WARNING!

PFAS

#NotWastingOurFuture

STOP FOREVER CHEMICALS. NOW!

PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – a group of over 10,000 synthetically produced chemicals that are increasingly causing concern. Since their introduction to the market in the 1940s, their numbers have steadily multiplying. Due to their water-, grease- and stain-repellent properties, as well as their non-stick effect, PFAS are used in numerous everyday products and applications. Simultaneously, this group of chemicals is extremely stable and persistent, and essentially nonbiodegradable – which is why PFAS are also referred to as "forever chemicals". We come into contact with many of these problematic substances in the course of our daily lives. They can be detected in human and animal blood worldwide. Numerous scientific studies also show that PFAS can be harmful to health. Pregnant people and children are particularly vulnerable. Furthermore, PFAS incur significant societal costs, for example in the healthcare sector and in the remediation of contaminated soil and water.

This raises the question: if alternatives already exist, why haven't PFAS been banned or phased out sooner? One reason is the economically powerful PFAS industry, which has a strong interest in continuing production. Since problematic PFAS are often replaced with other PFAS that may be just as harmful, only restrictions on entire groups of substances are likely to be effective – an approach the industry currently strongly opposes.

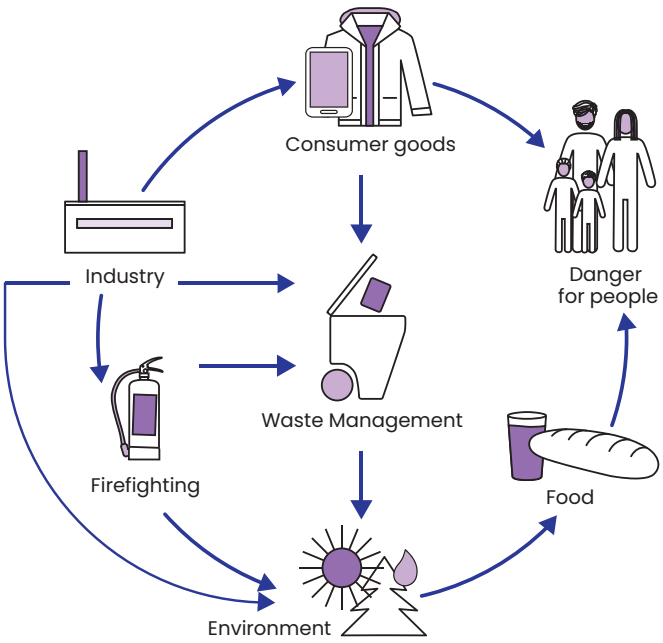
Another challenge is that, under current legislation, persistence of a chemical alone is not enough to regulate. It must also be classified as toxic and bioaccumulative. As only a small fraction of PFAS have been thoroughly studied, regulatory action has been slow.

At the European level, a comprehensive restriction of PFAS is currently under discussion. WECF and Wen.UK have been as many other CSOs advocating for a mandatory phase-out of these "forever chemicals", with clearly defined temporary exemptions for essential uses where no safe alternatives are available.

This paper explains what PFAS are, where they are used, and how they affect people and the environment. It also outlines the policy measures needed, and practical steps individuals can take to reduce their exposure to PFAS.

A briefing paper by WECF and WEN.UK. Updated Version 2026

Where do we find PFAS?



Distribution of PFAS in our environment

PFAS are a group of over 10,000 chemicals that are known for their water, stain, non-stick and grease resistant properties, which is why they are used in so many everyday products. The best-known example is non-stick cookware, such as non-stick pans. PFAS are also found in fast food packaging used for pizza or microwave popcorn, cosmetics, water-repellent textiles, waterproof outdoor clothing and tents, ski wax, car care products and in the surface treatment of carpets and furniture. PFAS may even be found in menstrual products.[1]

Because they are extremely stable, PFAS are widely used in many industrial sectors, including electronics and aerospace industries, oil production, and mining and fire-fighting. Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases), used as refrigerants, also contribute significantly to PFAS pollution.[2] In addition, PFAS-containing pesticides used in agriculture add to their spread in the environment.[3]

When and where used, PFAS enter the air and wastewater, and consequently make their way into groundwater and surface water, and ultimately into our drinking water[4]. In the UK these highly persistent chemicals have been detected in rivers, groundwater, and some drinking water sources.[5] In Germany, around 70 per cent of drinking water is sourced from groundwater. PFAS can easily pass through drinking water treatment plants, which makes it very difficult to purify water contaminated with PFAS.[6] Furthermore, they accumulate in soil, plants and animals – and ultimately find their way into our foodchain.[7] Even the levels of PFAS in rainwater are rising.[8] The UK Environment Agency has reported widespread low-level detection of PFAS across water bodies, reflecting their ability to travel long distances and accumulate in the environment over time.[9]

Because of their persistence and widespread presence, PFAS are now considered to have exceeded the planetary boundary (the safe limits within which humanity can operate without causing serious and potentially irreversible damage to the planet) for 'novel substances' (human made substances).[10] In Germany and the UK, there are hotspots near industrial sites, wastewater treatment works, waste disposal facilities, fire stations, military training centres and airports where the levels of PFAS and the breakdown product, trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in groundwater, surface water and even drinking water are very high.[11] As part of the "Forever Pollution Project", journalists uncovered that there are already over 23,000 sites contaminated with PFAS in Europe.[12]

PFAS contamination in Bentham (North Yorkshire) has become one of the most significant local pollution cases in the UK, largely linked to historical industrial activity. Investigations have found extremely high levels of PFAS in groundwater at and around an industrial site associated with firefighting foam production, with some measurements reported as among the highest ever recorded in the UK. These chemicals are persistent and mobile, meaning they can move through soil and water and potentially spread beyond the original source over time. Environmental assessments have therefore raised concerns about potential pathways into the wider ecosystem, including local water systems and surrounding land.[13]

PROBLEM: EXPOSURE TO TFA

Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) is produced during the break down of approximately 2,000 complex PFAS compounds and is now widely detected in groundwater and surface water. The main sources are PFAS pesticides and fluorinated greenhouse gases. TFA is extremely persistent and mobile and is suspected of causing reproductive harm.[58] TFA is increasingly being detected in rivers such as the Rhine and in products like wine.[59] The contamination is considered virtually irreversible and poses a long-term threat to the drinking water supply.[60]

In a nutshell: the more PFAS are released from industrial processes, products, or waste, the greater the quantities polluting the environment. Due to their high mobility, they can be detected in every corner of the globe – in the air, soil, water, humans, plants and animals – even in the Arctic and Antarctic. Via the food chain, via products containing PFAS and via the air, they enter the human body, making us ill and harming us and future generations. Without effective measures to reduce or ban them, this pollution from these stable, persistent chemicals will continue to rise. In 2020, estimated production volumes of PFAS in the EU ranged between 120,000 and 400,000 tonnes per year. Overall, however, it is estimated that nearly 1 million tonnes of PFAS are used and placed on the market in Europe each year, with the trend continuing to rise.[14] Emissions from PFAS pesticides and waste treatment are adding to this.[15] Textiles are among the largest sources of PFAS pollution in Europe. In the textile sector, the demand for PFAS is estimated at around 41,000 to 143,000 tonnes per year.[16]

A LITTLE CHEMISTRY FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. This group of chemicals is also known by the terms PFT (perfluorinated surfactants) and PFC (per- and polyfluorinated chemicals). The basic chemical structure of these substances consists of carbon chains in which the hydrogen atoms are either partially replaced by fluorine atoms (polyfluorinated compounds) or completely replaced by fluorine atoms (perfluorinated). This makes chemicals with practical properties typical of PFAS: they are water-, grease- and stain -repellent, as well as chemically and thermally very stable. This is also what makes this group of chemicals so treacherous. The claim often made in industry discussion is that fluoropolymers are considered 'Polymers of Low Concern' under OECD definitions. However, this is misleading, as the OECD has no such definition. In reality, Fluoropolymers can be released throughout their entire production, use and disposal phases, leading to various serious and potentially irreversible effects on both human health and the environment.

P for Problematic Substance: PFAS harm the environment and human health

It wasn't until the 1940s that industrial production of PFAS began, and since then it has increased many-fold. The problem: PFAS chemicals are extremely long-lasting (persistent) due to their very stable carbon-fluorine bond and can barely be broken down. Once in the environment, they remain there for decades. The current pollution caused by these "forever chemicals" is being further exacerbated by ongoing production and may affect future generations.

What effect do PFAS have on our health?

PFAS can enter our bodies through breathing, the skin, food and drinking water. They are bioaccumulative, which means they can bind to proteins in our bodies and accumulate in the blood, kidneys, liver and bones. PFAS also enter the human body via the environment and the daily use of products containing PFAS.

The HBM4EU (Human Biomonitoring for Europe) study shows that people across Europe are heavily exposed to PFAS.[17] In the GerES V study conducted in Germany, all blood samples were contaminated with PFAS. More than 20 per cent of the children and adolescents examined, aged between 3 and 17 years, already have PFAS concentrations in their blood that can no longer be considered safe.[18] [19]

PFAS are toxic.

PFAS are widely regarded as toxic, although for many individual PFAS, there is still no available toxicological data. However, it is a cause for concern that PFAS that have already been studied have been linked to liver damage, higher cholesterol levels and other health implications[20]:

- PFAS are endocrine disruptors (EDCs), meaning they can interfere with the bodies hormone system, affecting fat metabolism and are associated with obesity and thyroid disorders[21].
- They can affect reproductive health, both in adults and during early foetal development, as well as embryonic development (reproductive toxicity). Studies have linked exposure to lower birth weight[22], reduced sperm quality[23] and delayed puberty[24]
- They can damage the immune system (immunotoxic), weaken the body's response to infections and potentially reduce the immune response in children to vaccinations[25]. Some PFAS have also been classified as carcinogenic with links to certain types of cancer, such as kidney cancer and testicular cancer[26].

Who is affected, and how?

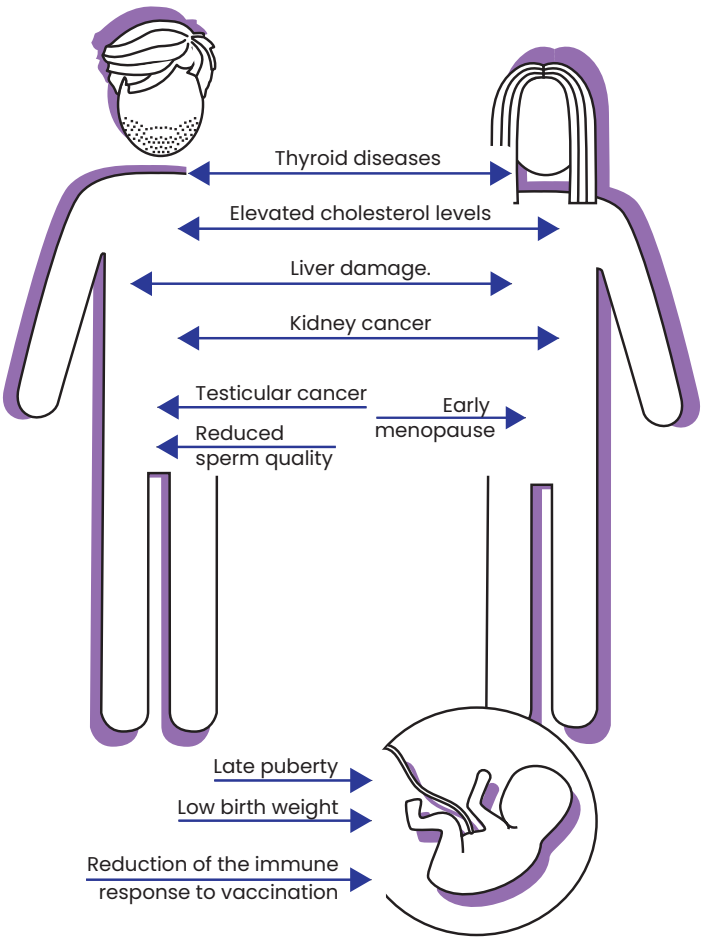
PFAS exposure is deeply intersectional, meaning it is shaped by overlapping factors such as occupation, gender, race, income, and place of residence. These overlapping inequalities mean that PFAS exposure is not evenly distributed, but instead reflects and reinforces existing social and environmental injustices.

People working in high-exposure occupations—such as firefighting, chemical manufacturing, waste management, and certain industrial or military settings—face significantly higher levels of contact with PFAS through contaminated equipment, water, and firefighting foams. These occupational risks often combine with broader social inequalities, as lower-income workers and those in less regulated or more precarious jobs may have fewer protections, less access to monitoring, and reduced ability to avoid exposure.

These disparities also affect racialised and marginalised communities and women in particular ways. Communities living near industrial sites, airports, landfills, or military bases—often lower-income or racially marginalised groups—are more likely to be exposed through contaminated water and soil. Women may experience additional vulnerabilities due to biological factors such as sensitive hormonal phases like pregnancy or menopause, as well as gendered occupational roles that influence exposure (for example through caregiving, cleaning products, or consumer goods).

Gender and age pose specific risks. A child's immune system, for example, is particularly sensitive because their immune and detoxification systems are still developing and less able to process harmful chemicals like PFAS. This is especially important during key life stages, such as foetal development, infancy, puberty, pregnancy and the menopause, the effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals, which include some PFAS, can be particularly severe and can impair healthy development.

Women and people are their children's first environment. PFAS can pass through the placenta and later through breast milk, meaning exposure can happen pre and post birth.[27] This can affect the baby's sensitive developmental phase and lead to health impacts that may arise immediately at birth or later in life.[28] These include low birth weight and reproductive birth defects or miscarriages.[29] Men have higher body burden and serum level of PFAS as they excrete less PFAS than women. It is thought that PFAS may reduce sperm quality in men.[30]



Quelle: European Environment Agency: Emerging chemical risks in Europe — 'PFAS', adapted by WECF

One example for gendered exposure is PFAS in menstrual products. PFAS have been found in a range of menstrual and period products, particularly in items designed to be water- or stain-resistant, such as some reusable period underwear, pads, and tampon applicators.[31] These chemicals are sometimes used to make products more water and leak proof, or durable. Interestingly some tests found PFAS was intentionally added to period products which highlighted that products can be made PFAS free.

Because PFAS can be absorbed through skin contact or migrate into the body through prolonged exposure, their presence in internal period products has raised growing health and environmental concerns. The vagina has an absorbency rate of between 10-80% higher than the skin on the rest of the body.[32]This is especially important given the frequency and long-term use of period products over a person's lifetime.

These differences are often overlooked in risk assessments and policy-making. To better protect everyone, it is essential to bring a gender-sensitive perspective and gender disaggregated data into the policy debate and research.[33]

Who's footing the bill?

The industry's turnover from PFAS is considerable. The economic and social costs resulting from PFAS exposure are equally so. According to a recent estimate by the Nordic Council of Ministers, the annual healthcare costs for diseases linked to PFAS exposure in Europe, amounts to at least 52 to 84 billion euros – a conservative estimate.[34]

Full removal of PFAS released into the environment annually, according to current estimates, would exceed the world's total gross domestic product, even if it were technically possible.[35] Cleaning up contaminated European "hotspots" is estimated to cost €4.8 billion per year. In comparison, the largest PFAS manufacturers generated €26 billion in turnover in 2022. The costs of remediating contaminated soil and water are not factored into this figure.[36]

Local authorities are particularly affected by PFAS contamination of production sites, and surrounding areas and in high use sectors. Studies in Germany, for example, have identified areas near airports and military bases affected by severe contamination of drinking water. According to the Nordic Council of Ministers, around 100,000 sites across Europe have the potential to release PFAS into the environment, thereby contaminating water bodies and surrounding ecosystems.[37]

Introducing a fourth treatment stage in sewage treatment plants to remove micropollutants (including PFAS) is likely to increase sewage charges for residents by a double-digit percentage. Regional drinking water treatment costs run into the tens of millions.[38] In Rastatt, for example, water prices for consumers have almost doubled between 2015 and 2024 as a result of PFAS contamination.[39]

Given the considerable financial burden of healthcare and clean-up costs, which are often borne by citizens and the general public, the economic viability of PFAS production must be called into question. Many argue that a consistent application of the "polluter-pays" principle, meaning that those responsible for the pollution bear the financial and legal liability for damage, is long overdue. Compared with countries such as Denmark or France, this principle has so far only been implemented to a limited extent in Germany and in the UK - the UK government faced calls from NGOs to integrate the polluter pays principle especially for the water contamination with PFAS[40].

ALARMING FIGURES: EUROPEAN TEENAGERS "HIGH ON PFAS""

The European human biomonitoring program "HBM4EU" has recently investigated the extent to which the European population is exposed to harmful chemicals, particularly children and young people. The research shows more than 14% of the 2,000 European teenagers tested have combinations of several PFAS (PFOS + PFHxS + PFOA + PFNA) in their bodies at concentrations higher than the "safe" limits set by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Average blood serum levels in adolescents were reported at 9.83 µg/l in Germany, 12.31 µg/l in Sweden, and 11.26 µg/l in France. We need measures to reduce exposure in this vulnerable population group, as it can take a long time for PFAS to be excreted from the body: the half-life for long-chain PFAS in the blood is up to 8.5 years, and for short-chain PFAS up to 26 days.[62]

What is the government doing to tackle PFAS contamination?

PFAS are used in a wide range of products and industrial processes, meaning that a ban or phase-out would affect almost all areas of life and the economy. But effective protection of people and the environment is widely seen as requiring a phase-out of the entire PFAS group, since otherwise these "forever chemicals" will continue to be released and replaced with similar compounds.

Alternatives already exist for many applications including: PFAS-free waterproofing, non-stick coatings, substitute materials in electronics, pfas free period products and natural refrigerants instead of F-gases. While safer alternatives are still under development for some specialist industrial applications, PFAS are already unnecessary or dispensable immediately in many everyday products.[41] [42]

In addition, contaminated soil and water must be cleaned up and those affected compensated in accordance with the polluter pays principle. However, the crucial step remains to stop the source of the pollution: the production and use of PFAS. Achieving this will require urgent political action. Although some regulations are already in place; these are a start, but they are far from sufficient to address the scale of the problem.

Global and European regulations

Under the Stockholm Convention[43] and the EU POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) Regulation[44], the use of certain PFAS – particularly long-chain PFAS – is already restricted or prohibited. The substances PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid), PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFHxS (perfluorohexane sulfonic acid) have been subject to a global ban since 2009, 2019 and 2023 respectively.[45]

In addition, a ban on long-chain (C9–C14) perfluorinated and polyfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCA) has been in force in the EU since 2023. The ban procedure for PFHxA in consumer products has been finalized. From summer 2026, PFHxA, its salts and related substances will be prohibited in many products such as textiles, food and other items.[46] However, for some applications, transitional periods apply until October 2029.[47]

Various subgroups of PFAS are classified at European level as substances of very high concern (SVHC) due to their persistence, bioaccumulation and harmful effects on humans and the environment, and are regulated by the EU's REACH Regulation (so called Candidate List)[48].

In some European countries, the use of PFAS in certain everyday items is prohibited. Since January 2026, France has banned the use of PFAS in, for example, cosmetics, general-purpose textiles, footwear and ski waxes. Denmark has already banned their use in food packaging since 2023 and, from July 2026, will ban the import and sale of clothing, footwear and waterproofing agents containing PFAS if the total fluoride content exceeds a specified threshold of 50 mg fluoride/kg. [49]

Some US States have started to ban PFAS and other harmful chemicals in menstrual products[50] and some manufacturers produce explicitly PFAS free products, like menstrual underwear. However, a comprehensive, uniform ban specifically targeting PFAS in all period products has not yet been fully implemented. The EU has not yet introduced a specific PFAS ban for menstrual products.

How do policymakers in Germany and the UK protect us from PFAS?

In general, national regulations and action plans are possible in Europe and the UK, and can raise the level of protection for the population. Germany has so far spoken out against national bans on PFAS and is relying on the implementation of EU guidelines. From January 2026, the revised Drinking Water Ordinance (TrinkwV), will set stricter limits for PFAS.[51] From August 2026 on, in Germany – as in the rest of the EU – PFAS in food contact materials will only be permitted if the new strict limits of the EU Packaging Regulation are complied with it. Materials and packaging that do not meet these requirements may then no longer be placed on the market.

The German government sets out the following regarding PFAS policy in the 2025 coalition agreement: "We reject a total ban on entire groups of chemical substances such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Research and development into alternative substances will be prioritised. Where the use of equivalent alternatives is possible, PFAS should be replaced in the near future."[52]

In the UK the launch of a PFAS plan while acknowledging that PFAS poses a serious risk to human health and the environment, does not deliver the necessary action to protect people and nature[53]. The plan is very much a plan to make a plan. Instead of decisive action to stop PFAS from entering our environment and harming human health, the focus is a watch and wait one. Aimed at gathering more research and monitoring the current situation. The mechanism for making the polluters pay is not adequately outlined and promises to realign with the EU on PFAS are unclear. On period products, the government committed to a roundtable to discuss the issue around harmful chemicals and substances in period products. Once again: discussion but no action.

The effectiveness of regulation

So far, only a few PFAS have been regulated. This is partly because, under the current agreements, the high persistence of a substance alone is not sufficient ground for regulation; a substance must also be shown to accumulate in the body (be bio-accumulative) and be toxic. Due to the limited data available for many PFAS substances, it has been difficult to meet these criteria and slow to introduce controls. Given the extreme longevity of PFAS and the virtually irreversible environmental damage they cause, their persistence alone must therefore be sufficient grounds for regulation.

The results of human biomonitoring studies show that the European population is widely exposed to PFAS. However, monitoring data also demonstrates that the global regulation of the two PFAS compounds PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid) and PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) has led to a decline in exposure to these chemicals.[54] This illustrates that legal requirements are effective and can successfully limit exposure to hazardous substances. However, the

PFAS IN FILM: 'DARK WATERS' ABOUT THE DUPONT SCANDAL – WELL WORTH WATCHING

The film 'Dark Waters' (2019) remains as relevant as ever. It tells the true story of US lawyer Rob Bilott, who takes on the chemical giant DuPont after it emerges that the company has contaminated drinking water with the hazardous PFAS chemical, PFOA (referred to as "C8" in the film). The film by Todd Haynes, starring Mark Ruffalo in the lead role, depicts Bilott's investigation and his more than 15-year-long battle to prove the company's liability and secure compensation for thousands of affected people and communities.

decline in the use of regulated substances is often quickly offset by the use of lesser known, frequently only partially documented, and unregulated substitutes from the vast group of more than 10,000 PFAS.

Regulating individual substances is not sufficient in the long term and leads to banned substances being replaced by other PFAS chemicals. This is another reason why many experts and policymakers argue for broader restrictions and the necessity for restrictions or group wide bans for the entire group of substances – for a world free from PFAS pollution.

EU-wide restrictions on the manufacture and use of PFAS?

In January 2023, five EU Member States (including Germany) submitted a proposal for a group restriction on all PFAS to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).[55]The proposal called for a general ban on the manufacture, import and use of PFAS. It also included transitional periods for uses where no alternatives are yet available – typically 1.5 years for consumer products, up to 13.5 years for specific technical applications. However, active substances in biocides, plant protection products and medicinal products were excluded from the proposal.[56] Following a consultation on this proposal, the ECHA published an updated background paper in August 2025 identifying new sectors using PFAS, such as printing technology, technical textiles (which cover period pants), medicine (excluding medicinal products), military applications and explosives; it also expands exemptions and provides for extended transition periods (in some cases up to 20 years). The aim is to achieve a 95% reduction in emissions once all transition periods have expired.[57]

From the perspective of civil society, the ECHA background paper represents a significant step backwards compared to the proposal originally submitted. Concerns have also been raised that PFAS production for export would still be permitted. This raised criticism and ethical questions about the continued transfer of environmental and health risks to other countries.

So, what now? Politicians and industry must take action

One thing is clear: politicians must act swiftly to ensure that PFAS no longer enter the environment, because: once in the environment, they remain there forever. Here, all legal options must be utilized to ensure precautionary environmental and health protection. We at WECF and Wen call for:

Policy measures

- End the production and use of PFAS and replace them with safer, preferably non-chemical alternatives. For essential applications where no alternatives exist, time-limited exemptions may apply.
- Drive forward a global restriction on PFAS – Europe should take the lead and actively support international solutions, for example within the framework of the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC).
- Include high persistence as a sufficient criterion for regulation.
- Do not allow export exemptions for PFAS. This encourages use outside Europe and endangers workers and human health locally, the environment, and, in the long term, European industry as well.
- Transparency and mandatory disclosure regarding the use of PFAS throughout the entire life cycle.
- Government-provided information for consumers, particularly for pregnant women and parents, and labelling and warning notices on products.
- Ban all PFAS in period products and cosmetics.
- Call for the specific regulation of all period products with greater transparency for all intentional and unintentionally added ingredients, and independent testing of products..
- Women, the developing foetus, children and pregnant people are particularly vulnerable to harmful chemicals. They must be the benchmark for risk assessment.

Greater responsibility for industry

- PFAS chemicals should be withdrawn from the market as soon as possible and replaced with safer, PFAS-free alternatives.
- Industry and other polluters must contribute to the costs of damage caused by chemicals (polluter pays principle).
- The introduction of a PFAS fund financed by a user levy on manufacturers. This should be used to

finance remediation, monitoring and healthcare costs. In addition, strict import controls and labelling requirements should be introduced, along with sanctions that act as a deterrent in the event of non-compliance.

How can consumers protect themselves from PFAS?

It's not easy to protect yourself from PFAS, as they are everywhere. Here are a few tips, however, on how to reduce exposure to PFAS in everyday life:

- ✓ Use pans and pots made of stainless steel, for example, without a PFAS-containing or non-stick coating.
- ✓ Eat less or no fast food; this is often sold in packaging made from paper or cardboard containing PFAS.
- ✓ Avoid plastics where possible. Plastic contains many PFAS. Use more natural derived materials like glass and wood.
- ✓ When buying textiles, look for labels stating 'PFAS- or PFC-free'. This also applies to outdoor clothing and tents. PFAS are used here for waterproofing.
- ✓ Avoid period products labelled as stain and water resistant. Choose certified organic period products or GOTS certified products where possible. Look out for manufacturers claiming to produce "PFAS free" menstrual products.
- ✓ Cosmetics: avoid products containing chemicals with "fluoro-" or PTFE in their names (check the list of ingredients); the same applies to dental floss with PTFE coatings.
- ✓ Labels can be helpful. Many chemicals like PFAS are restricted or banned in products with eco-labels.
- ✓ The "Scan4Chem" app can be used to request information on substances of very high concern in products (concentrations above 0.01% by weight).
- ✓ Customers have the right to request information from the manufacturer about the chemicals on the REACH Candidate List contained in the products they have purchased.
- ✓ The choice is yours: support democratic parties that advocate for a chemicals policy which prioritizes health and environmental protection over profit.

Further information (in German) on this topic, including proposed solutions, can be found in our position paper, co-authored with other organizations, entitled "Towards a world free from PFAS pollution" (in German)

GLOSSARY*

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – outdoor clothing or food packaging

PFhxS Polyfluorohexanesulfonic acid (C 6) – waterproofing spray

PFnA Perfluorononanoic acid (C 9) – Surfactant or foaming agent

PFOS Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (C 8) – Carpets or grease-resistant paper

PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid (C 8) – Carpet cleaning fluids or Teflon

PtFE Polytetrafluoroethylene – Medical implants or sealing technology for gaskets

*Substance and possible areas of application

KEY RESOURCES ON THIS TOPIC

Stop PFAS Manifesto
Universal PFAS restriction proposal
Forever Pollution Project
Scientific publication on the planetary boundaries for PFAS
Study on human PFAS burden in Germany (GerES V) and Europe (HBM4EU)
Zivilgesellschaftliches Positionspapier – Für eine Welt ohne Verschmutzung durch PFAS (in German)
Publication by the German Environmental Agency - PFAS – Gekommen, um zu bleiben (in German)
Helmholtz Dialog-Platform Chemikals and Plastic: Unvorhergesehene Langzeitfolgen (in German)

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