Report back on <u>Buck et al. (2011)</u> definition of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Biomonitoring California Scientific Guidance Panel (SGP) Meeting March 25, 2022

Buck et al. (2011), Integr Environ Assess Manag 7(4):513–541

Background

- Biomonitoring California relies on the Buck et al. (2011) definition for the class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs).
- PFASs as a class were recommended by the SGP for addition to Biomonitoring California's lists of:
 - <u>Designated chemicals</u> in March 2015. These are the entire pool from which the Program can select chemicals to biomonitor.
 - <u>Priority chemicals</u> in November 2015. These are the SGP's priorities to biomonitor in California.
- •At the November 2021 SGP meeting, OEHHA was asked to report back on the Buck et al. definition in terms of PFASs that may be missed.

Excerpt 1 from Buck et al. (p. 515)

"As defined above, PFASs are **aliphatic** substances containing one or more C atoms on which all the H substituents present in the nonfluorinated analogues from which they are notionally derived have been replaced by F atoms, in such a manner that PFASs contain the **perfluoroalkyl moiety**

 $C_n F_{2n+1} - ."$

Emphasis added

Excerpt 2 from Buck et al. (p. 515)

"More explicitly, we recommend that the family of compounds denoted by the acronym PFAS should encompass:

 Perfluoroalkyl substances, which are defined as aliphatic substances for which all of the H atoms attached to C atoms in the nonfluorinated substance from which they are notionally derived have been replaced by F atoms, except those H atoms whose substitution would modify the nature of any functional groups present..."

Excerpt 2 (cont.) from Buck et al. (p. 515)

 "Polyfluoroalkyl substances, defined here as aliphatic substances for which all H atoms attached to at least one (but not all) C atoms have been replaced by F atoms, in such a manner that they contain the perfluoroalkyl moiety C_nF_{2n+1}- (e.g., C₈F₁₇CH₂CH₂OH). Thus, whereas the general chemical concept of "polyfluorination" embraces compounds containing "scattered" multiple F atoms (such as in CH₂FCHFCHFCH₂OH), as well as "grouped" ones (such as in CF₃CF₂CH2COOH), we consider that only those polyfluorinated substances having at least one perfluoroalkyl moiety C_nF_{2n+1}- belong to the PFAS family."

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Adapted from Buck et al. (p. 521)

Figure 4. Classification hierarchy of environmentally relevant perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)



Perfluoroalkane sulfonamido

Fluorotelomer-based compounds

Semifluorinated *n*-alkanes and

derivatives

alkenes

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- Fluorinated acrylate and methacrylate polymers
 - Fluorinated urethane polymers
 - Fluorinated oxetane polymers

Example chemicals to illustrate interpretation of Buck et al.

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)



Perfluorocyclohexane



Selected fluoropolymers

PolytetrafluoroethylenePTFE $-(CF_2CF_2)_n^-$ Polyvinylidene fluoridePVDF $-(CH_2CF_2)_n^-$ Polyvinyl fluoridePVF $-(CH_2CHF)_n^-$

Moiety is C_nF_{2n+1}-

Examples chemicals (cont.)



Interim step - clarify current PFAS footnote

Current language:

PFASs are fluorinated aliphatic substances that contain the moiety $C_n F_{2n+1}$. In a perfluoroalkyl substance, all carbon atoms, except for carbon atoms associated with functional groups (such as an aldehyde group), are fully fluorinated. In a polyfluoroalkyl substance, at least one (but not all) of the carbon atoms is fully fluorinated. For complete technical details on the definition of PFASs, see Buck et al. (2011).

Proposed simplification:

Refer to Buck et al. (2011) for the description of PFASs and example members of this class.

Proposed future steps

- Evaluate definitions of PFASs from other groups, such as:
 - o OECD 2021 (summarized in Wang et al., 2021)
 - o <u>Glüge et al., 2020</u>
- Consider adapting language used in some PFAS bills (e.g., California <u>SB 1044</u>)
 Fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.
- Develop a definition designed to address Program needs/priorities. For example:
 - Retain reference to Buck et al. to keep all currently listed PFASs, including specified polymers
 - Add a phrase to expand the definition to include relevant fluorinated chemicals not already clearly captured by Buck et al.
 - Could consider functional descriptor(s)

Feedback requested today

- Comments on simplification of current PFAS footnote
- Input on proposed future steps, including:
 - OSuggestions on which alternative PFAS definitions to evaluate
 - Possible approaches for developing a definition to meet
 Program needs and priorities

Send comments at any time to biomonitoring@oehha.ca.gov