



About the Jasarevic et. al. Study

Disruption of adult expression of sexually selected traits by developmental exposure to bisphenol A; by Eldin Jašarevic, Paizlee T. Sielib, Erin E. Twellmanc, Thomas H. Welsh, Jr, Todd R. Schachtmana, Michael Robertsb, David C. Gearyaf, and Cheryl S. Rosenfeldeb,c,

- This laboratory study examined certain behaviors in adult deer mice whose mothers were exposed to BPA during pregnancy and lactation. The study tested a single extremely high dose of BPA on a type of mouse not commonly used in scientific research of this type.
 - Contrary to what the authors suggest, the single dose level tested is approximately 250,000 times higher than typical human intake based on extensive biomonitoring data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and others.
- This non-standard approach makes it very difficult to assess the significance of the study for human or environmental health. However, based on an inaccurate characterization of actual human exposure, the authors hypothesize that their findings may be relevant for the reproductive success of animals in the wild, such as deer mice, as well as relevant for human health.
 - Animals in the wild are likely to be exposed to even lower levels since BPA does not persist or bioaccumulate in the environment and, if detected at all, can be found only at extremely low levels.
- The results of this study are inconsistent with several more robust, guideline-compliant studies exclusively designed to support human risk assessment. These studies tested both high and low doses using validated study designs, and have been reviewed and accepted by regulatory agencies worldwide:
 - In a 2010 study, “Developmental Neurotoxicity Study of Dietary Bisphenol A in Sprague-Dawley Rats” (Stump et al.), BPA had no effect on neurodevelopment or neurobehavior and did not cause developmental delays. Based on the conditions of this study, there was no evidence that BPA is a developmental neurotoxicant.
 - A 2010 study funded and conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Ryan et al.) found that *in utero* or lactational exposure to BPA, even at low doses, did not affect the brain, reproduction or developmental behavior.
- In July 2010, Germany’s Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) released a detailed review of both of the aforementioned studies and concluded that “The results of the two studies do not substantiate the concerns for a specific toxic potential of bisphenol A adverse to neurological and behavioral development.”



- Regulatory bodies worldwide, including the U.S. FDA, have confirmed that BPA exposure levels are low, and well within safety standards. According to the CDC, typical human exposure to BPA is approximately 1,000 times below government safety limits.

