

FPP4EU and PFAS REACH restriction

Saskia Jürgens Cefic Public Affairs Manager



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Who are we

Universal PFAS restriction

The Collaboration Platform



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PFAS definition

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Substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated methyl (CF3-) or methylene (-CF2-) carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I atom attached to it).

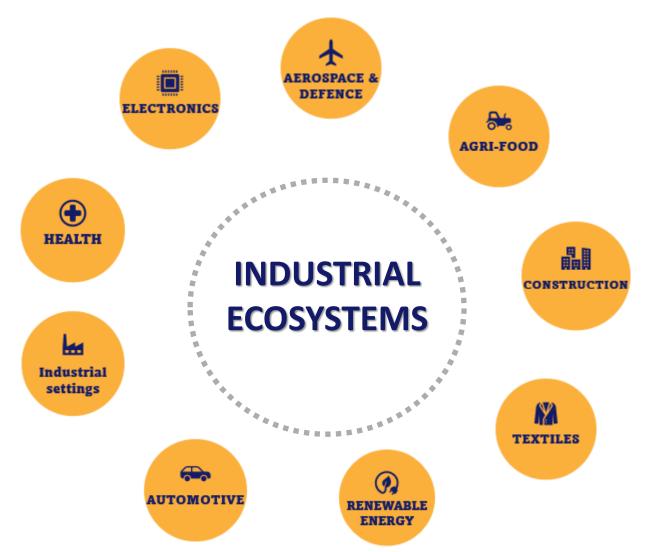
> There are theoretically hundreds or even millions of PFAS molecules



Note: This includes among others short and long chain PFAS, fluoropolymers and F-Gases.



PFAS APPLICATIONS



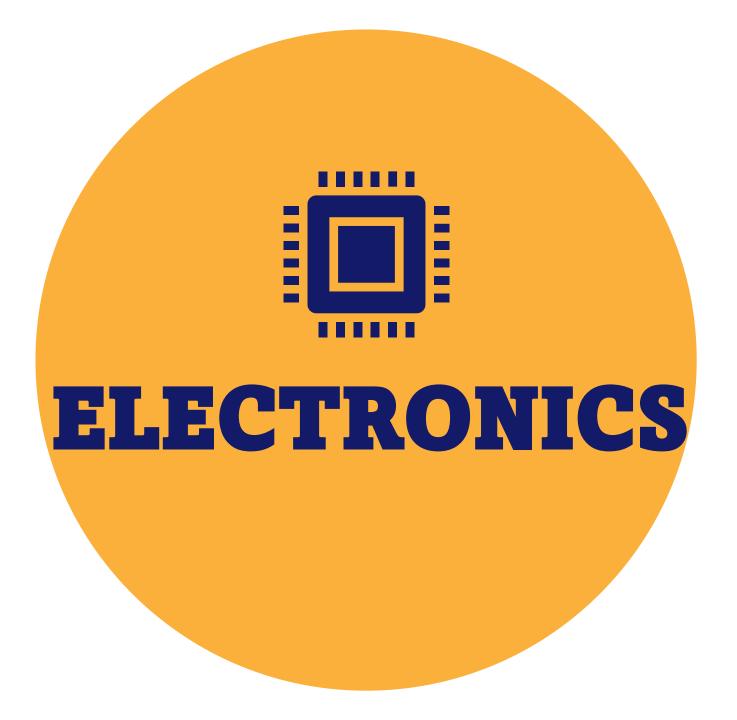


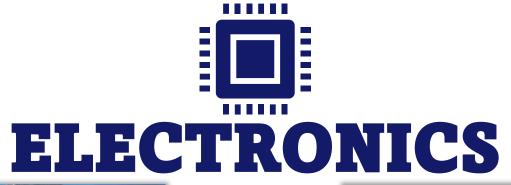


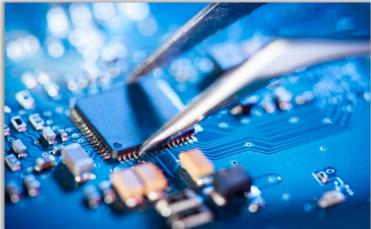


































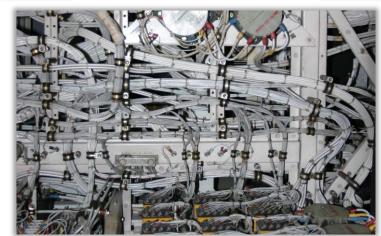
Lithium ion Lithium ion Battery 3.7 V 2000 mAh



































CONSTRUCTION











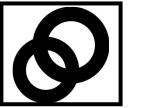
Industrial settings



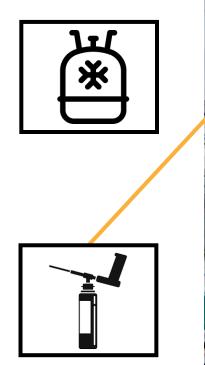




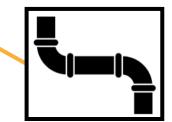
PFAS materials used in factories

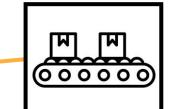
















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Introducing FluoroProducts and PFAS for Europe





We understand and support the need for balanced regulatory action on PFAS. We seek to aid EU policymakers in achieving the ambitions set out in the EU Green Deal.

Aim is to come jointly to a final regulatory measure which:

- *is science-informed, implementable, and enforceable;*
- enables the EU to meet its Green Deal, economic and other policy objectives.

Our plans:

- obtain common understanding of what a PFAS restriction under REACH may look like,
- collaborate and engage in constructive dialogues with all EU stakeholders,
- support further research and data generation to fill potential data gaps.

Who are we?

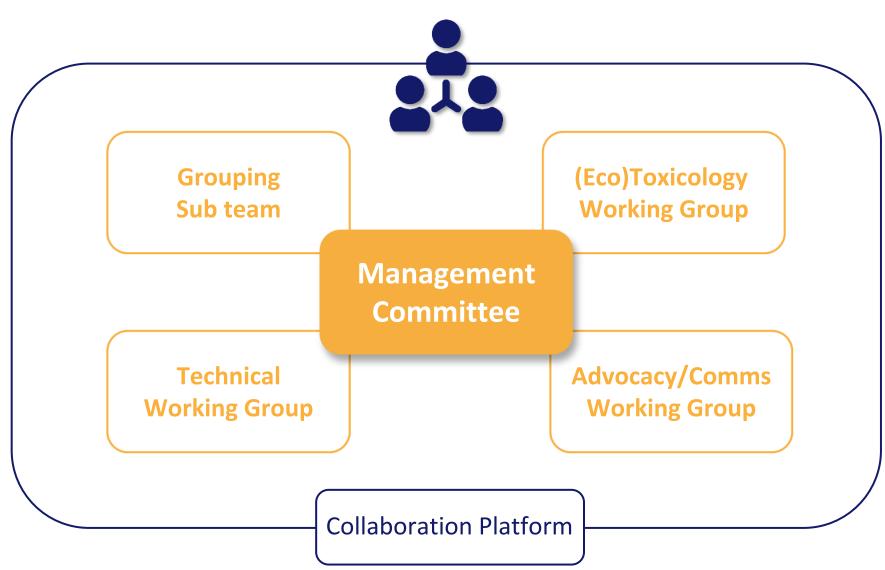
Membership





How are we organized?







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The U-PFAS restriction proposal



Objective of the Universal PFAS (U-PFAS) restriction

Starting point is a BAN on PFAS: Regularity option 1 no derogations and a transition period of 18 months **Regulatory option 2 some use-specific derogations with transition periods**

Justification by the 5 Competent Authorities:

Persistence is key for justifying the restriction in terms of risk, all PFAS are persistent by themselves or degrade to other persistent PFAS There are other concerns (mobility, toxicity,) that vary among PFASs Emissions need to be addressed: estimated emissions of about 4.4 million tones over 30 years if no action taken

Scope

Very broad, includes fluoropolymers, perfluoropolyethers, F-gases and side-chain fluorinated polymers. Some PFAS deemed non persistent are excluded



The U-PFAS restriction proposal

- An unprecedent restriction that imposes a ban on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of PFAS, together with a ban on placing on the market of mixtures or articles containing PFAS above a specific concentration level and includes use specific derogations.
- PFAS used in industry settings are included in the scope.

If a use is not derogated = banned 18m after Entry into Force (EiF)



The U-PFAS restriction proposal



Three main types of derogations:

- Exclusion (time-unlimited derogation) for <u>active substances</u> in plant protection, biocidal, human & veterinary medicinal products (with a reporting obligation).
- Evidence-based time-limited derogations (6.5 or 13.5 years after EiF): cover specific uses in food contact materials, medical devices, membranes in fuel cells, refrigerants, insulating materials, textiles, etc.
- Time-limited derogations (6.5 or 13.5 years after EiF) with a weak base evidence: cover *inter alia* certain uses of PFAS in textiles (incl. PPE), very specific industrial uses, engineered fluids for medical devices, transport applications, etc.



Conclusions and impact



- Plant production products, biocides and human & veterinary medicines active substances derogated, but no derogation for intermediates, processing aids.
- 46 time-limited derogations on very specific uses. Most of them covering industrial and professional uses, medical devices, textiles (PPE) and refrigerants.
- **Consumer uses** e.g. cosmetics, home and electronic appliances, textiles etc. are banned with few exceptions.
- The objective of the proposal submitted by the competent authorities is to ban the manufacture, production, use and import of PFAS in EU.

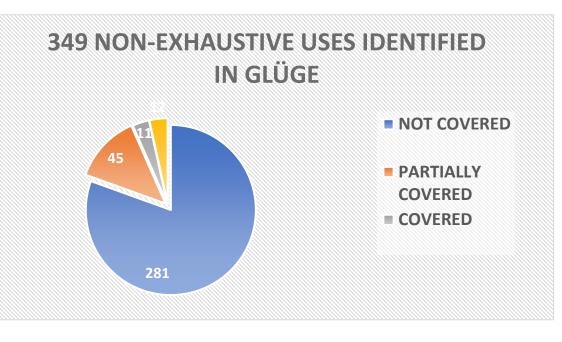
The U-PFAS restriction



The proposal of the dossier submitters will ban an unprecedent number of PFAS uses

We have compared the proposal with a study done on the uses of PFAS and only 3% of those uses will be covered by the derogations

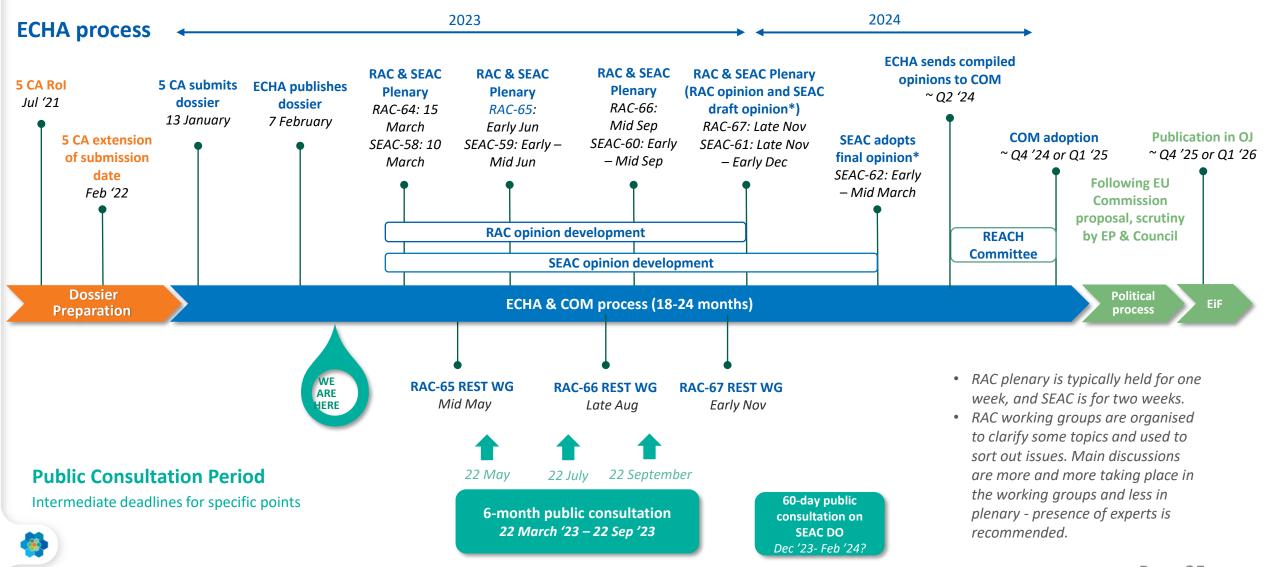
Impact: Glüge report and the derogations proposed in the U-PFAS Restriction proposal



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The restriction proposal – indicative timeline





* Assuming the earliest possible timeline.



Who are we

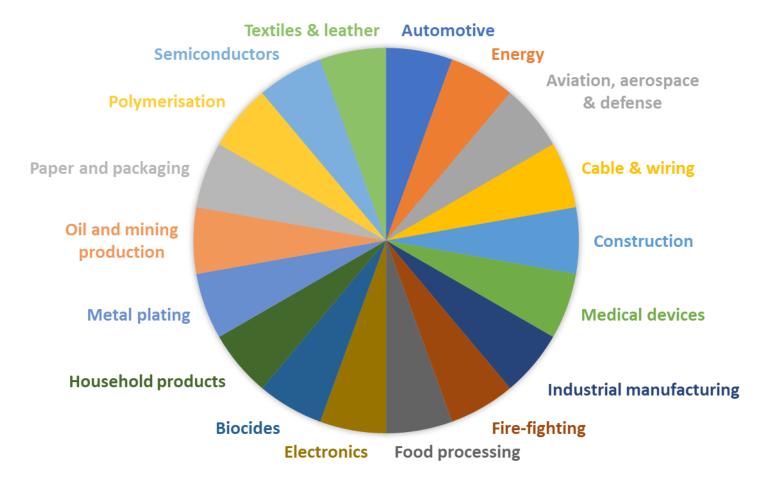
PFAS REACH restriction

The Collaboration Platform

FPP4EU covers a complex sector



We are dealing with hundreds of substances with diverging properties, used in many applications across an extended value chain.



Collaboration Platform: membership (members and observers)







Collaboration Platform

- We organise meetings to discuss the potential impact of the restriction on different sectors, in compliance with competition law;
- We organise workshops where regulators are invited to explain the proposal and its potential consequences for the industry;
- We exchange relevant information focused on the U-PFAS restriction including the understanding the restriction process and the parties' proposals;



Collaboration Platform



- We collect examples of PFAS used throughout different value chains in the EU – Case studies;
- We only work in non-exhaustive specific example lists' form; never claiming that no alternative exists and never favouring one substance over another!
- We aim to open the doors for individual sectors to defend their own cases;





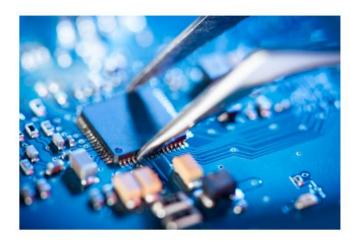


about us \checkmark about pfas \checkmark benefits & applications news and events \checkmark library contact us arsigma

Application

Electronics

During the last three decades, electronic devices have emerged as one of the most important parts of everyday life. They have become essential for communication, work, transportation and also in the medical sector. Already existing digitalisation trends have now been accelerated worldwide by the COVID-19 pandemic and new technologies such as AI and 5G promise to push this transformation even further. From enabling smartphones to be smaller to increasing transmission speeds and the lifespan of the components used, PFAS are essential in many current and future applications in the electronics industry.





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Call for action: we invite you to...

Join our Collaboration Platform!





Participation is free of charge!



Call for action: we invite you to...



Analyse

- where the restriction may have an impact (incl. equipment used onsite)
- current emission control measures

Collect data on

- (non-)availability of alternatives to PFAS
- realistic emission control measures

Feed data into public consultations on

- (non-)availability of alternatives
- cost impact*
- initiatives to reduce emissions

Contact us

- on the lengthy and complex process
- on the complex PFAS file

* Cost impact typically includes

- producer surplus losses
- employment losses
- consumer surplus losses
- welfare losses



THANK YOU !

For any questions please contact:

Patricia Muñoz

FPP4EU Sector Group Manager

pmu@cefic.be



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