



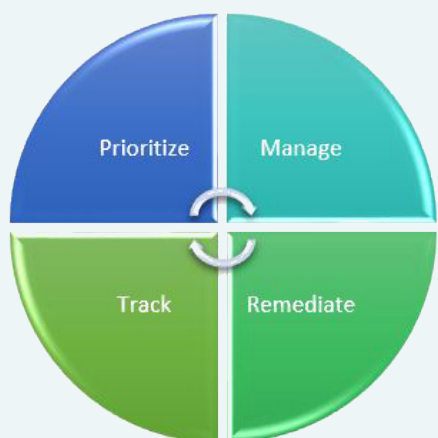
# Existing Federal Regulatory Efforts to Address PFAS

## Advancing an Effective Approach

PFAS are a large and diverse universe of chemistries that makes possible the products that power our lives -- the cellphones, tablets and telecommunications we use every day to connect with our friends and family; the aircrafts that power the U.S. military; alternative energy sources; and medical devices that help keep us healthy. In fact, right now, PFAS are being used to support COVID-19 testing equipment and to provide lifesaving protection in medical garments – both uses that are helping save lives around the world in the midst of this pandemic. PFAS are vital to enabling our lives in the 21st century. We strongly support the responsible production, use and management of fluorinated substances and support a comprehensive approach to managing PFAS that will ensure protection of human health and the environment, taking into consideration the diversity of physical and chemical properties and the environmental and health profiles of these substances.



### THE FOUR PILLARS OF A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH INCLUDE:



**Prioritize:** Assess, categorize and prioritize PFAS substances based on science and risk

**Manage:** Manage priority PFAS in an expedited manner through regulation and stewardship

**Remediate:** Advance remediation of priority media and sites

**Track:** Assess effectiveness of overall PFAS efforts and determine need for any future action

### Progress

To date, we have worked with regulators and lawmakers at the federal and state level on a host of initiatives to address key issues of concern while continuing to allow for the important uses and benefits of PFAS technologies. One important program we support is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Action Plan.

## EPA's Comprehensive PFAS Action Plan:

The EPA is addressing PFAS concerns with a comprehensive approach through their PFAS Action Plan. Many concrete steps are already underway, including:

- The EPA has made preliminary determinations to establish maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in drinking water for PFOA/PFOS
- The EPA has made interim recommendations for acceptable levels of PFOA and PFOS in groundwater
- The EPA issued expanded significant new use restrictions (SNUR) on long-chain PFAS, in addition to the comprehensive EPA Stewardship Program that has already been completed
- The EPA has expanded testing methods for other PFAS chemistries in water
- The EPA is developing toxicity values for priority PFAS chemistries, including toxicity values for Gen-X and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
- The EPA has identified PFAS chemistries currently in commerce to determine the most appropriate approach to prioritizing the review of this large and diverse group of chemistries
- The EPA has developed and implemented consent agreements with manufacturers for development of new PFAS
- EPA has announced that it will collect national drinking water occurrence data for a broader number of PFAS as part of the Agency's upcoming Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)
- EPA has established a multi-disciplined research staff team (the PFAS Innovative Treatment Team, or PITT) focused on the removal, destruction, and testing of PFAS-contaminated media and waste
- EPA has initiated efforts to categorize and prioritize industrial sources of PFAS for the development of national effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs)
- The EPA has updated its Drinking Water Treatability Database with new treatment options and scientific references for 26 PFAS chemistries, including PFOA and PFOS

We also worked with lawmakers in Congress to incorporate many PFAS initiatives in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) that have already been started.

## PFAS Actions Taken by Congress in the 2020 NDAA:

- Requires the reporting of 172 different PFAS chemistries under the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), beginning in 2021
- Imposes restrictions on AFFF firefighting foams being used at military facilities
- Requires the development of guidance for proper management and disposal of AFFF containing PFAS
- Authorizes cooperative agreements between DoD and states for testing, monitoring, and remediation of PFAS contamination near military facilities
- Requires increased data submission by PFAS manufacturers to EPA
- Expands funding to address emerging contaminants with a particular emphasis on PFAS under the State Revolving Fund
- Requires monitoring for additional PFAS by EPA and the United States Geological Survey

Our member companies are dedicated to the responsible production, use, and management of PFAS chemistries in a manner that protects the public health and our environment. We will continue to engage with lawmakers and regulators on this important issue and support strong, science based chemical regulations that are protective of the safety of human health and the environment.

