



DETECTION // TREATMENT // REGULATION

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS  
— S U M M I T —

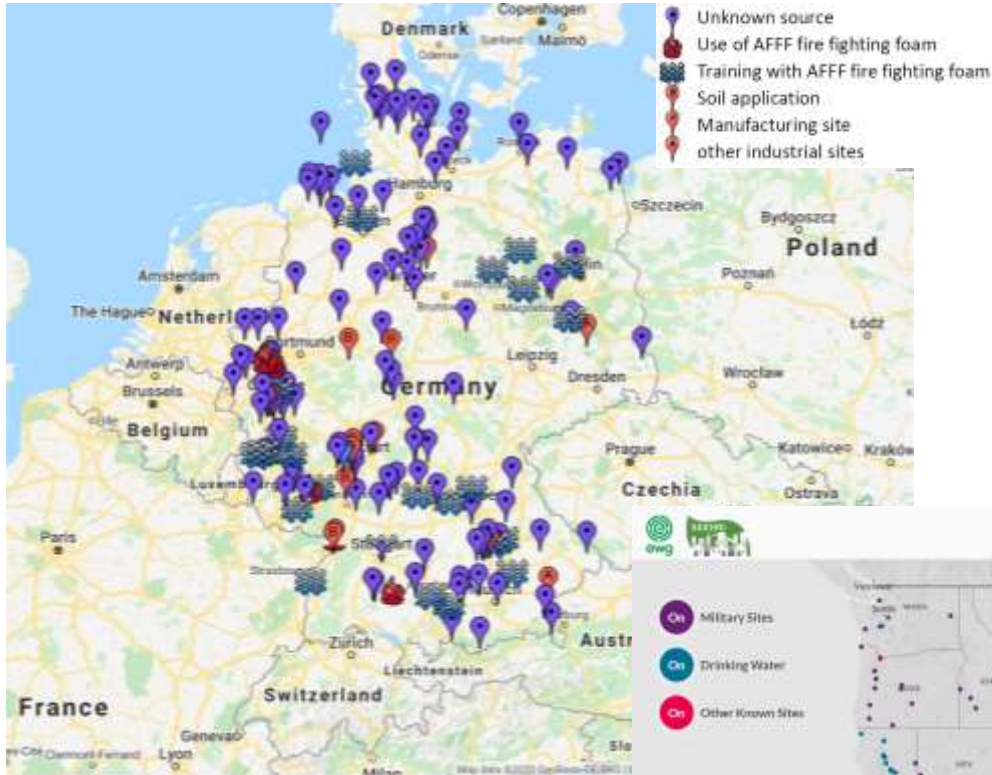
# Emerging policy landscape concerning PFAS – EU vs US

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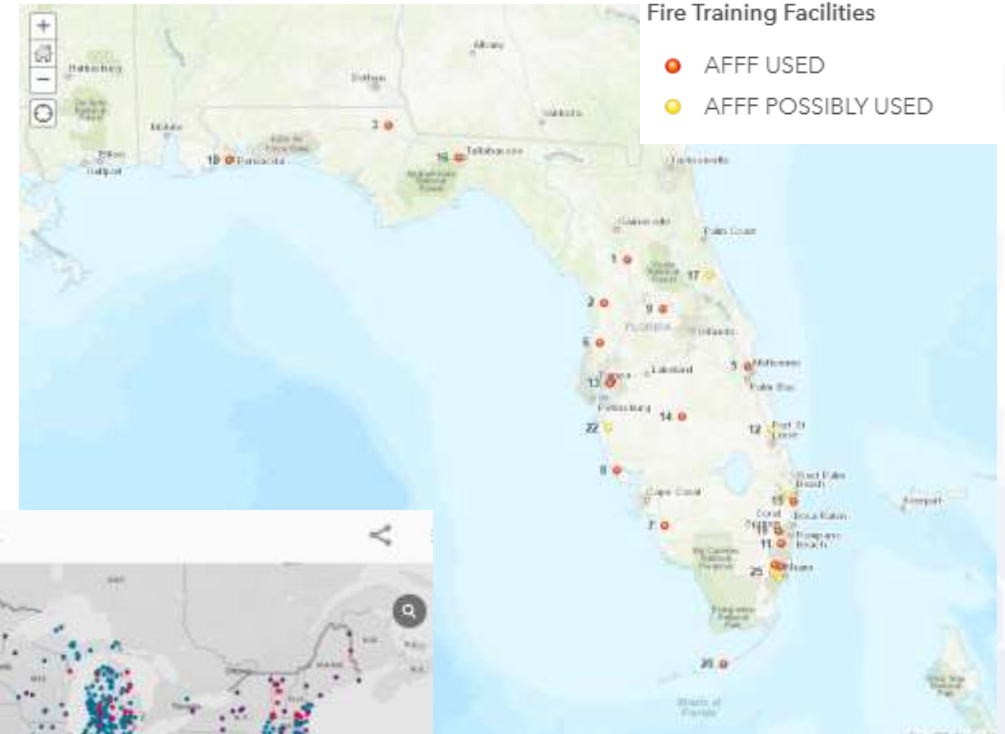
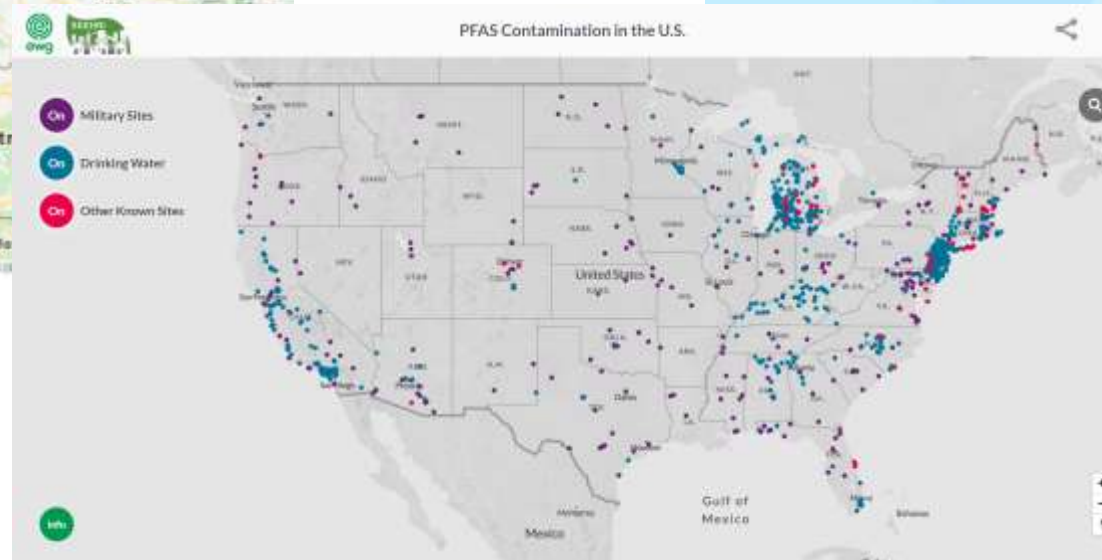
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# Legacy contaminants that are emerging globally



[www.stadtwerke-rastatt.de/pfc-schadensfalluebersicht](http://www.stadtwerke-rastatt.de/pfc-schadensfalluebersicht)

[https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/2019\\_pfas\\_contamination/map/](https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/2019_pfas_contamination/map/)



<https://floridadep.gov/fgs/data-maps>



# EU vs US policy landscape

The EU is a party to the UNEP Stockholm Convention and enacts this at EU level through REACH and the POPs regulation. This includes control of PFOS (since 2009) and PFOA in fire-fighting foams from 2019 onwards.



•EPA Federal PFAS Action Plan released in February 2019 to address PFAS compounds. Many states are implementing their own action plans to restrict the use of PFAS-containing foams



•In December 2019, Netherlands announces the intention to prepare a REACH restriction encompassing the whole PFAS group (except 'essential' uses)

•Proposed PFAS Action Act of 2019 has passed the House. Includes recommendations for the EPA to give guidance on minimizing use of foams and regulate their disposal

•2020 brings EU discussions on limit values in drinking water and food. Proposed 'group limit' value for PFAS of 0.5 µg/L or limits for 16 individual PFAS of 0.1 µg/L in drinking water

•National Defense Authorization Act signed in Dec 2019 (in effect Jan 2020) to stop using PFAS-containing foams for training immediately (Jan 2020); be PFAS-free by Sept 2024 and outright ban by Sept 2029.