

BISPHENOLS | WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1 Possible sources of exposure

- Plastic tableware
- Cans
- Toys
- Dental material

Occupational exposure (cashiers handling receipts)

Safety equipment

Textiles

Occupational exposure (BPA manufacturing)

Air & dust contaminated

2 How can bisphenols enter your body?

Via ingestion

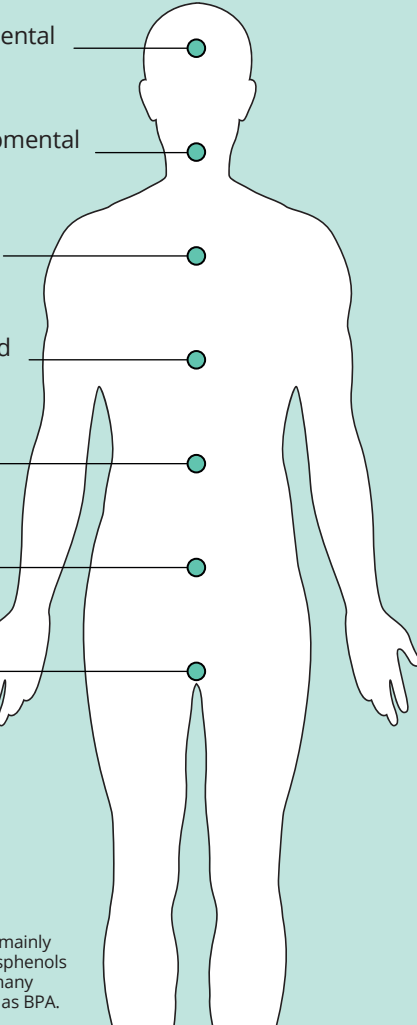
Diet is the primary source of exposure (BPA)

Via dermal absorption

Via inhalation

3 How might bisphenols affect your health?

- Neurodevelopmental effects (BPA)
- Immunodevelopmental effects
- Cardiovascular diseases (BPA)
- Hormone related cancer risk (BPA)
- Low birth weight
- Obesity and metabolic disease
- Infertility



Note: The information provided is mainly for Bisphenol A (BPA). However, bisphenols F, M and S are suspected to have many of the same adverse health effects as BPA.

4 How can you reduce your exposure to bisphenols?

- Do not microwave plastic utensils containing Bisphenols
- Limit using polycarbonate containers for hot food or drinks
- Do not use damaged plastic food containers
- Avoid infant exposure by choosing BPA-free child products
- Reduce consumption canned food
- Use glass or stainless-steel bottles
- Eat food from metal or ceramic plates
- Use a product only for the intended use

The European Union has taken action to reduce citizen's exposure to BPA and to prevent regrettable substitution, such as banning BPA from baby bottles across the EY since 1 June 2011 and setting an amount of BPA that is allowed to leach out of toys for children up to the age of three and in any toys that are intended to be placed in a child's mouth.

For further information on how the European Union is protecting citizens read the **HBM4EU Bisphenols Factsheet**.

Where they can be possibly found?

Bisphenols may be present in plastics with the following pictograms:

