# PFAS Environmental Regulations: Approaches, Current Impacts, & Considerations



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## **Key Points**





Large chemical class with **COMPLEX** chemistries



Huge VARIATION in regulatory thresholds



EPA's actions have WIDE-REACHING impacts



With Litigation Increasing, Consider Critical Uses

## What are PFASs?



"PFASs" is a broad, general, non-specific term, which should only be used when talking about all the substances included in the PFAS definition... Otherwise, it would introduce <u>ambiguity</u>, and factual inaccuracies and miscommunication..."



### Where are PFASs?



- ✓ Large class of surfactants used since 1940s
- ✓ Unique chemical & physical properties
- Extremely durable and stable
- ✓ Found in a wide range of consumer, commercial, and industrial applications

















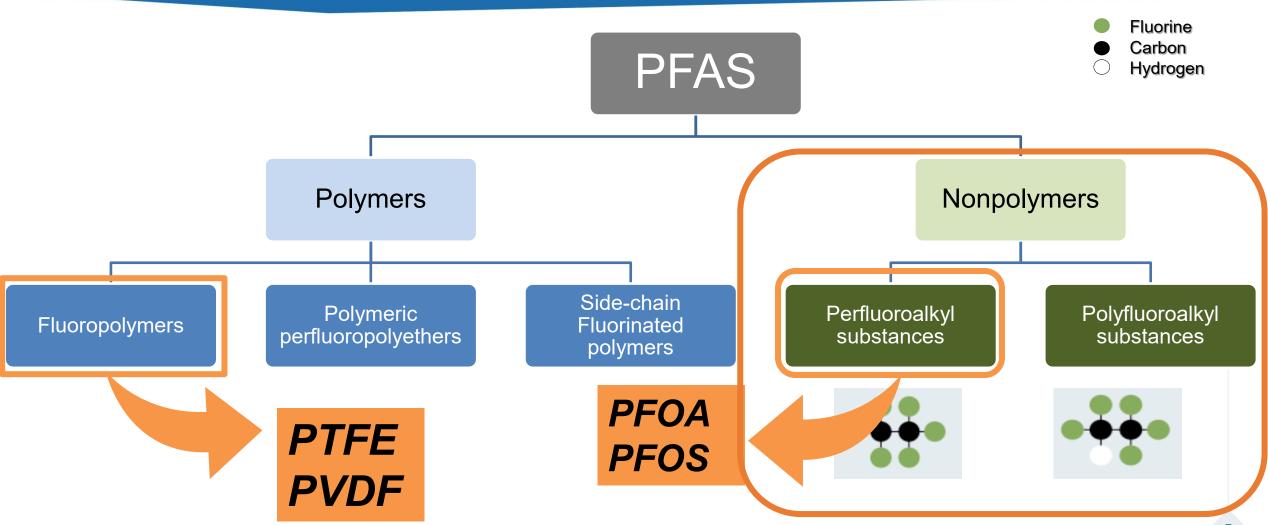






# 12,000 PFAS Grouped by Chemistry All Very Different Chemistries and Uses





### Here's the Nuance

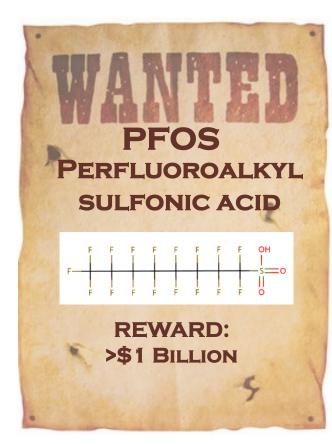


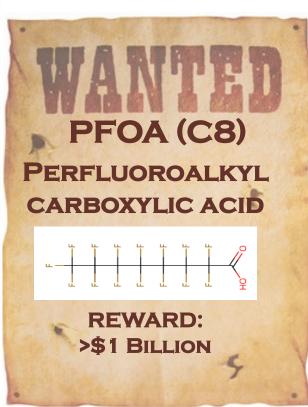
- Some are environmentally persistent
- Some are mobile in the environment
- Some can bioaccumulate in humans/food chain
- All regulatory thresholds at low levels



## Why the Concern? PFOA and PFOS







- Anthropogenic chemicals with extensive use since the 1940s
- Widespread environmental detections and in ~95% of US population serum
- Often regarded as
  - Persistent
  - Bioaccumulative and
  - Toxic
- Target of cleanup efforts and litigation throughout the country

### What Now?



Energized regulatory focus on federal and (some) state levels



PFAS Strategic Roadmap: EPA's Commitments to Action 2021–2024





The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)
Data Summary: July 2023

National PFAS Testing Strategy: Identification of Candidate Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) for Testing

## **Federal Regulations**



- \*New National PrimaryDrinking Water Regulations(Maximum Contaminant Levels;MCLs)
- CERCLA designation (PFOA & PFOS only)
- Proposed RCRA Listing
- > TSCA Reporting Requirements



### **EPA's PFAS MCLs**



**ŞEPA** 

April 2024 EPA Document No. 815R24006

FINAL Human Health Toxicity Assessment for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Related Salts

### PFOA and PFOS MCLs

- ✓ Set at *lowest level we can detect*
- ✓ Practical Quantitation Limit of 4.0 ppt
- ✓ 10 ppt for PFNA, PFHxS, GenX
- ✓ Hazard Index of 1 for PFNA, PFHxS, GenX, PFBS
- ✓ Effective 2029
- Contain NEW noncancer and cancer toxicity values
- ✓ Will be used for CLEANUP and other risk-based regulations



# **EPA's Proposed Toxicity Value Changes – Impacts to Environmental Cleanup Programs**



New Environmental Screening Levels (May 2024):



Groundwater RSL from 6 ng/L to **0.003** ng/L

Soil RSL from 19  $\mu$ g/kg to **0.019**  $\mu$ g/kg

Groundwater RSL from 4 ng/L to 2 ng/L

Soil RSL from 13  $\mu$ g/kg to **0.63**  $\mu$ g/kg

## Global Disparity in PFAS Drinking Water Guidelines





### **Germany – Drinking Water Ordinance**

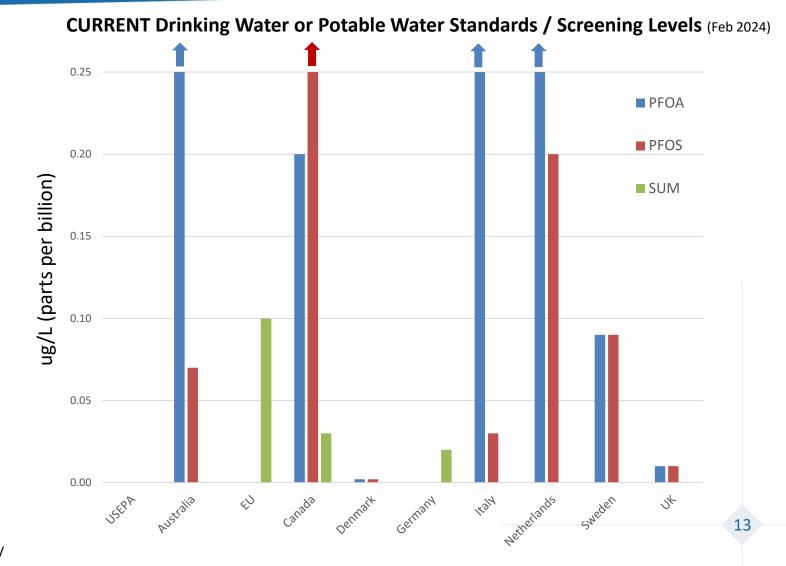
- > Proposed June 2023
- > Effective January 2026
- Total of 20 PFAS = 100 ppt
- Total of PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS = 20 ppt

# Regulatory Drinking Water Values Vary DRAMATICALLY Worldwide



## International Regulatory Values

- Different science policy decisions
- Extremely different interpretations of PFOA/PFOS toxicity data



## **Global Trends in PFAS Policy**





Sovernment of Canada Gouvernemer du Canada

Updated Draft State of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Report

Environment and Climate Change Canada Health Canada

July 2024

### Canada – Updated Draft State of PFAS Report

- > Published July 2024
- > Excludes fluoropolymers (FPs) from PFAS grouping
- Proposes separate FP exposure and hazard profile assessment
- Infers combined exposures increase likelihood of detrimental impacts



## Why the Inconsistency?

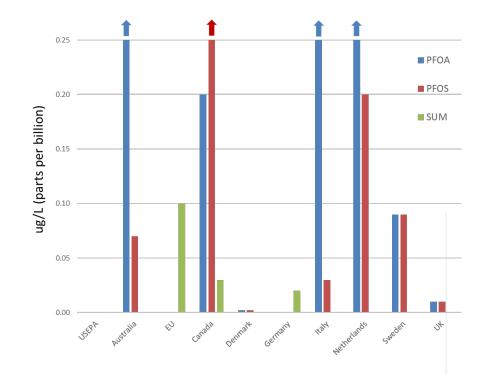


### 1. Inconsistent Science Interpretations

- Use of Animal Data
- Highly Uncertain endpoints/studies
- Use of Human Data 2. Regulatory Program / Policy
  - Drinking Water
  - Cleanup
  - Screening Value v. Standard

#### 3. Location

- Drinking Water **Impacts**
- Primary manufacturing
- Resources and expertise



## No Broad Agreement on PFOA/PFOS Exposure & **Causation Of Adverse Health Outcomes**





### **Human studies show** associations with...

- Effects on immune system
- Elevated cholesterol
- Decreased birth weight
- Cancer ("likely")

PFOA = "carcinogenic to humans" PFOS = "possibly carcinogenic to humans"

"limited or no evidence for any causal link... and any human disease" 🚉

VS.

"The available epidemiological studies suggest associations ...; however, cause-and-effect relationships have not been established..."



"...no evidence for a link between exposure to PFASs and cancer risk." Toxicity





**International Agency for Research on Cancer** 











# Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Initial Results





"Forever Chemicals" Data From EPA Shows Widespread Contamination & Underestimate Of PFAS Contaminating Tap Water



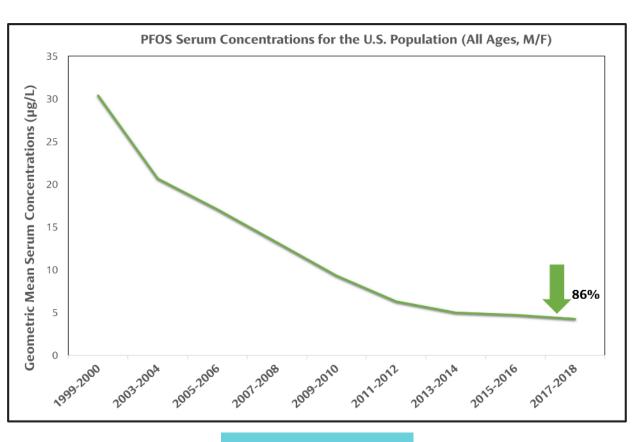
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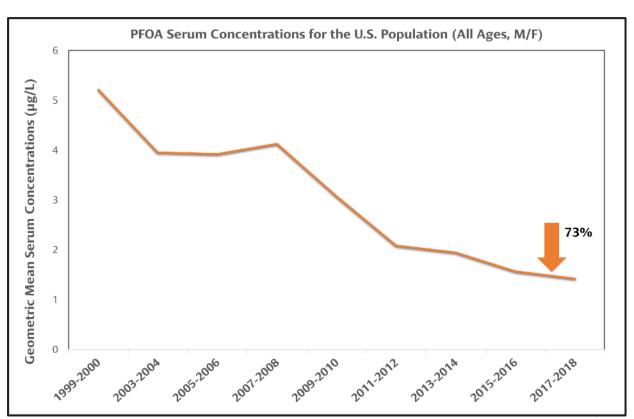
### THE FACTS

- > 3,720 PWS sampled
- No detections of PFOA or PFOS in 87%

# NHANES Data Shows Exposures Declined Without MCLs





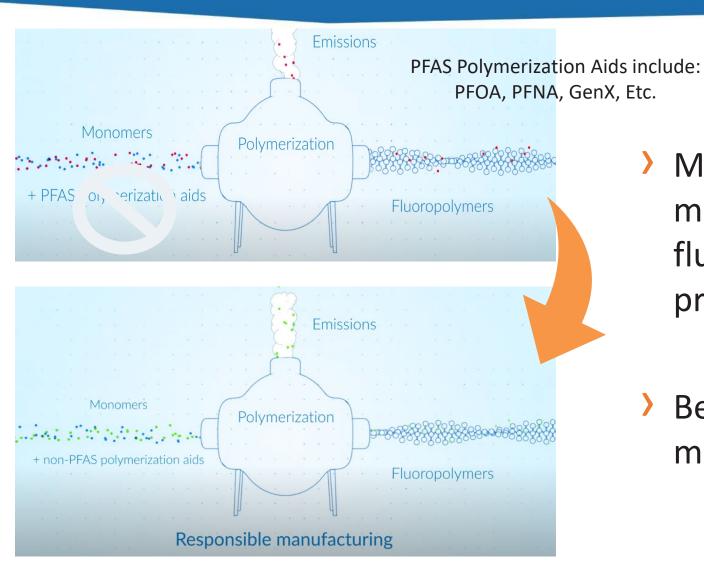


**PFOS** 

**PFOA** 

# Changes in Fluoropolymer Manufacturing Processes and Standards





Many fluoropolymers can now be manufactured without fluorosurfactant (Ameduri 2023) processing/polymerization aids

Better process controls during manufacturing (Ameduri 2023)

### **PFAS In Consumer Products is a HOT TOPIC**



Examples, not exhaustive

### REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- EU REACH Ban/Restriction
- States:
  - bills require public reporting related to PFAS in products manufactured, sold, transported within state (e.g., Maine, Minnesota)
  - bills on full PFAS bans in certain products
- USEPA TSCA reporting rules
  - Due May 2025



#### California

PFAS in children's products, outdoor apparel, carpets, food packaging & cookware Prop 65 (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA) Draft – artificial turf



#### Maine

Restricted in carpets, rugs, fabric treatments PFAS Reporting Act = intentionally added – Jan. 2025



#### Minnesota

PFAS Reporting Requirements, Reporting starting in 2026 Ban on unnecessary uses by 2023 Ban on some residential uses

# PFAS Are Used in a Wide Range of Consumer Products



Examples of I	ndustries where	<b>PFAS</b> are Used
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Examples of muustries where PFAS are oseu		
Automotive/ aerospace	Nuclear industry	
Biotechnology/medical	Oil & gas industry	
Building and construction	Pharmaceutical industry	
Chemical industry	Photographic industry	
Electroplating	Production of plastic and rubber	
Electronic industry	Renewable energy	
Energy sector	Semiconductor industry	
Food production industry	Telecommunication	
Machinery and equipment	Textile production	
Manufacture of metal products	Watchmaking industry	
Mining	Wood industry	

### **Use categories**

Aerosol propellants	Metallic and ceramic surfaces
Antifoaming agent	Pipes, pumps, fittings and liners
Ammunition	Plastic and rubber
Coatings, paints and varnishes	Refrigerant systems
Dispersions	Resins
Fire-fighting foam	Sealants and adhesives
Flame retardants	Soldering
Lubricants and greases	Wire and cable insulation, gaskets and hoses

## **PFAS Critical and Essential Uses**





## Critical or Essential Uses of PFAS

A use of PFAS for which use of a replacement substance is impossible or impractical (H.R. 7900- NDAA 2023)

- Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Devices (ex, cardiovascular stents)
- Infrastructure (ex, electric vehicles)
- Energy (ex, solar panels, batteries)
- Defense and Aeronautics (ex, kinetics [explosives], aviation)
- Technology (ex, semiconductors)

NSTC Report to Congress: PFAS Alternatives Presentation on 2/15/2024 to EPA TSCA

## **PFAS Critical and Essential Uses**



### Report on Critical Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Uses

Pursuant to Section 347 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263)



August 2023

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy

"Mission critical PFAS uses provide significant benefits to the framework of U.S. critical infrastructure, and national and economic security."

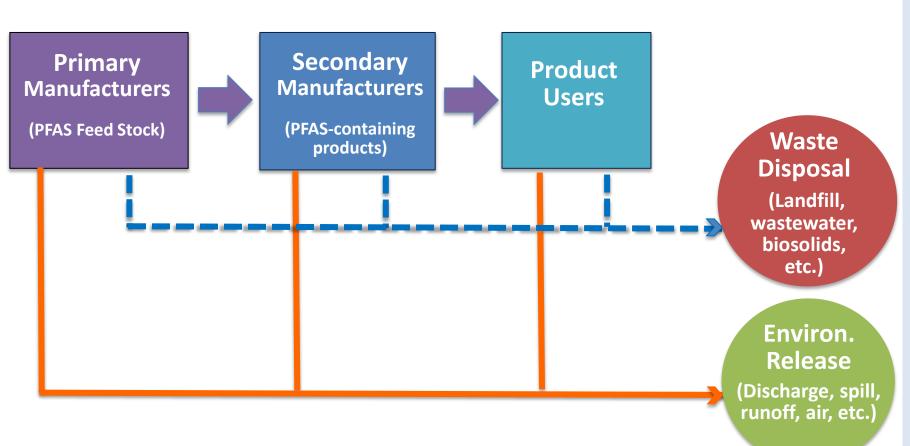
"Losing access to PFAS due to overly broad regulations or severe market contractions would greatly impact national security and DoD's ability to fulfill its mission, and impact domestic defense industrial base manufacturing and supply."

### **Potential Environmental Sources**



### **CERCLA Liability:**

- Direct manufacturers, including importers;
- Processors;
- Manufacturers of products containing PFOA and/or PFOS;
- Downstream product manufacturers and users; and
- Waste management and wastewater treatment facilities



## **Current PFAS Litigation Landscape**





- Manufacturers, importers, suppliers, and retailers that use
   PFAS may be exposed to liability resulting from:
  - Individual claims
  - Federal Regulatory Agencies
  - State Government/Agencies/Attorney Generals
  - Class action/ Mass Tort
- Property Damage Claims
- Environmental/Natural Resource Damages
- Trespass/Nuisance
- Personal Injury
- Bodily Injury
- Products

## **Litigation Landscape – Chevron Fallout**





- Waters largely untested
- Opening for substantive regulatory challenges?
  - CERCLA (PFAS MCLs?)
  - CAA
  - CWA

### What's Next for PFAS and Environmental Issues?









NPDES, Effluent Limitation Guidelines

Property Transfer and Due Diligence

**Consumer Products** 



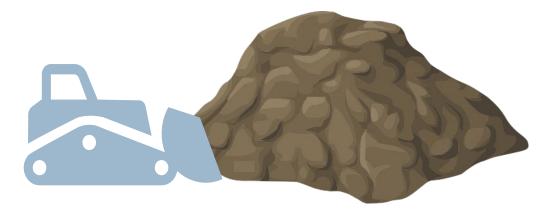
It's not just drinking water...

# What about other receptors and potential liabilities?





- Occupational exposure
- Soil exposure and management
- Construction debris
  - > EHS Plans
  - Waste Management



Known issue for construction projects and/or redevelopment of AFFF sites.



image from: https://wollamconstruction.com/concrete/refinery-projects/



mage from: <a href="https://www.hdrinc.com/insights/experts-talk-optimizing-sirport-construction-safety-and-phasing-plan-process-joe-grubbs">https://www.hdrinc.com/insights/experts-talk-optimizing-sirports-sirports-talk-optimizing-sirports-sirpor

## **Property Acquisitions/Transfers**



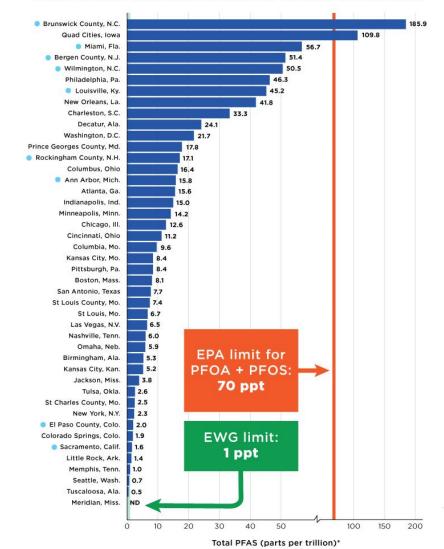


## Should We Compare "Total PFAS" to SLs?



- "Total PFAS" sometimes compared to a PFOA/PFOS reg. levels
- Assumes equal potency
- Scientifically unjustified
- Recommend using USEPA Method 1633

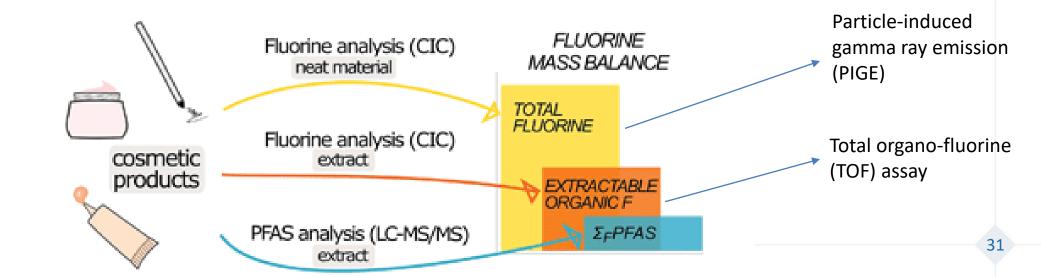
#### EWG TESTS FOUND TOXIC PFAS CHEMICALS IN TAP WATER IN 31 STATES AND D.C.



## Does F Presence = PFAS Presence in a Product? It's a Good Starting Point



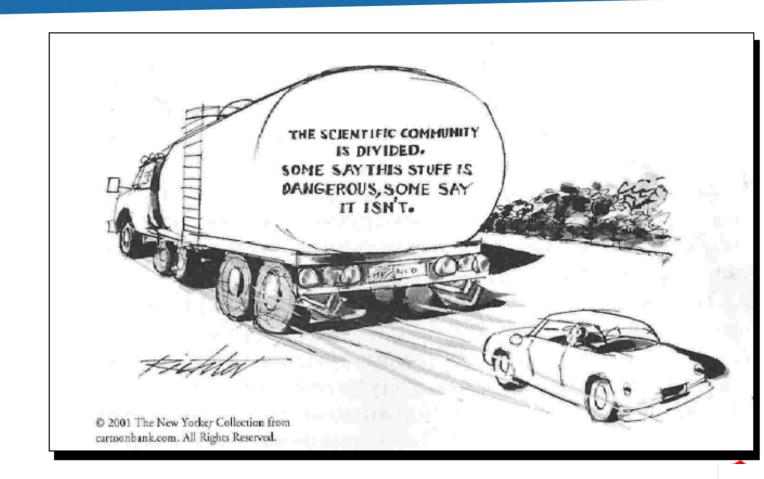
- Total Fluorine = PFAS presence?
  - Not necessarily.
  - Useful as a preliminary screening method
- > Secondary Screening: Extractable Organic Fluorine
- "Final" Screening: USEPA Method 1633
  - Best method available
  - Gives individual analyte concentrations



## **Public Communication Challenges Abound**

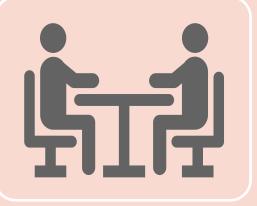


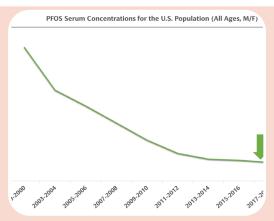
- What works?
  - > Simple, clear statements
  - Identify uncertainties
  - > Transparent data
- Goal: Raise awareness, reduce alarm, build trust.



## **Key Takeaways**











# No Consensus on PFOA/PFOS Toxicity

- Public health benefits of PFAS MCLs highly uncertain
- Regulations, policy vary widely across countries

## **Exposures Are Declining**

- Levels of PFOA and PFOS in the US general population have dramatically decreased
- Before MCLs

# It's More Than Just PFOA/PFOS in Drinking Water

- Consumer products
- Property Redevelopment
- Litigation headwinds are shifting

## Are Certain PFASs Critical/Essential?

- Not all PFASs are the same
- Analytical methods should be specific
- Goal is to balance HH/Eco with critical uses



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