.1 years	20.1–32.6 days	Males: 44–322 hours Females: 1.9–16.2 hours	
PFOS	3.3-27 years	110–170 days	179–1,968 hours	731–1,027 hours
PFHxS	4.7–35 years	87–141 days	Males: 382–688 hours Females: 1.03–41.28 hours	597–643 hours
PFNA	2.5-4.3 years		Males: 710–1,128 hours Females: 33.6–58.6 hours	
PFBS	665 hours	8.0–95.2 hours	2.1–7.42 hours	
PFBA	72-81 hours	40.3–41.0 hours	1.03-9.22 hours	2.79-13.34 hours

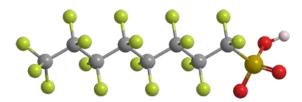
Source: ATSDR PFAS Toxicological Profile



PFAS: Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances

PFOS

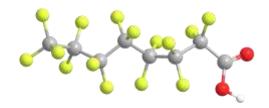
(perfluorosulfanoic acid)



- 17 C-F bonds
- Highly persistent (HHL=3-27yrs)
- Introduced in 1949 by 3M
- Highly toxic to humans and wildlife
- Found in >98% of people in US

PFOA

(perfluorooctanoic acid)



- 15 C-F bonds
- Highly persistent (HHL=2-10yrs)
- Introduced in 1947 by 3M
- Highly toxic to humans and wildlife
- Found in >98% of people in US



Health Effects of PFAS

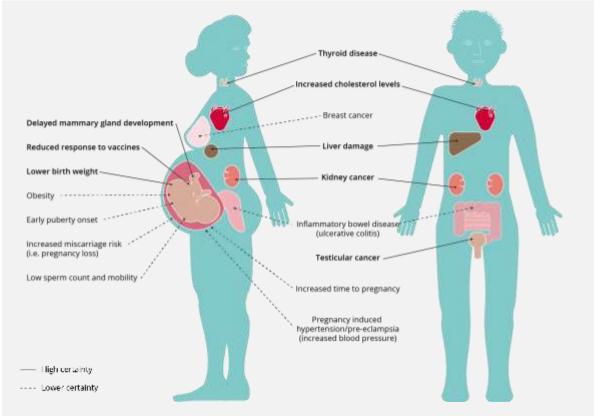




Image credit: European Environment Agency

PFAS Exposure Routes & Pathways

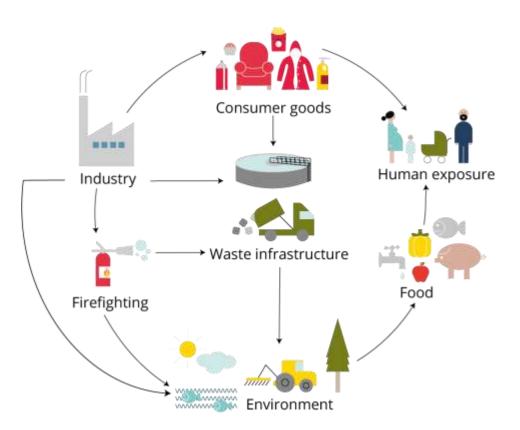
Indoor Exposures

- Ingestion/dermal absorption of PFAS from using consumer products
- Ingestion/dermal absorption of PFAScontaminated household dust
- Meta-analysis found 90% of US household dust samples contained PFAS

Environ. Sci. Technol. 2016, 50, 19, 10661–10672

Environmental Exposures

- Land injection, water releases, air releases, landfill leachate
- Legacy exposures
- Ingestion/dermal absorption of contaminated water, soil, dust, fish
- Inhalation of PFAS released into the air via incineration, stack or fugitive emissions



PFAS Exposure Routes & Pathways

Indoor Exposures

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PFAS have been detected in all environmental media & most people living in the United States

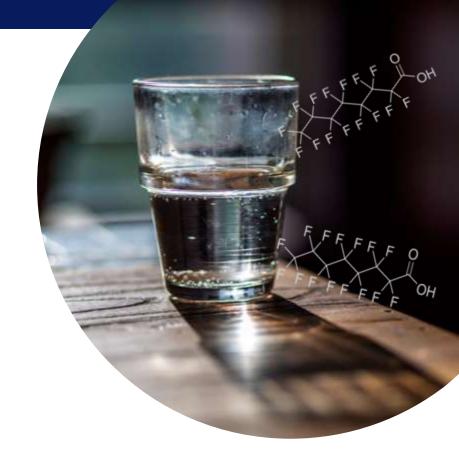
Environmental I

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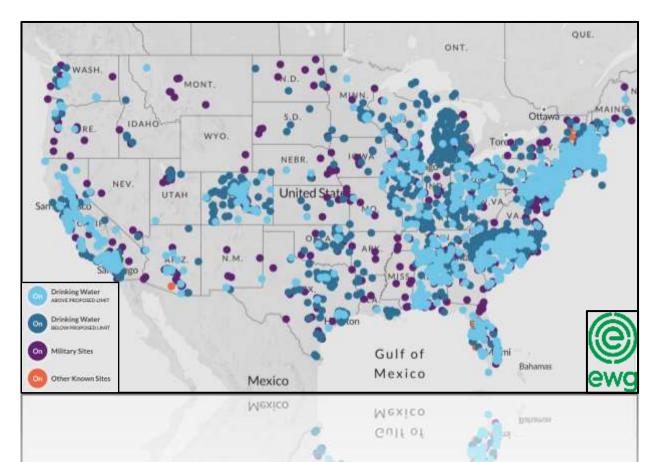
A contamination crisis

 A recent nationwide study found that over 200 million people living in the US likely drink water polluted with dangerous levels of PFOA and PFOS





A contamination crisis



>200 million

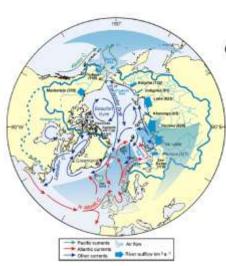
Americans drink PFAScontaminated water



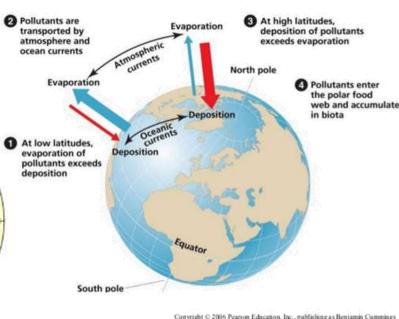
Global Distillation of PFAS

- Persistent chemicals like PFAS travel thousands of miles and ultimately settle in the Arctic via global distillation, or the "grasshopper effect"
- Can concentrate, bioaccumulate, and biomagnify in traditional foods
- Can take thousands of years to degrade





Transport to the Arctic: "Global Distillation"



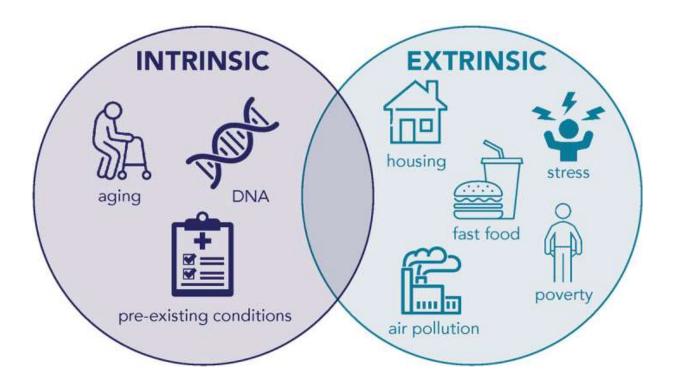
Macdonald et al. 2005

Disproportionate Exposures: Arctic Indigenous Peoples

- Because of global distillation, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) like PFAS are pervasive in Alaska and the Arctic
- POPs often originate from thousands of miles away, and disproportionately accumulate in people and ecosystems
- Arctic Indigenous Peoples have among highest chemical contamination on Earth, including PFAS



Intrinsic and extrinsic risk factors of disease





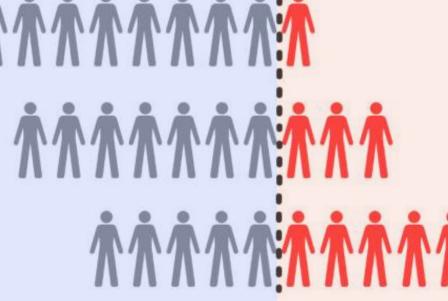
No adverse outcome

Adverse outcome

Baseline risk

Baseline risk + Intrinsic Factors (e.g. age, genetics)

Baseline risk + Intrinsic Factors (e.g. age, genetics) + Extrinsic Factors (e.g., stress, racism, poverty)



Physiological parameters (e.g., blood glucose levels, blood pressure)



Cumulative impacts

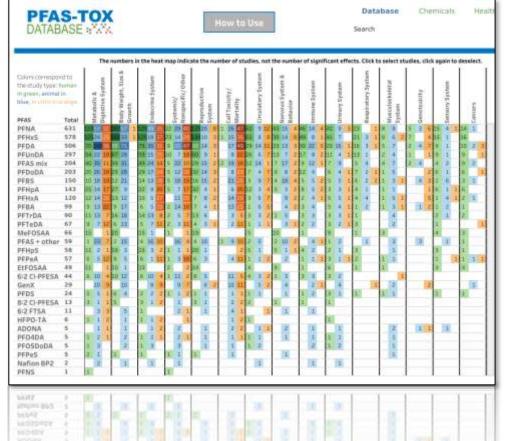
"...the totality of exposures to combinations of chemical and nonchemical stressors, and their effects on health, well-being, and quality of life outcomes." –US EPA



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PFAS as a Class of Chemicals are Highly Persistent, Toxic, and Mobile









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