The Madrid Statement on Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)

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As scientists and other professionals from a variety of disciplines, we are concerned about the production and release into the environment of an increasing number of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) for the following reasons:

1. PFASs are man-made and found everywhere. PFASs are highly persistent, as they contain perfluorinated chains that only degrade very slowly, if at all, under environmental conditions. It is documented that some polyfluorinated chemicals break down to form perfluorinated ones (D’Eon and Mabury 2007).

2. PFASs are found in the indoor and outdoor environments, wildlife, and human tissue and bodily fluids all over the globe. They are emitted via industrial processes and military and firefighting operations (Darwin 2011; Fire Fighting Foam Coalition 2014), and they migrate out of consumer products into air (Shoeib et al. 2007; Trier et al. 2011), soil (Sepulvado et al. 2011; Strynar et al. 2012), ground and surface water, and make their way into drinking water (Eschauzier et al. 2009), food (Begley et al. 2008; Titelmeier et al. 2007; Trier et al. 2011), and seafood (Eschauzier et al. 2012; Rahman et al. 2014).

3. In animal studies, some long-chain PFASs have been found to cause liver toxicity, disruption of lipid metabolism and the immune and endocrine systems, adverse neurobehavioral effects, neonatal toxicity and death, and tumors in multiple organ systems (Lau et al. 2007; Post et al. 2012). In the growing body of epidemiological evidence, some of these effects are supported by significant or suggestive associations between specific long-chain PFASs and adverse outcomes, including associations with testicular and kidney cancers (Barry et al. 2013; Benbrahim-Tallaa et al. 2014), liver malfunction (Gallo et al. 2012), hyperthyroidism (Lopez-Espinosa et al. 2012), high cholesterol (Fitz-Simon et al. 2013; Nelson et al. 2009), ulcerative colitis (Steenland et al. 2013), lower birth weight and size (Fei et al. 2007), obesity (Halldorsson et al. 2012), decreased immune response to vaccines (Grandjean et al. 2012), and reduced hormone levels and delayed puberty (Lopez-Espinosa et al. 2011).

4. Due to their high persistence, global distribution, bioaccumulation potential, and toxicity, some PFASs have been listed under the Stockholm Convention (United Nations Environment Programme 2009) as persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

5. As documented in the Helsingeon Statement (Scheringer et al. 2014),
   a. Although some of the long-chain PFASs are being regulated or phased out, the most common replacements are short-chain PFASs with similar structures, or compounds with fluorinated segments joined by ether linkages.
   b. While some shorter-chain fluorinated alternatives seem to be less bioaccumulative, they are still as environmentally persistent as long-chain substances or have persistent degradation products. Thus, a switch to short-chain and other fluorinated alternatives may not reduce the amounts of PFASs in the environment. In addition, because some of the shorter-chain PFASs are less effective, larger quantities may be needed to provide the same performance.
   c. While many fluorinated alternatives are being marketed, little information is publicly available on their chemical structures, properties, uses, and toxicological profiles.
   d. Increasing use of fluorinated alternatives will lead to increasing levels of stable perfluorinated degradation products in the environment, and possibly also in biota and humans. This would increase the risks of adverse effects on human health and the environment.

6. Initial efforts to estimate overall emissions of PFASs into the environment have been limited due to uncertainties related to product formulations, quantities of production, production locations, efficiency of emission controls, and long-term trends in production history (Wang et al. 2014).

7. The technical capacity to destroy PFASs is currently insufficient in many parts of the world.

Global action through the Montreal Protocol (United Nations Environment Programme 2012) successfully reduced the use of the highly persistent ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), thus allowing for the recovery of the ozone layer. However, many of the organohalonine replacements for CFCs are still of concern due to their high global warming potential. It is essential to learn from such past efforts and take measures at the international level to reduce the use of PFASs in products and prevent their replacement with fluorinated alternatives in order to avoid long-term harm to human health and the environment.

For these reasons, we call on the international community to cooperate in limiting the production and use of PFASs and in developing safer nonfluorinated alternatives. We therefore urge scientists, governments, chemical and product manufacturers, purchasing organizations, retailers, and consumers to take the following actions:

**Scientists:**

1. Assemble, in collaboration with industry and governments, a global inventory of all PFASs in use or in the environment, including precursors and degradation products, and their functionality, properties, and toxicology.

2. Develop analytical methods for the identification and quantification of additional families of PFASs, including fluorinated alternatives.

3. Continue monitoring for legacy PFASs in different matrices and for environmental reservoirs of PFASs.

4. Continue investigating the mechanisms of toxicity and exposure (e.g., sources, fate, transport, and bioaccumulation of PFASs), and improve methods for testing the safety of alternatives.

5. Bring research results to the attention of policy makers, industry, the media, and the public.

**Governments:**

1. Enact legislation to require only essential uses of PFASs, and enforce labeling to indicate uses.

2. Require manufacturers of PFASs to
   a. conduct more extensive toxicological testing,
   b. make chemical structures public,
   c. provide validated analytical methods for detection of PFASs, and
   d. assume extended producer responsibility and implement safe disposal of products and stockpiles containing PFASs.

3. Work with industry to develop public registries of products containing PFASs.

4. Make public annual statistical data on production, imports, and exports of PFASs.
5. Whenever possible, avoid products containing, or manufac-
tured using, PFASs in govenmment procure.
6. In collaboration with industry, ensure that an infrastructure is
in place to safely transport, dispose of, and destroy PFASs and
PFAS-containing products, and enforce these measures.

Chemical manufacturers:
1. Make data on PFASs publicly available, including chemical
structures, properties, and toxicity.
2. Provide scientists with standard samples of PFASs, including
precursors and degradation products, to enable environmental
monitoring of PFASs.
3. Work with scientists and governments to develop safe handling
methods for PFASs.
4. Provide the supply chain with documentation on PFAS content
and safe disposal guidelines.
5. Develop nonfluorinated alternatives that are neither persistent
nor toxic.

Product manufacturers:
1. Stop using PFASs where they are nonessential or when safer
alternatives exist.
2. Develop inexpensive and sensitive PFAS quantification methods
for compliance testing.
3. Label products containing PFASs, including chemical identity
and safe disposal guidelines.
4. Invest in the development and use of nonfluorinated alternatives.

Purchasing organizations, retailers, and individual consumers:
1. Whenever possible, avoid products containing, or manufactured
using, PFASs. These include many products that are
stain-resistant, waterproof, or nonstick.
2. Question the use of such fluorinated "performance" chemicals
added to consumer products.

The views expressed in this statement are solely those of the authors
and signatories. The authors declare they have no actual or potential
competing financial interests.

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