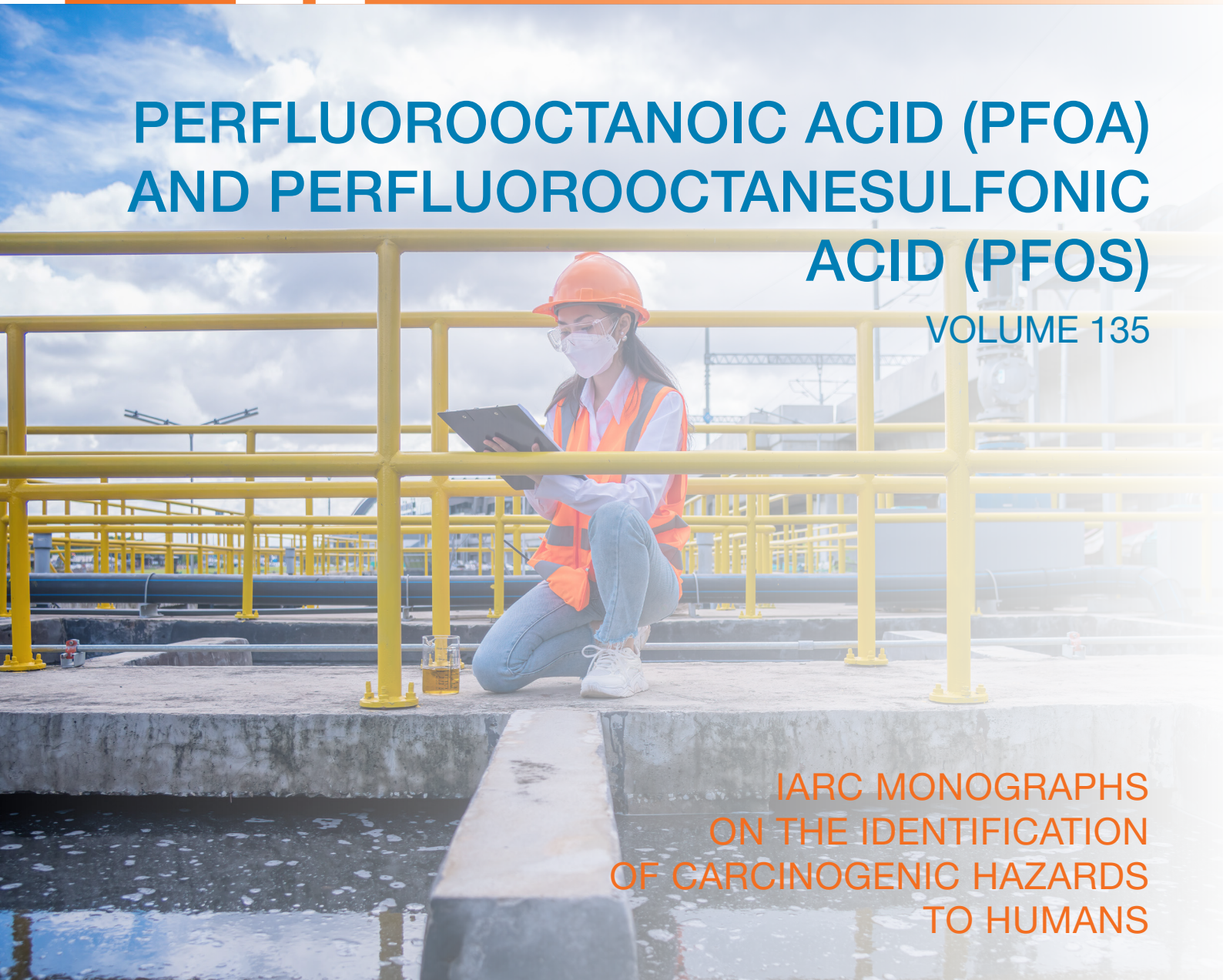




# PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) AND PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)

VOLUME 135

IARC MONOGRAPHS  
ON THE IDENTIFICATION  
OF CARCINOGENIC HAZARDS  
TO HUMANS

## IARC MONOGRAPHS

In 1969, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) initiated a programme on the evaluation of the carcinogenic hazard of chemicals to humans, involving the production of critically evaluated monographs on individual chemicals. The programme was subsequently expanded to include evaluations of carcinogenic hazards associated with exposures to complex mixtures, lifestyle factors and biological and physical agents, as well as those in specific occupations. The objective of the programme is to elaborate and publish in the form of monographs critical reviews of data on carcinogenicity for agents to which humans are known to be exposed and on specific exposure situations; to evaluate these data in terms of cancer hazard to humans with the help of international working groups of experts in carcinogenesis and related fields; and to identify gaps in evidence. The lists of IARC evaluations are regularly updated and are available on the internet at <https://monographs.iarc.who.int/>.

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About the cover: Worker at a wastewater treatment plant. PFOA and PFOS are ubiquitous in the environment and may contaminate drinking-water.

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The IARC *Monographs* Working Group and Secretariat for Volume 135, Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), which met in Lyon, France, on 7–14 November 2023.



This volume of the *IARC Monographs* provides evaluations of the carcinogenicity of two agents, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and their corresponding isomers and salts.

PFOA and PFOS are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that are extremely resistant to degradation. First produced in the 1940s, PFOA has extensive uses, including in fluoropolymer manufacture and applications; in surface coatings conferring stain-, oil-, and water-resistance on household products, carpets, textiles, leather products, and food and feed packaging; in electrics and electronics; and in construction materials. With some similar uses to those of PFOA, PFOS additionally has applications in aqueous film-forming foams used in firefighting; in the fabrication of imaging devices and semiconductors; in photolithography and electroplating; and in insulation, dyes, and ink.

PFOA and PFOS occur ubiquitously in the environment, with high levels at pollution sources such as industrial sites and in firefighter-training areas and waste deposits. They may also be present in contaminated food, especially fish, seafood, and eggs. Occupationally exposed populations can have high levels of exposure, mainly via inhalation. The general population in contaminated areas is mainly exposed via drinking-water, and the general population in communities that are not near pollution sources is mainly exposed via diet and drinking-water.

An *IARC Monographs* Working Group reviewed evidence from epidemiological studies, cancer bioassays in experimental animals, and mechanistic studies to assess the carcinogenic hazard to humans of exposure to these agents and concluded that:

- PFOA is *carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)*;
- PFOS is *possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)*.

