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Correction: Yields of perfluorocarboxylic acids from the atmospheric oxidation of Montreal Protocol related gases

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Correction for 'Yields of perfluorocarboxylic acids from the atmospheric oxidation of Montreal Protocol related gases' by M. P. Sulbaek Andersen *et al.*, *Environ. Sci.: Atmos.*, 2026, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D5EA00179J>.

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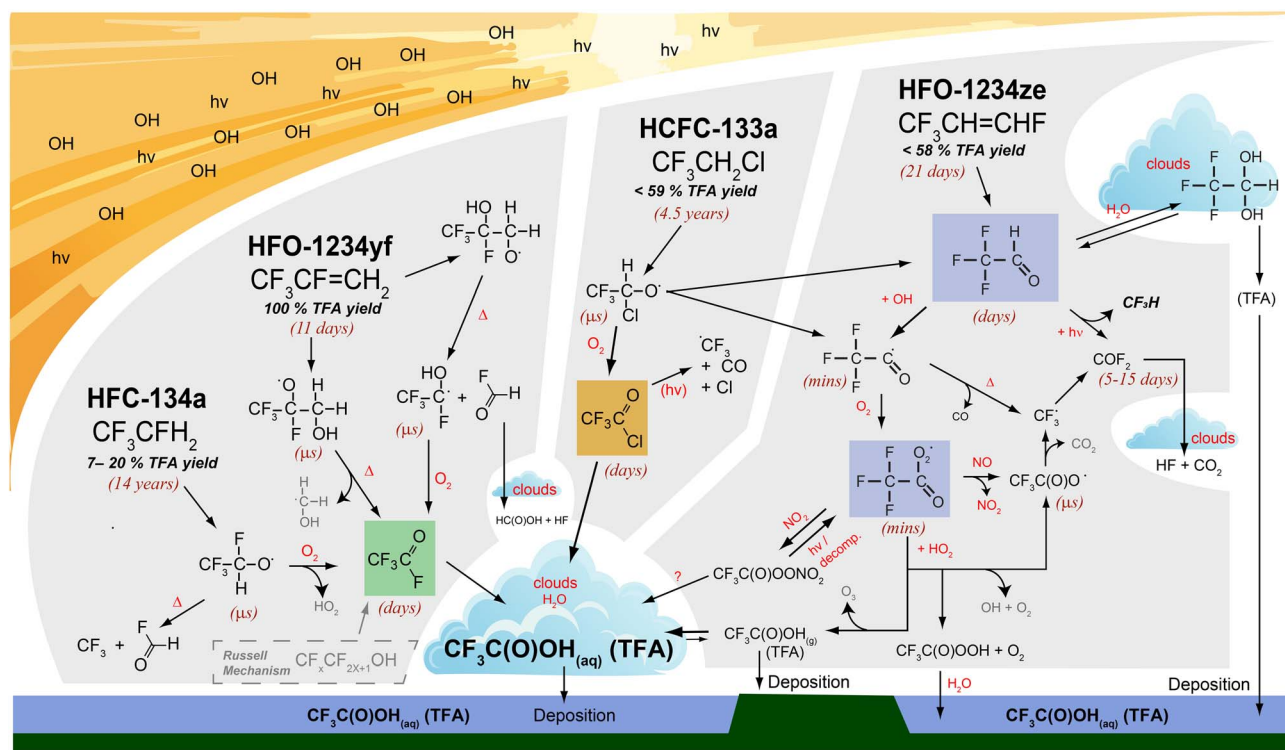


Fig. 1 Key intermediates and degradation pathways leading to formation of TFA during atmospheric degradation of HCFCs, HFCs, HFOs, and HCFOs. Hydrolysis of trifluoroacetyl fluoride ($\text{CF}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{F}$) and trifluoroacetyl chloride ($\text{CF}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{Cl}$) leads to TFA in unity molar yield. Hydration of trifluoroacetaldehyde ($\text{CF}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$) and reactions of the trifluoroacetylperoxy radical ($\text{CF}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}_2$) can lead to formation of TFA. Approximate atmospheric lifetimes are indicated in parenthesis. In addition (not shown in figure), dissolution and hydrolysis of esters generated in the atmospheric oxidation of HFEs can lead to the formation of TFA. Similar mechanistic pathways lead to the formation of PFPrA and PFBA.

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The authors regret that Fig. 1 was not updated from an older version and did not contain final revisions to the HCFC molecule and TFA yields. The updated version is given below.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

