

# Understanding your PFAS Test Results



Your PFAS blood levels tell you the amount of PFAS in your body. Your PFAS blood levels depend on

INFORMATION TO PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES

- How much you have been exposed to
- How much has left your body

**Exposure** means contact with a substance by swallowing, breathing, or touching the skin or eyes.

**Excretion** is the process whereby substances, like PFAS, leave the body.

In other words, your blood PFAS levels measure how much PFAS you took into your body (exposure) minus how much left your body (excretion). Exposure and excretion are different for each person; two members of the same household may have very different PFAS levels.

## What are the sources of PFAS exposure?

People living near sites where a release of PFAS has occurred may be exposed to drinking water contaminated by PFAS.

People may be exposed to PFAS from some consumer products (non-stick cookware, food packaging, stain resistant carpeting and upholstery, water repellent clothing, etc.).

People may be exposed by eating food grown or raised in contaminated soil or water, including wild game and fish.

Babies born to mothers who were exposed to PFAS can be exposed before they are born, while breastfeeding, or while drinking formula mixed with PFAS-contaminated water.

Only a small amount of PFAS can get into your body through your skin. Showering and bathing in water containing PFAS should not increase exposure.

For people who work with PFAS (e.g., manufacturing them or using fire-fighting foam) breathing them is the most likely route for exposure.

## How are PFAS excreted from the body?

Some PFAS leave the body slowly over time, mostly through urine. People who have kidney disease may not excrete as much PFAS from their body through their urine as healthy individuals.

Women tend to excrete PFAS more quickly than men.

Some PFAS leave the body in blood during menstruation. Women who menstruate may excrete more PFAS than those who do not.

Women who have been pregnant may have excreted more of the PFAS in their bodies than those who have not.

Some PFAS can leave the body in breastmilk. Women who have breastfed may have excreted more of the PFAS in their bodies than those who have not.

Some PFAS build up in the blood. People who have donated blood may have excreted more PFAS than those who have not.



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