



Statement

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Contact: Kathryn St. John (202) 249-6513

Email: kathryn_stjohn@americanchemistry.com

STUDY ON ZEBRAFISH, BPA AND HYPERACTIVITY HAS QUESTIONABLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH

BPA is safe as used according to FDA, and other government bodies around the world

WASHINGTON (Jan. 13, 2015) – *The American Chemistry Council (ACC) offers the following comments regarding a study from University of Calgary researchers, “Low-dose exposure to bisphenol A and replacement bisphenol S induces precocious hypothalamic neurogenesis in embryonic zebrafish,” which was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on Jan. 12, 2015. Quotes from the following may be attributed to Steven G. Hentges, Ph.D. of ACC’s Polycarbonate/BPA Global Group.*

“The relevance of this limited study on zebrafish, as asserted by the authors, is not at all clear, and it would not be scientifically appropriate to draw any conclusions about human health based on this limited experiment.

“The study examines effects of relatively high concentrations of BPA on zebrafish embryos in water, and the authors claim the results are directly relevant to humans, in particular to women during the second trimester of pregnancy. In contrast, humans are exposed to only trace levels of BPA through the diet, and it is well known that humans, including pregnant women, efficiently convert BPA to a substance with no known biological activity and quickly eliminate it from the body.

“Many [government bodies](#) around the world have evaluated the [scientific evidence on BPA](#) and have clearly stated that BPA is safe as used in food contact materials. For example, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), responded recently to the question, ‘[Is BPA safe?](#)’ with one unambiguous word: ‘Yes.’ Supporting this clear conclusion is one of the largest studies ever conducted on BPA, which was published by FDA researchers early in 2014. One of the lead FDA researchers commented that the results of this comprehensive subchronic toxicity study ‘both support and extend the conclusion from FDA that BPA is safe as currently used.’

“Research funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and conducted by scientists at FDA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the government’s Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, ([Teeguarden et al.](#)) found that, because of the way BPA is processed in the body, it is [very unlikely that BPA could cause health effects at any realistic exposure level.](#)”



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