



U-PFAS restriction

State of play

Martijn Beekman

DG GROW, Unit F1 - REACH

EU action on PFAS

EU commitments

- In 2019, the [Council](#) asked the Commission to develop an action plan to eliminate all non-essential uses of PFAS.
- Commission's [Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability](#) (2020): aim to phase out PFAS in the EU unless essential for society.
- [European Parliament resolution](#) in 2020 called for the speedy phase out of all non-essential uses of PFAS and for the development of safe alternatives.

Current restrictions on PFAS

- PFOS (C8)(Stockholm Convention, POP regulation)
- PFOA (C8)(Stockholm Convention, POP regulation)
- PFHxS (C6)(Stockholm Convention, POP regulation)

- C9-C14 PFCAs (REACH Annex XVII, entry 68)
- TDFAs, trideca-fluorooctyl silanetriol (REACH Annex XVII, entry 73)

PFHxA (C6), its salts and PFHxA related substances



Proposal from the Commission to be adopted soon



Restriction on the placing
on the market and use in:

(transitional period ranging from 18M to 5Y)

- Clothing and other textiles for the general public
- Food contact materials made from paper and cardboard
- Consumer mixtures
- Cosmetics products
- Firefighting foam used for training/testing,
by public fire services and for civil aviation

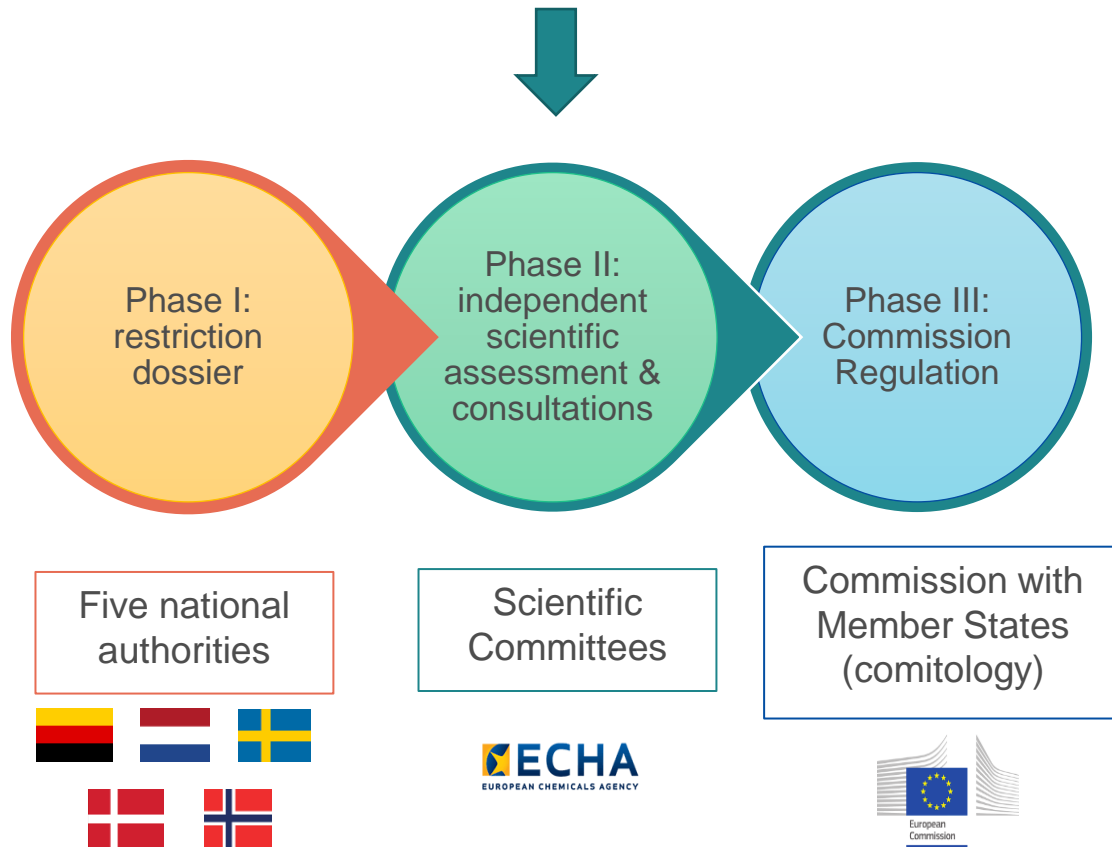
PFAS in firefighting foams

- RAC and SEAC opinions finalized:
 - Proposing to restrict placing on the market, formulation and use of PFAS (**as a group**)
 - Different transitional periods per sector
 - Additional risk reduction measures
- Commission draft proposal under preparation

Sector	Emissions (t/y)
Oil/chemical industry (Seveso establishments)	200
Other industries	<10
Civilian aviation	40
Defence	20
Municipal fire services	50
Hand-held fire extinguishers	<10
Marine applications	50
Training and testing	80
All sectors	~470

'Universal' PFAS restriction

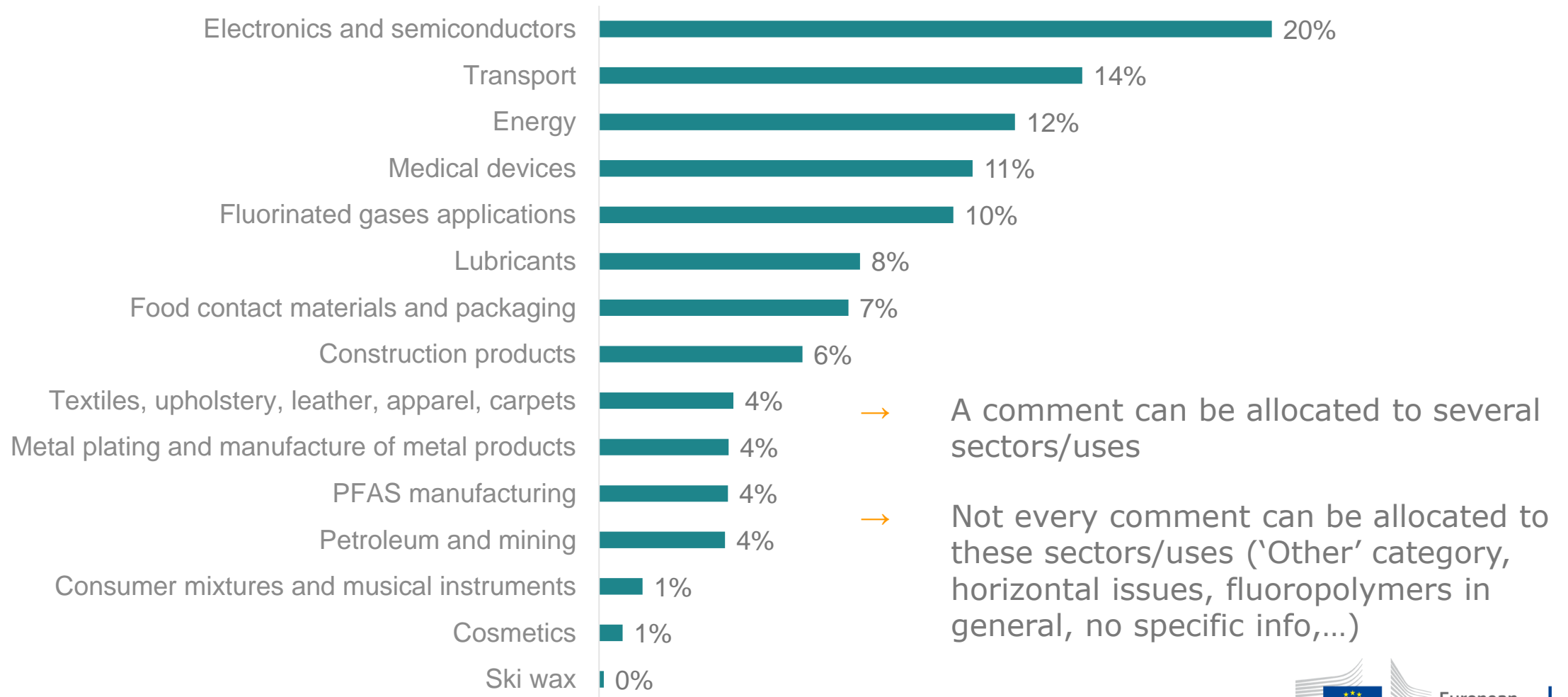
'Universal' PFAS restriction



- Currently being assessed by ECHA's Scientific Committees
- It raised a lot of attention from all stakeholders
- Complex dossier that led to a large number of comments (> 5,600)
- Timeline and workplan under preparation by ECHA

UPFAS restriction proposal: share of comments by sector

(based on a pre-screening of all comments submitted)



Restriction process



Evaluation use sectors by RAC and SEAC (simplified)

→ **March 2024**

- Consumer mixtures
- Cosmetics
- Ski wax

→ **June 2024**

- Metal plating and manufacture of metal products

→ **September 2024**

- Textiles, upholstery, leather, apparel, carpets (TULAC)
- Food contact materials and packaging
- Petroleum and mining

→ **December 2024**

- Fluorinated gases
- Transport
- Construction products

COM role and some considerations (1/2)

- At this stage, COM is an observer in RAC and SEAC.
- COM is meeting stakeholders to hear their views and possible concerns (large number of meeting requests received).
- This restriction is being assessed under the current REACH Regulation.
- Based on the current REACH, derogations and transitional periods could be justified by taking into account:
 - Risk, including emissions during life-cycle (proxy for the risk);
 - Availability of alternatives;
 - Socio-economic impacts.

COM role and some considerations (2/2)

- The Commission envisages that there will be derogations from the general ban for **critical uses where no alternatives are currently available**.
- Important to minimise emissions of PFAS in the entire life cycle for any use that is derogated.
- The Commission will ensure **consistency across EU policy objectives**; investments in key technologies for the twin transition and EU strategic autonomy should not be disrupted.
- Based on the RAC and SEAC opinion, the Commission is committed to work as fast as possible on this dossier and put forward a **balanced restriction** of PFAS .

Thank you



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