

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): How ATSDR develops and applies the science

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National Center for Environmental Health Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry



### History and Mandate

1980: CERCLA (Superfund Act) allowed federal authorities to address dangers of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste dumps

1985: CERCLA led to the creation of ATSDR

ATSDR's top priority: Protect people from harmful exposures

- Identifies human health effects of hazardous substances
- Works directly with communities
- Responds to environmental health emergencies
- Conducts exposure assessments, public health assessments and studies



 Provides guidance to health departments and practitioners

# **ATSDR**

Protecting People's Health from Environmental Hazards

## **Core Strategies:**

- Monitoring and investigating hazardous exposures
- -**Partnering** with communities
- **Providing** clinical education and outreach
- -**Using** geographic and geospatial expertise
- Developing science-based tools and resources



## **Current ATSDR PFAS Activities**

28 active projects: 9 research studies and site-based activities nationwide



- ATSDR or state lead (funded under cooperative agreement)
- ATSDR or state lead (cooperative agreement) and Department of Defense site
- \* ATSDR support of site work conducted by a state not funded by the cooperative agreement program
- ATSDR-funded Multi-site Study locations

- PFAS Exposure Assessment Site
- PFAS Exposure Assessment Technical Tools (PEATT) Pilot Site
- ★ ATSDR-led health study (Pease Site)

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

- Understand the where, how, and to what degree exposure is occurring in affected communities
- Examine the relationship between PFAS exposure and health effects

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Identify and implement strategies to prevent and/or reduce exposure

### **ATSDR PFAS Exposure Assessments and Studies**



### **Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls**

- By Congressional mandate, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) produces toxicological profiles for chemical substances found at National Priorities List (NPL) sites.
- Each peer-reviewed Tox Profile reflects a comprehensive and extensive evaluation, summary, and interpretation of available toxicological and epidemiological information on a substance.





### https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf

Last Updated March 2020

### **Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs)**

- When sufficient data exist, ATSDR will derive MRLs
  - MRLs for PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, and PFHxS are published in ATSDR's Toxicological Profile.
- An MRL is an estimate of the amount of a chemical a person can eat, drink, or breathe each day without a detectable risk to health.
- MRLs are developed for health effects other than cancer.
- MRLs can be converted into drinking water concentrations for adults and children called Environmental Media Evaluation Guides (EMEGs).
- MRLs and EMEGs are NOT intended to define clean-up or action levels.
- These values are screening tools used to help public health professionals decide where to look more closely.
  - ATSDR sets each MRL well below a value that is likely to cause a health effect.
  - If an exposure is above an MRL, ATSDR conducts further evaluation to determine if the exposure might harm human health.

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### **Additional ATSDR PFAS Activities**

- Collaboration with EPA on non-drinking water sources of exposure
- Impact of PFAS exposure on viral susceptibility and illness
- PFAS clinical guidance and NASEM engagement
- Conduct analysis using previously collected data to look for associations between PFAS exposure and cancer

### **NCEH/ATSDR PFAS Research Framework**

In 2019, NCEH/ATSDR developed a comprehensive research framework to capture the broad range of PFAS-related research activities conducted or supported internally and by other federal agencies



# Thank you

### https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas



For more information, contact NCEH/ATSDR 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.atsdr.cdc.gov www Follow us on Twitter @CDCEnvironment

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

