Compliance & Risks

Webinar

Global PFAS Updates

Is Your Company Prepared for the **Regulatory Crackdown?**

11th September, 2024



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Q&A Session

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Meet the Team



Cathy Phillips Principal Regulatory Consultant, RINA Vish Karasani Product Marketing Manager





Mission Statement

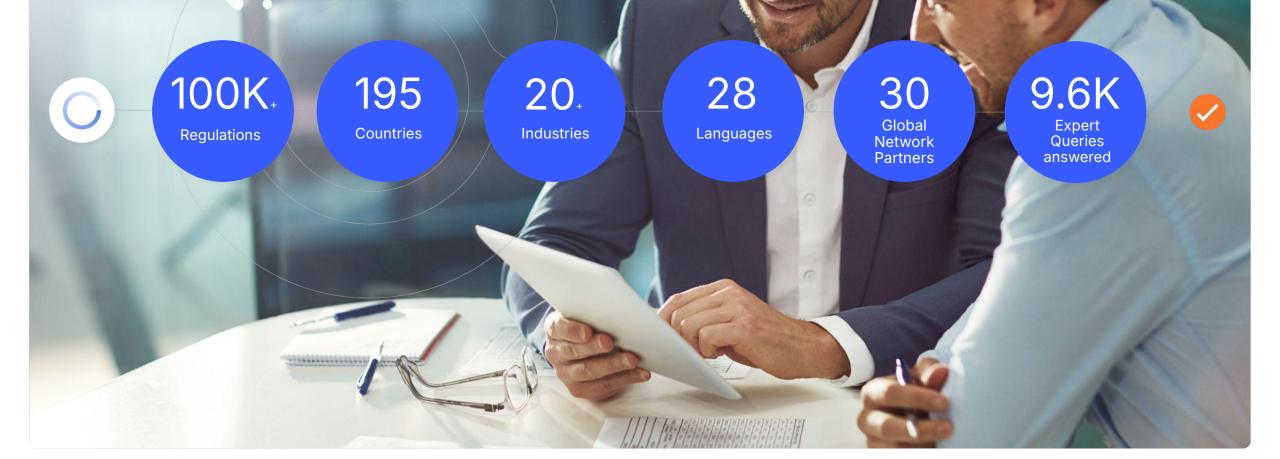
Ensure global companies have the tools & information to build safe, sustainable, products in a world full of change

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WHAT WE DO

Unlocking Market Access

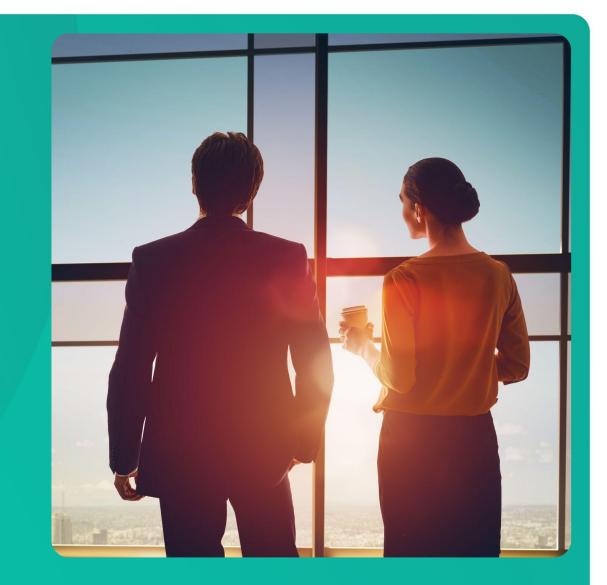
Keep on top of regulatory changes and their impact worldwide. Early warning alerts, impact probability, productivity workflow tools and so much more.







RINA Overview



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RINA Worldwide

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3700+ Staff 170+ Offices 65+ Countries







RINA Tech UK Ltd – Regulatory Compliance Group

We support authorities, manufacturers, importers and distributors of products, to identify, understand and meet technical and environmental legislation.

Global Market Access





Low Voltage

- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
- Pressure equipment
- Radio Equipment
- Medical Devices
- Machinery
- Hazardous Area (ATEX)
- Substances (RoHS/REACH/CLP/BPR/POPs/Cal. Prop. 65)
- Ecodesign
- Electrical waste (WEEE)
- Batteries
- Conflict Minerals
- Transportation



Agenda

- **01. PFAS Uses**
- **02.** Global Trends
- **03. PFAS Definitions**
- **04.** EU PFAS Proposal, Status &
- **05.** Derogations
- **06. UK PFAS Restrictions Progress**
- 07. Asia PFAS Restrictions US PFAS Requirements





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PFAS Uses

Fire fighting foam Chemical/biological resistant PPE Bacteria/virus resistant fabrics Dirt resistant fabrics Waterproof fabrics **Stain resistant** Fabric treatments

Lubricants **Potting Gels Adhesives** Greases Surfactants

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Smudge resistant

touch screens



Circuit board films Conformal coatings All semiconductor chips **Cleaning fluids for** microelectronics Semiconductor manufacturing aids

Refrigerants/ F-Gases



Batteries Shock absorbers **Bushes & bearing** surfaces

Flexible plastic Cable and wire insulation **Conduit and conduit** connectors

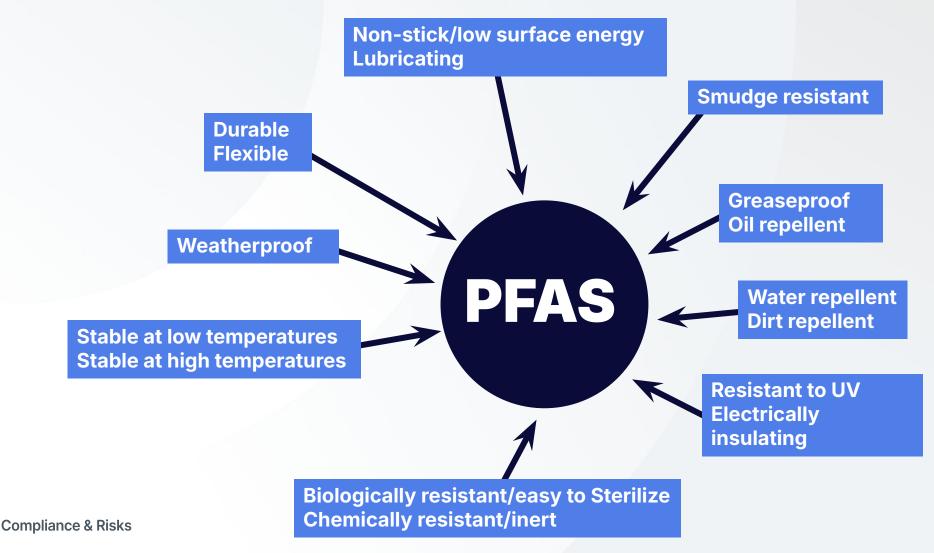


Hydraulic fluids Gaskets Seals Hoses Valves Tubes Sealant **Flexible joints Pipe & tank linings** **Paints Non-stick coatings Stain-resistant sprays &** treatments Self-cleaning coatings for weather resistance



Why Use PFAS?





What Are the Global Trends on PFAS?



• The PFAS supply chain is responding to the adverse media coverage, legal action and regulatory requirements.

- Alternative PFAS free products increasingly available (example, polymer processing aids).
- PFAS formulation and use is declining, especially in the EU and United States.
- Research on biological action and environmental fate.
 - Results provide increasing body of evidence supporting adverse toxicological effects for particular classes of PFAS.
- Increasing regulatory action around the world
 - Bans on specific PFAS types/product types, reporting requirements to gather information for further regulatory actions.

PFAS

3M sets 2025 deadline to stop making 'forever chemicals'

Company's current net sales of manufactured PFAS, which are linked to cancer and heart problems, are about \$1.3bn

Reuters

Tue 20 Dec 2022 15.25 GMT







Different PFAS Definitions



OECD Definition:

Any substance that contains at least one fully fluorinated methyl (CF_3 -) or methylene ($-CF_2$ -) carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/l attached to it).

UK Definition:

Any substance that contains at least one fully fluorinated methyl (CF_3 -) (without any H/CI/Br/I attached to it), or two or more contiguous perfluorinated methylene ($-CF_2$ -) groups

EU Definition:

OECD Definition AND

A substance that only contains the following structural elements is excluded from restriction:

 CF_3 -X or X- CF_2 -X', where

X = -OR or -NRR' and

X' = methyl (-CH₃), methylene (-CH₂-), an aromatic group, a carbonyl group (-C(O)-), -OR'', -SR'' or -NR''R''';

and where

R/R'/R''/R''' is a hydrogen (-H), methyl (-CH₃), methylene (-CH₂-), an aromatic group or a carbonyl group (-C(O)-).

US Definition:

Any chemical substance or mixture that structurally contains at least one of the following three sub-structures:

- R-(CF₂)-CF(R')R", where both the CF₂ and CF moieties are saturated carbons
- R-CF₂OCF₂-R', where R and R' can either be F, O, or saturated carbons
- CF₃C(CF₃)R'R", where R' and R"" can either be F or saturated carbons.

EU PFAS REACH Universal Restriction Proposal

Substances, as a constituent, mixtures, or in articles in a concentration of or above:

- 25 ppb for any PFAS as measured with targeted PFAS analysis (polymeric PFASs excluded from quantification)
- 250 ppb for the sum of PFASs measured as sum of targeted PFAS analysis, optionally with prior degradation of precursors (polymeric PFASs excluded from quantification)
- 50 ppm for PFASs (polymeric PFASs included)

If total fluorine exceeds 50 mg F/kg the manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall upon request provide to the enforcement authorities a proof for the fluorine measured as content of either PFASs or non-PFASs.

Manufacturing, use and placing on the market are proposed to be restricted from 18 months after entry into force unless a derogation applies.







EU PFAS REACH Restriction Status



RAC said dossier was too vague (October 2023):

• There has been further information provided by EU Member states in support of the Annex XV dossier.

Challenging for enforcement authorities:

- There is no defined list of PFAS that are included (no list of CAS numbers etc).
- Harmonised laboratory methods and standards needed.
- Common analytical lab equipment might have issues calculating Total Fluorine (TF).

Currently the scope covers:

- Placing on the market of PFAS on its own, in mixtures and in articles.
- Manufacture and use of PFAS as a substance.

But currently not scoped to include... the use of PFAS in existing mixtures and articles.



EU PFAS REACH Restriction Development Discussions



Derogations are still under development with RAC and SEAC, following the consultation responses

Consumer mixtures, cosmetics and ski wax:

• These are areas expected to have very limited, if any derogations.

Metal plating and manufacture of metal products:

- Metal plating PFAS uses included in hard chromium plating and nickel plating. Some of these are being phased out anyway and remaining uses are difficult to substitute.
- Derogations may be agreed where use is unavoidable and identified by SEAC.

17 – 20 September 2024 RAC / SEAC discussions:

- Textiles, upholstery, leather, apparel, carpets.
- Food contact materials & packaging.
- Petroleum & mining.

Next:

- Applications of fluorinated gases.
- Transport.
- Construction products.



EU PFAS REACH Timelines





Timelines are likely to continue to slip due to the complexity and sheer scale of PFAS uses.

- RAC / SEAC opinions to be published 2025, maybe 2026.
- Updated Restriction Proposal later in 2026 / 2027.
- Entry into force ~2028 / 2029 (18-month transition period).



EU REACH Specific PFAS Action: Fire Fighting Foams

Fire Fighting Foams: Legislation expected late 2024, Entry into force during 2025.

Transition to Fluorine Free Foams (F3) draft timelines (may change):

- 18 months for training purposes and municipal fire services
- 3 years most industry & defence
- 5 years for aviation, marine
- 10 years SEVESO Directive sites & offshore







EU REACH specific PFAS Action: PFHxA

Undecafluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) its salts and PFHxA related substances:

- Applies to PFHxA and substances that degrade into PFHxA ('PFHxA related substances').
- Can be in fire-fighting foam mixtures.
- Can be present in articles, mixtures and in another substance as a constituent.
- \geq 25 ppb all PFHxA & salts. \geq 1000 ppb for all 'PFHxA- related substances'.

Used in food packaging, clothing, water/oil/stain repellents.

Proposed Derogations:

- 5 years: hard chrome plating; certain photographic coatings; certain fire fighting foams.
- 7 years: latex printing inks.
- 12 years:vlarge fire fighting tanks, semiconductor uses.

The EU Member States have voted in favour of restricting PFHxA, its salts and related substances during the European Commission's REACH committee meeting on 29 February 2024.

Currently with the European Parliament for agreement prior to introduction.



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UK PFAS Regulation Developments

Similar plans to EU, but lagging behind.

2024 work:

- Restriction dossier on PFAS in fire-fighting foams (FFFs) in progress.
- PFHxA restriction not specifically included in UK HSE plans.
- Still assessing wide dispersive uses of PFAS and PFAS likely to be released from consumer articles.
- UK development of universal PFAS ban is behind the EU.
- Regulators are engaging with industry in a PFAS Forum.



PFAS Regulation in China



The largest manufacturer of PFAS in the world.

PFAS Bans in China:

- Manufacturing of PFOS (1 March 2023).
- Use of PFOS in firefighting foam (31 December 2023).
- Import/export of PFOS starting (1 January 2024).
- More PFAS now being phased out or restricted (PFHxS, PFOA, PFOS in pesticides).
- Regulatory initiatives New pollutants initiative (2022).
- Revised limits in drinking water standard.

Drivers for change:

- Market access
- National water quality concerns
- Stockholm Convention



PFAS Regulation in Japan: ARMECS

Act on Regulation of the Manufacture and Evaluation of Chemical Substances

PFASs are currently controlled or scheduled to be controlled:

- PFOS and its salts: designated as a Class 1 Specified Chemical Substance in 2010.
- PFOA and its salts: designated as a Class 1 Specified Chemical Substance in 2021.
- Isomeric forms of PFOA and their salts: to be designated Class 1 in late 2024.
- PFOA-related substances: to be Class 1 Specified Chemical Substances in late 2024.
- PFHxS, isomeric forms of PFHxS and their salts: to be Class 1 February 2024.
- Other substances: Ministry of Environment is monitoring developments (Stockholm Convention)



Drivers for change:

- Stockholm Convention
- Food packaging safety
- National water quality concerns



PFAS Regulation in Federal USA



• US EPA roadmap initiative under the Biden Administration.

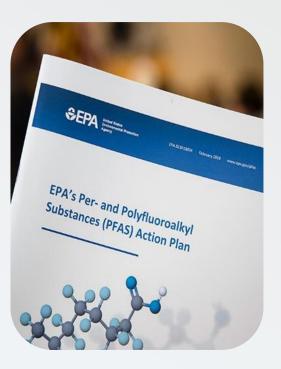
Research

Restrict Remediate

• National PFAS Testing Strategy.

US Federal Regulations:

- TSCA (TRI) for manufactures of PFAS and TSCA Rule Section 8(a)(7) for articles.
- National Drinking Water standard.
- TSCA Significant New Use Rule for Inactive PFAS.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.





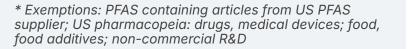
Federal US Regulation Affecting Articles

- Requires "any person that has manufactured or imported PFAS substances or PFAS containing articles in any year since January 1, 2011"
- Report starts July 2025 and finishes by 22 January 2026 for most businesses
- Uses a structural definition (not a chemical substance listing), all chemical entities (polymers, chemical substances, mixtures etc) will fall in scope if they fall under the structural definition. EPA provide a non-exhaustive inventory of PFAS.
- No minimum reporting threshold; all PFAS imports includes packaging.

Reporting requirements under Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) final rule 8(a)(7)



Reporting is required for both imported articles and chemicals, and US manufactured PFAS Exemptions may apply*



DATE ROLLBACK



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Federal US Regulation Affecting Articles



Requirement	Who	What	When
Reporting	Manufacturer/importer of chemicals	Production volumes, byproducts,	22 January 2026
Reporting	Manufacturer/ importer of articles	PFAS uses, production volumes, byproducts, disposal, exposures, and existing information on environmental or health effects for any year since January 1, 2011	22 January 2026
	Small manufacturer/ importer of articles*		11 July 2026
Record keeping	Manufacturer/importer	Retain records that document any information submitted to EPA	Five years following reporting date deadline.



PFAS Regulation in US States

Requirement backtrack

Increasing US state legislation: California Proposition 65, Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Colorado, Minnesota (HF2310)

Maine (Public Law 2021, c. 477, amended by Public Law 2024, c. 630) is the most developed so far:

- Maine initially required general notification of PFAS from 1st January 2025, which has been withdrawn by 2024 amendment.
- Maine's law prohibits listed products with **intentionally** added PFAS with some exemptions. The prohibited list increases with time.
- Specific products can be exempted through a Currently Unavoidable Use (CUU) reporting program.
- Current exemptions include medical devices, packaging, lab equipment electronics, semiconductors, motor vehicles.



PFAS Regulation in Canada

- Covers PFAS on their own, in mixtures and in articles ('Manufactured items').
- Report PFAS manufactured or imported during calendar year 2023 in specific uses (Schedule 1).
- Reports to be completed by 29 January 2025, via the online portal.

There are de minimis levels based on your annual import or manufacturing activities:

- 10g total of Schedule 1 Part 1 substances: various PFAS, certain polymers, PFAS salts and some fluorosilicones. (273 PFAS)
- 100g total of Schedule 1 Part 2 substances: ethene or propene fluoropolymers or Part 3 substances: F-gases. (39 PFAS)
- 100Kg total of any Schedule 1 substances for any use, in 'manufactured items' above 1ppm.
- Imports more than 10g of any one Schedule 1 substance on its own, in a mixture or product at above 1ppm.

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Rapid introduction



PFAS Regulation in Canada



Exceptions:

- PFAS is for personal use.
- In transit across Canada.
- If it has a permit from Crossborder Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations.
- Product registered under the Pest Control Products Act, the Fertilizers Act, the Feeds Act; or the Seeds Act.
- If business is a micro business.



PFAS Regulation in Canada



The company must report for each named substance in Schedule 1, in every use for the 2023 calendar year:

- 1. The name of the substance, and the amount manufactured, imported, used, exported and released (if any).
- 2. If applicable, the name of the mixture (tradename) or manufactured item (e.g. wire insulation, cordless drill).
- **3.** The application code in which the PFAS is used in, for example:

C205 electrical and electronics, C207 batteries, C565 medical devices

4. The substance function code, such as:

U005 anti-adhesive agent, U017 lubricant, U020 photosensitive substances



What Can Industry do About PFAS?

- Understand the PFAS definitions and requirements where you operate and sell.
- Engage with the supply chain to know the identity and amount of PFAS is present.
- Identify the type of PFAS and where it is in your products.
- Assess the risk to your business and manage the risk.
- Keep records of due diligence activities.
- Collate data and comply with legislation on PFAS reporting and phase out.
- Research and develop alternatives to PFAS.
- Redesign to remove the need for the PFAS, use PFAS-free alternatives where possible.
- Keep up to date with the legislation: it is developing rapidly.
- Engage with consultations relevant to you.



PFAS

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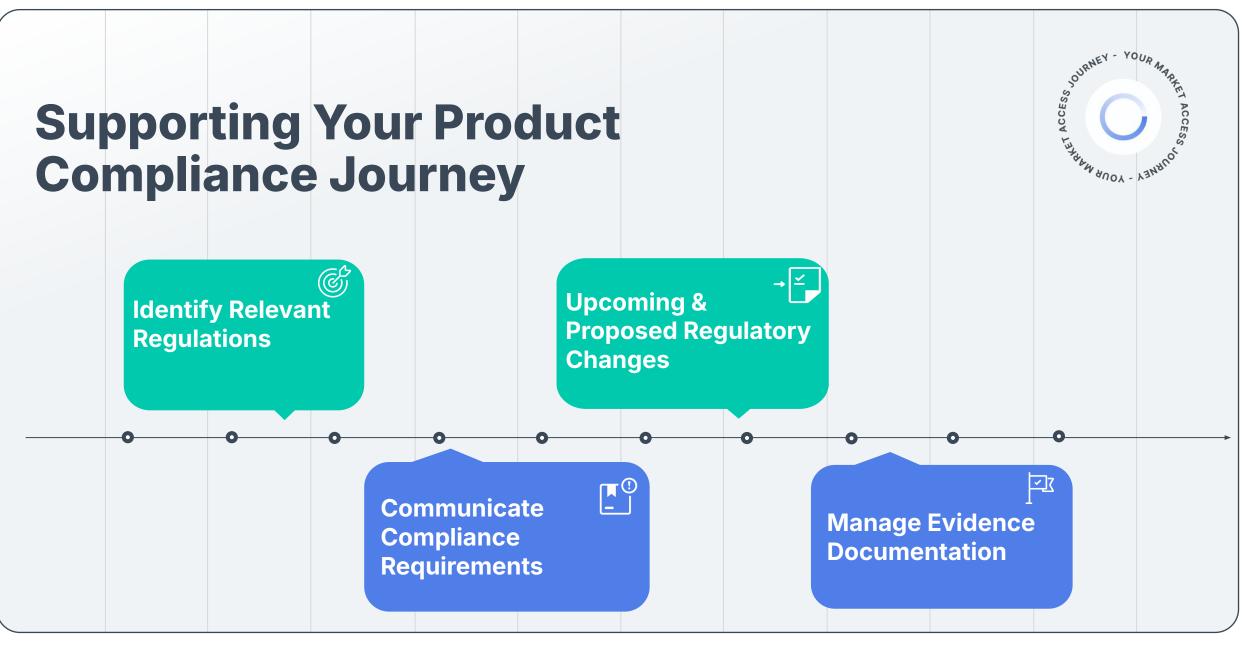


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A Smarter Way to Manage PFAS Compliance



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- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
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- Brexit
- California Proposition 65
- Carbon Footprint
- Chemicals in Products
- Chemicals Management
- Circular Economy
- Climate Change
- Conflict Minerals
- Consumer Protection
- COVID-19
- Cybersecurity

- Data Protection
- Drinking Water
- Ecodesign
- Ecolabeling
- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

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- Electronic Waste / E-Waste / WEEE
- Energy Efficiency
- Explosive Atmospheres / ATEX
- EU Reach
- Food Contact Materials and Articles
- Globally Harmonized System (GHS)
- Illegal Logging

- Nanotechnology
- Packaging

RAW MATERIALS

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REUSE / REG

DESIGN

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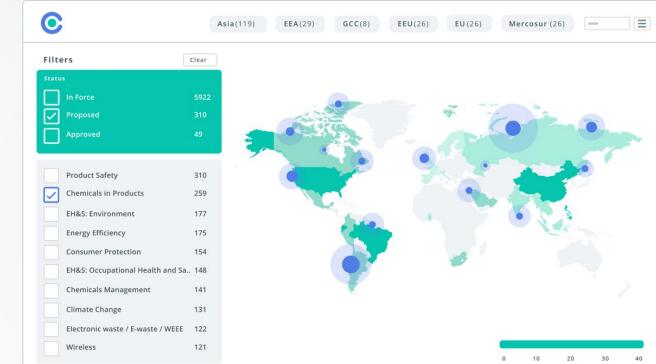
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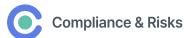
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- Product Safety
- Single-use Plastics
- Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste
- Transport of Dangerous Goods
- Water Efficiency
- Wireless

Manage all your Products & PFAS Compliance in One Place...

- Design, build & collaborate on new products with confidence
- Keep all compliance evidence up to date & live linked back to their Regulations, Standards & Requirements
- Continually monitor regulatory changes & keep ahead of proposed changes before they happen





Industry Coverage



Consumer Electronics



Apparel



Household Appliances



Medical

Devices



Home Furnishings



Automotive



Textile Manufacturing



Power Tools & Garden Machinery



Leisure &

Sporting

Equipment

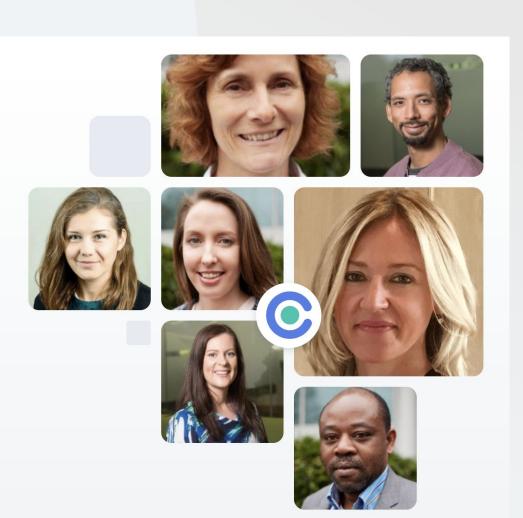


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Questions?





Thank You!



Cathy Phillips Principal Regulatory Consultant, RINA



Vish Karasani Product Marketing Manager

