



PFAS Reporting in the United States

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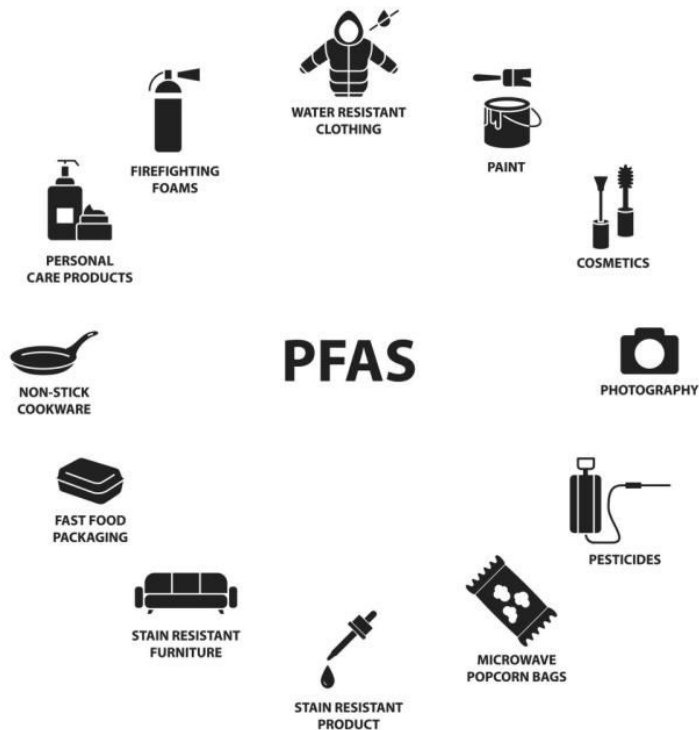
Note: Global regulations around PFAS chemicals are rapidly evolving. The regulations listed in this presentation do not represent the entirety of regulatory activity or requirements. This presentation is for information only and should not be construed as legal advice.

Per- & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS, a family of synthetic chemicals, has been in widespread use since the 1940s.

- ▶ Tight carbon-fluorine bonds provide certain properties to materials, including oil-, water-, temperature- chemical- and fire-resistance, and electrical insulating properties
- ▶ There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, making it challenging to study and assess the potential health and environmental risks

The same tight chemical bonds responsible for these properties also earn these substances the nickname "**forever chemicals**" due to their resistance to degradation over time.



A great primer on PFAS from Vox:

You probably have "forever chemicals" in your body. Here's what that means.

[Read the Article](#)

Why Use PFAS?

Performance Attributes Guide PFAS Use in Products



- ▶ Water repellent and anti-condensation
- ▶ Oil and stain repellent
- ▶ Chemically inert and biocompatible
- ▶ Non-stick and slippery
- ▶ High temperature stability
- ▶ Electrically insulating and flame retardant
- ▶ Resistant to ultraviolet (UV) light



Common Uses of PFAS

Electronics - *batteries, PCB's, conformal coatings, flame retardants*

Wires & Cables

Hoses & Tubing

Lubricants

Gaskets, Seals, O-Rings

Plastic Parts - *mold release agents in resins and dies*

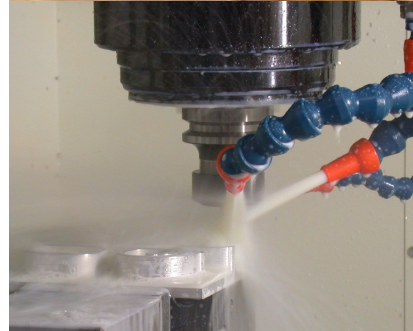
Coatings - *powder, e-coats, lacquer, paints*

Inks - *shipping labels, pad printed parts*

Tape and Adhesives

Plastic packaging - *foods, beverages, solvents, pesticides*

Most of these materials could be impacted not only for use in products but also as indirect materials in manufacturing operations, including maintenance!



SHIP FROM COMPANY NAME 999 LBS 99 OF 99
123 456 789
123 MAIN STREET
SUITE 200
ANYTOWN WV 54701

SHIP Regine Crossman
TO 404 Hope Street
Stamford, CT 06906

Stamford, CT 06906



(420) SHIP TO POSTAL CODE



(420) 39899-3989

UPS NEXT DAY AIR

TRACKING#: 1Z 123 45E 24 1234 5677

1



ADDITIONAL ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS LINE 1
ADDITIONAL ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS LINE 2
ADDITIONAL ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS LINE 3

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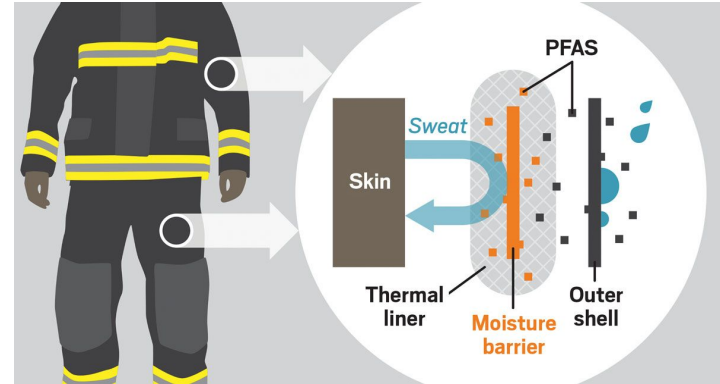


PFAS in Operations

Widely used in manufacturing processes

Due to their desirable material properties, PFAS are also widely used in manufacturing operations. A few examples:

- ▶ Chemical processes like mist suppressant in electroplating operations
- ▶ Employee PPE
- ▶ Fire-fighting systems
- ▶ MRO materials for machine repair and maintenance
 - ▶ lubricants, grease, cutting fluids
 - ▶ rust preventative coatings
 - ▶ floor cleaners and waxes



US EPA PFAS Roadmap

EPA's Commitments to Action 2021–2024



Research

Invest in research, development and innovation to **increase understanding of PFAS** and effective interventions

Toxic Substances Control Act



Restrict

Pursue a comprehensive approach to proactively **prevent** PFAS from entering air, land and water at levels that could impact human health and the environment



Remediate

Broaden and accelerate the **cleanup** of PFAS contamination to protect human health and ecological systems

<https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>



In October 2023, the EPA published a long-awaited rule under TSCA section 8(a)(7) which requires reporting and recordkeeping for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

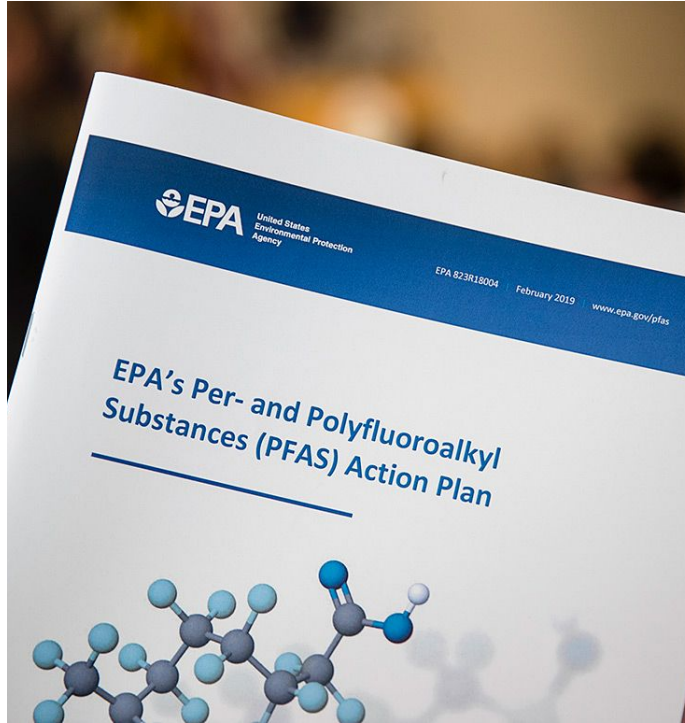


- ▶ The rule was first published as a draft in June 2021
- ▶ The rule was mandated by Congress under the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2020
- ▶ Reporting for most manufacturers will be required **between November 12, 2024 and May 8, 2025**

Source: EPA. (n.d.). TSCA Section 8(a)(7) Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for PFAS.
[Federal Register: Toxic Substances Control Act Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances.](#)

A screenshot of the EPA website's news release page. The header includes the EPA logo, the text "United States Environmental Protection Agency", a search bar, and navigation links for "Environmental Topics", "Laws & Regulations", "Report a Violation", and "About EPA". The main content area features the title "EPA Finalizes Rule to Require Reporting of PFAS Data to Better Protect Communities from Forever Chemicals" dated September 28, 2023. Below the title is "Contact Information" for the EPA Press Office. The body text starts with "WASHINGTON - Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a rule that will provide EPA, its partners, and the public with the largest-ever dataset of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) manufactured and used in the United States." It continues to describe the rule's purpose and the reporting requirements under the NDAA. A quote from Assistant Administrator Michal Freedhoff is included, along with information about the rule's implementation and public input opportunities. The page ends with a note that the final rule expands the definition of PFAS to include 41 additional substances.

PFAS Reporting Under TSCA Section 8(a)(7)



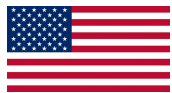
The final rule requires submission of PFAS manufacturing and importing data from 2011 forward, including PFAS that are incorporated into imported articles.

- ▶ Under the rule, **articles containing PFAS, including imported articles** containing PFAS (such as articles containing PFAS as part of surface coatings), are included in the scope
- ▶ Applies to everyone who has “manufactured” or imported a PFAS in any year between 2011 - 2022
- ▶ Manufacturers or importers of PFAS are required to provide detailed data within 18 months (by May 8, 2025)
- ▶ Substances in scope of reporting are those that **meet a definition** provided by the EPA (rather than a fixed substance list)
- ▶ Distributors and contract manufacturers **are also in scope** if they import materials containing PFAS



No Two Laws Are the Same!

Regulators Can't Agree on How to Define PFAS



U.S. TSCA Reporting Rule

PFAS is defined as including **at least one** of these three structures:

- ▶ $R-(CF_2)-CF(R')R''$, where both the CF_2 and CF moieties are saturated carbons
- ▶ $R-CF_2OCF_2-R'$, where R and R' can either be F , O , or saturated carbons
- ▶ $CF_3C(CF_3)R'R''$, where R' and R'' can either be F or saturated carbons



State of Maine Reporting & Restriction Rule

"Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS" means substances that include any member of the class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least **one** fully fluorinated carbon atom.



EU REACH Restriction Proposal

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) defined as: Any substance that contains at least **one** fully fluorinated methyl (CF_3-) or methylene ($-CF_2-$) carbon atom (without any $H/Cl/Br/I$ attached to it).



UK Regulatory Management Options Analysis (RMOA)

PFAS are defined as fluorinated substances that contain at least **one** fully fluorinated methyl carbon atom (without any hydrogen, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom attached to it), or **two or more** contiguous perfluorinated methylene groups ($-CF_2-$).



EPA PFAS Lists - Narrow the Scope to Limit Supplier Fatigue

TSCA Section 8(a)(7)

EPA estimates that at least 11,409 substances* meet the **definition** of PFAS in the [regulation](#)...

HOWEVER

Most of those defined substances are **not** considered “active” in the “known TSCA universe”, which includes substances listed on the TSCA Inventory or have been listed with a Low-Volume Exemption (LVE) claim (*i.e. registered for use in commerce in the US*)



The total number of impacted substances is likely greater than 1,462 since all substances which meet the definition must be reported, even if not on the Inventory or LVE claim lists

* Per EPA, this list includes substances beyond the known TSCA universe to provide as comprehensive a list as possible to potential reporting entities. It is not exhaustive and does not contain polymers or UVCBs which may be covered by the rule

EPA PFAS Master (aka “CompTox”)

All known substances - whether active or not - that are considered as “PFAS” by the EPA. **Not specifically linked to section 8(a)(7)**

Whether those substances are currently used in commerce is irrelevant - 10,000+ PFAS substances are NOT listed on the TSCA Inventory and they are not known to be used in commerce

Several state laws refer to the “EPA CompTox List”. The previous “[PFAS Master](#)” (12,034 substances) has been retired by the EPA and replaced by 2 other lists:

- ▶ [PFAS Structure Lists](#) - 14735 with “explicit structures”
- ▶ [PFAS Chemicals Without Explicit Structures](#) - 1258

The lists include a large number of substances that don’t actually exist in commerce - they are not on the TSCA Inventory nor do they have LVE claims - they are not expected to be found in use in the US.

Therefore the EPA did not include them in their estimate of impacted substances (1,462) for reporting.

BUT - if they meet the definition under section 8(a)(7) and for some reason are being manufactured or imported to the US, then they **MUST STILL BE REPORTED** under section 8(a)(7)



Who Is Required to Report?

“Importers of PFAS *in articles* are considered PFAS manufacturers” –EPA

Anyone who has produced, manufactured, or imported PFAS for a commercial purpose in any year since 2011 is covered by this rule.

- ▶ This includes **importing** a PFAS into the customs territory of the United States, whether on its own, in a mixture, or incorporated into an article
- ▶ This includes coincidental manufacture of PFAS as **byproducts** or impurities

The owner of a product or design that includes PFAS is *not* necessarily the responsible party to report if they are sourcing it within the U.S.

- ▶ Simply *receiving* PFAS from **domestic** suppliers (including distributors) is not considered “manufacturing PFAS” under this rule
- ▶ Distributors and contract manufacturers may be **in scope** of this reporting rule if they are **importing** PFAS



Who DOESN'T Need to Report?

Exceptions

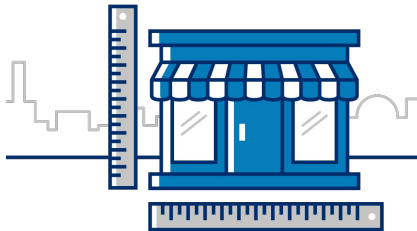
There is no *de minimis* threshold exempting small businesses or companies that manufacture or import small amounts.

However, small manufacturers **may** be allowed an additional six months (for a total of 24 months) to submit reports.

- ▶ This only applies if they would report *exclusively* as “article importers” for this rule.
- ▶ Manufacturers who meet this definition will be allowed to submit reports through November 10, 2025

What's NOT exempt from this rule:

- ▶ fluoropolymers
- ▶ recycled materials
- ▶ article importers
- ▶ substances that meet the PFAS definition but are not listed on the TSCA Inventory
- ▶ PFAS imported / manufactured for non-product purposes



TSCA Reporting Details

Three reporting forms available

Unlike the proposal, the final rule provides manufacturers and importers with three different reporting options:

- There is a full version of reporting for substances and mixtures
- **There is a streamlined reporting option for article importers to provide data**
- There is another streamlined option available for R&D substances manufactured below 10 kg

Reporting is done for each chemical, for each year - 2011 - 2022

(reporting is NOT completed for each individual product SKU)

Data will need to be entered into the EPA's Central Data Exchange system, the same one that is used for quadriannual CDR reporting

The portal will open in November 2024

§ 705.18 (a) Article importer reporting options

NKRA = Not Known or Reasonably Ascertainable NA = Not Applicable

Data Requirement	EPA's "No Data" Response
Company & Plant Site Information	
Chemical Name	NKRA
Generic Name(s) or Description, if Chemical Name Is CBI, or when a manufacturer knows they have a PFAS but unaware of specific identity	NA
Chemical ID(s) (CASRN and/or LVE Number)	NKRA
Trade Name or Common Name	NA
Molecular Structure (Not required for any Class 1 substance on the Inventory)	NKRA
Industrial Processing and Use — Type of Process or Use	NKRA
Industrial Processing and Use — Sector(s)	NKRA
Industrial Processing and Use — Function Category	NKRA
Consumer and Commercial Use — Product Category	NKRA
Consumer and Commercial Use — Function Category	NKRA
Consumer and Commercial Use — Consumer or Commercial	NKRA
Consumer and Commercial Use — Used in Products Intended for Children	NKRA
Consumer and Commercial Use — Maximum Concentration in Any Product	NKRA
Import Production Volume of Imported Article (In unit of measurement of imported article, see below)	NA
Unit of Measurement of Import Production Volume (e.g., Quantity of imported articles, lbs., tons)	
Imported but Never Physically at Site	NKRA



Not Known or Reasonably Ascertainable

*“Information must be submitted to the extent the submitter knows or can **reasonably** ascertain.”*

“Known to or reasonably ascertainable by” means all information in a person's possession or control, plus all information that a reasonable person similarly situated might be expected to possess, control, or know.

Possession or control means in possession or control of the submitter, or of any subsidiary, partnership in which the submitter is a general partner, parent company, or any company or partnership which the parent company owns or controls, if the subsidiary, parent company, or other company or partnership is associated with the submitter in the research, development, test marketing, or commercial marketing of the chemical substance in question. (A parent company owns or controls another company if the parent owns or controls 50 percent or more of the other company's voting stock. A parent company owns or controls any partnership in which it is a general partner.) Information is included within this definition if it is:

(1) In files maintained by submitter's employees who are:

- (i) Associated with research, development, test marketing, or commercial marketing of the chemical substance in question; and/or
- (ii) Reasonably likely to have such data.

(2) Maintained in the files of other agents of the submitter who are associated with research, development, test marketing, or commercial marketing of the chemical substance in question in the course of their employment as such agents.

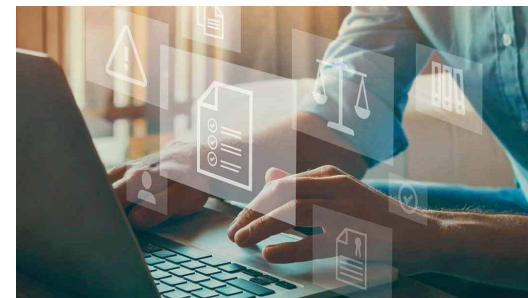


Due Diligence Obligations

This standard requires manufacturers to conduct a “reasonable inquiry,” which may also require inquiries outside the organization to fill gaps in knowledge. **Such activities may include phone calls or email inquiries to upstream suppliers or downstream users.**

The final rule specifically addresses:

- ▶ Manufacturers with partial data
 - ▶ **“...this rule is not a product testing requirement”** –EPA
- ▶ Manufacturers who haven’t been able to identify any PFAS in their materials



The EPA encourages manufacturers to **document their activities** to provide evidence of due diligence. Additionally, companies may want to retain documentation of reasons for their conclusion that they were *not* subject to reporting requirements (e.g. supplier declarations that indicate “no PFAS”).



Due Diligence Obligations

While the EPA provides various examples of due diligence in action, they stress that because the standard applies on a case-by case basis, these examples cannot substitute for a complete analysis of a submitter's particular circumstances.

Scenario:

Example Company O imports stain-resistant garments. They do not know specifically what chemical is used to impart stain resistance, but they do know that chemicals used to impart stain resistance are often fluorinated chemicals and *could* meet the definition of PFAS.

For more hypothetical scenarios, please refer to the TSCA PFAS Reporting Instructions, Chapter 4

[Instructions for Reporting PFAS Under TSCA Section 8\(a\)\(7\)](#)
October 2023 at section 4.2 - "Reporting Standard"

IF:	THEN:
Example Company O contacts their supplier to determine the name, CASRN, and molecular structure of the stain-resistant chemical. The supplier provides this information or a joint submission is initiated.	Duties Likely Fulfilled
Example Company O did not contact their supplier to obtain information on the stain-resistant chemical.	Duties Not Fulfilled





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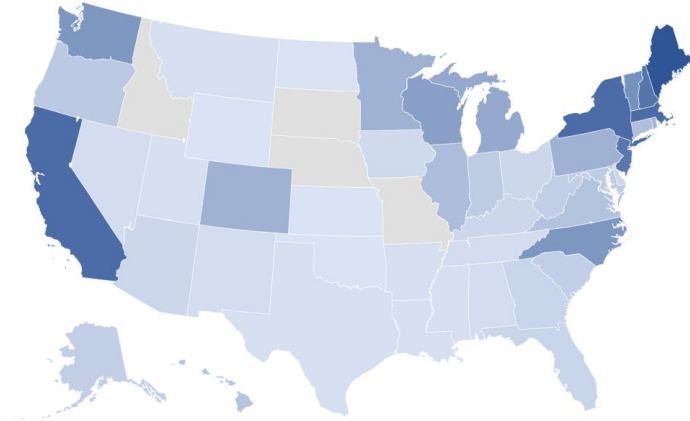
PFAS Regulations

US States

PFAS in the States: Nearly every U.S. State taking action

Forty-six states have passed or proposed PFAS legislation

- ▶ Actions include restrictions or reporting requirements.



Source: Bloomberg Industry Group
<https://public.flourish.studio/visualisation/12740251/>

Processes & Products Affected

- ▶ PFAS legislation increasingly applies to a wider range of products
- ▶ Several states, led by Maine and Minnesota, are beginning to legislate PFAS requirements for all products

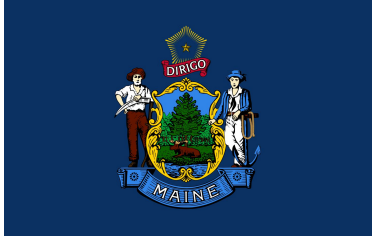


Trends to watch — expansion of:

- ▶ **Scope:** From specific products to all products
- ▶ **Requirements:** From registration to disclosure to prohibition
- ▶ **Substances:** From specific chemicals to entire family



State Reporting Requirements



Maine

38 M.R.S. §1614: Products Containing PFAS

The new law requires manufacturers of **all products** with intentionally added PFAS to report those products to the department beginning **January 2025**. Fee payment is also required

Effective January 2030, any product containing intentionally added PFAS may not be sold in Maine unless the use of PFAS in the product is specifically designated as a “currently unavoidable use”

Note: These dates are different than in the [original law](#), which was [amended in June 2023](#)

Data Point	Details Required
A brief description of the product, including an estimate of the total number of units of the product sold annually in the State or nationally	Product description and Total number of units sold annually (state or nationally)
The purpose for which PFAS are used in the product, including in any product components	Application / use of PFAS
The amount of each of the PFAS, identified by its chemical abstracts service registry number or in the absence of this number a description approved by the department, in the product, reported as an exact quantity, or as the amount of total organic fluorine if the amount of each PFAS compound is not known, determined using commercially available analytical methods or based on information provided by a supplier as falling within a range approved for reporting purposes by the department	Amount of PFAS (exact quantity OR as the amount of total organic fluorine) AND CAS number OR a description approved by the department
The name and address of the manufacturer, and the name, address and phone number of a contact person for the manufacturer	Manufacturer information



State Reporting Requirements



Minnesota

116.943 Products Containing PFAS

Minnesota passed the nation's most comprehensive PFAS restrictions as part of the 2023 omnibus environment, natural resources, climate, and energy finance and policy bill

Product registration is due January 2026 and full restrictions in 2032 unless designated as a “currently unavoidable use”. The *prohibitions* do not apply to prosthetic or orthotic devices or to any product that is a medical device or drug regulated by the US FDA, but registration is still required

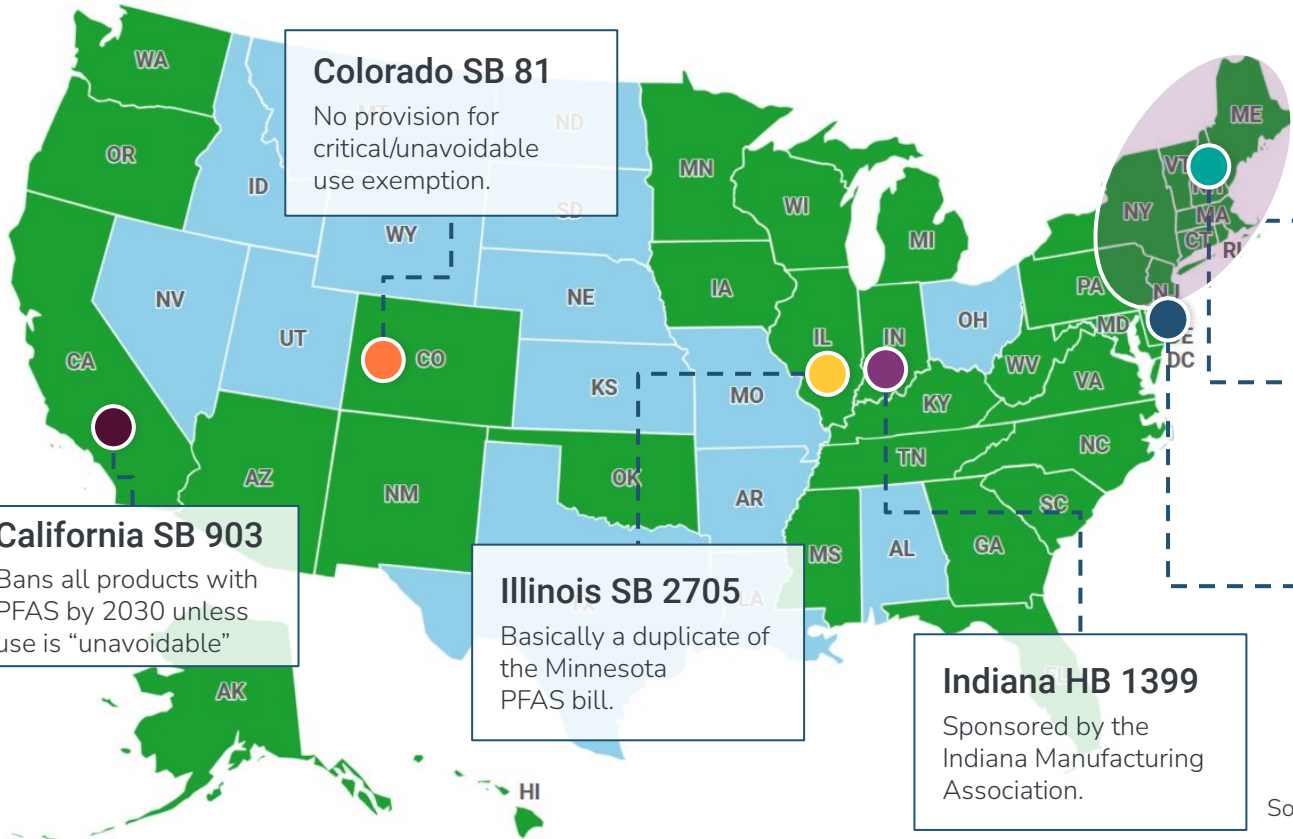
“This will be the strongest PFAS legislation in the nation,” said Rep. Sydney Jordan of Minneapolis. “Minnesota invented PFAS. By passing this, Minnesota is going to invent the solution.”

Data Point	Details Required
A brief description of the product, including a universal product code (UPC), stock keeping unit (SKU), or other numeric code assigned to the product	Product description and Product Identifier (SKU, catalog number, etc.)
The purpose for which PFAS are used in the product, including in any product components	Application / use of PFAS
The amount of each PFAS, identified by its chemical abstracts service registry number, in the product, reported as an exact quantity determined using commercially available analytical methods or as falling within a range approved for reporting purposes by the commissioner	Amount of PFAS (exact quantity OR as a range) AND CAS number
The name and address of the manufacturer and the name, address, and phone number of a contact person for the manufacturer	Manufacturer information

PFAS in the States

A few examples of ongoing state efforts

SaferStates anticipates that at least 35 states will introduce policies in 2024 around PFAS



NEWMOA - Northeast Waste Management Officials Association (8 NE states)
Has proposed model legislation to lower PFAS contamination through reporting requirements and phase-outs

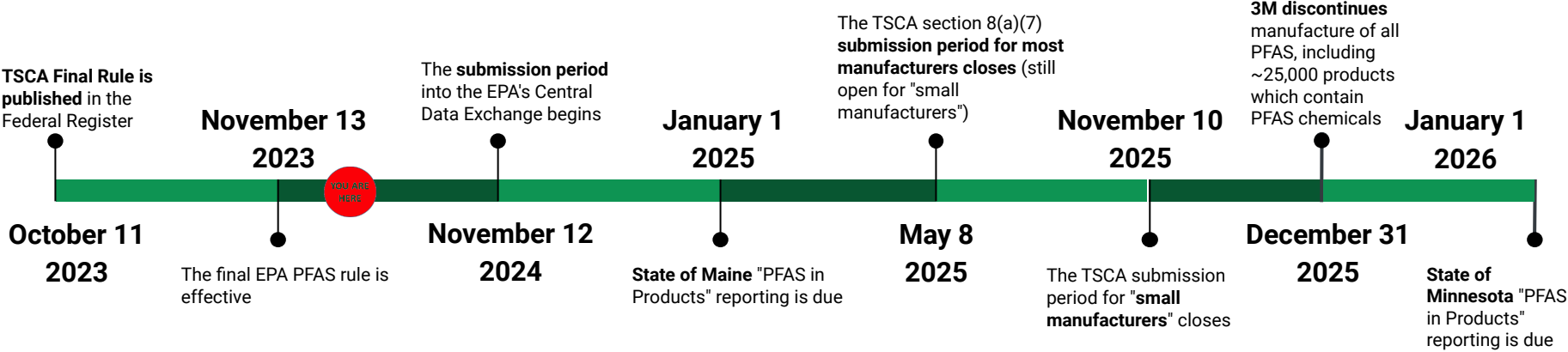
New Hampshire HB 1649
Proposal contains PFAS product labeling requirements.

New Jersey AB 1421
Registration and restriction proposal with a \$1,000 fee.

Indiana HB 1399
Sponsored by the Indiana Manufacturing Association.

Source: [Safer States 2024 Analysis of State Legislation Addressing Toxic Chemicals and Plastics](#)

Timeline of Major US Milestones

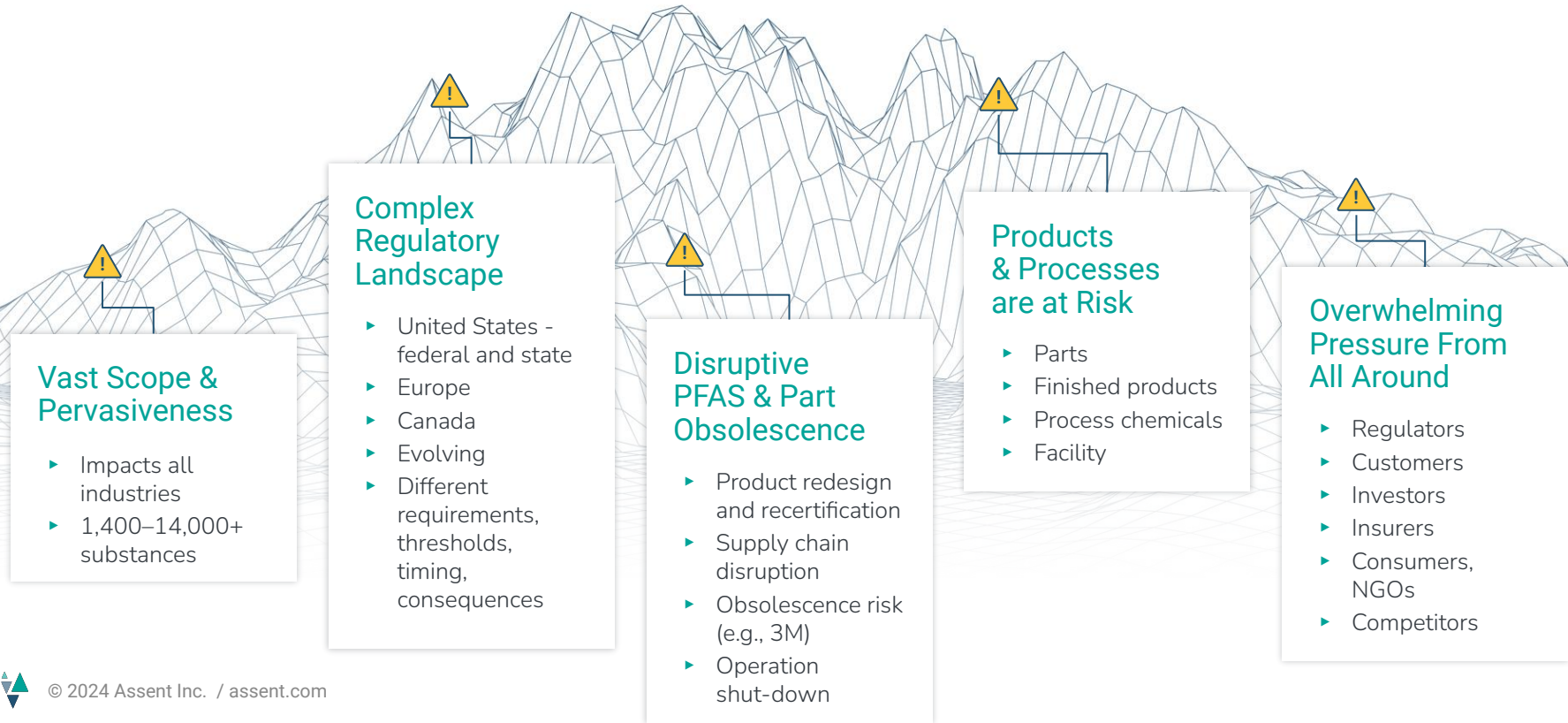




Assent

Call to Action

PFAS poses multidimensional risk that is **unprecedented** for complex manufacturers



What Does This Mean for You?

Even if you're exempt from some regulations or if don't make PFAS chemicals yourself, other business drivers from customers, insurers, suppliers, and investors will drive every manufacturer to need to answer the question **“do we use PFAS in our processes or products?”**

How to Get Started

- ▶ Understanding **where you have PFAS** in purchased materials, and **what they're used for**, is urgent
 - ▶ These are high-performance substances, and are often used to provide specific capabilities, so look for those features first
 - ▶ Don't forget about MRO materials used in your operations, even if they're not part of the final product!



Identifying PFAS in Materials



Safety Data Sheets

Very limited information, extremely manual process

- ▶ PFAS are unlikely to be listed on most SDS due to current hazard classifications. They may be “held back” as proprietary
- ▶ Most purchased materials will not be provided with an SDS since SDS are not required by law for the majority of “articles”
- ▶ Where data IS available on the SDS, extensive manual work is required to collect, analyze, and map the data to regulations

Poor results



Chemical Testing

Expensive and time consuming, still incomplete

- ▶ Test methods have only been developed for a few specific PFAS chemicals to detectable thresholds
- ▶ Lab availability is limited; complex articles are difficult to test
- ▶ Lower limits on detection levels are incompatible with regulations that restrict ALL levels of PFAS.
 - ▶ *The EPA's drinking water proposal set limits for PFOA/PFOS higher than the “health advisory levels” due to the fact that testing methods couldn't detect levels <4 ppt*

Some data



Supply Chain Query

Universally-accepted approach

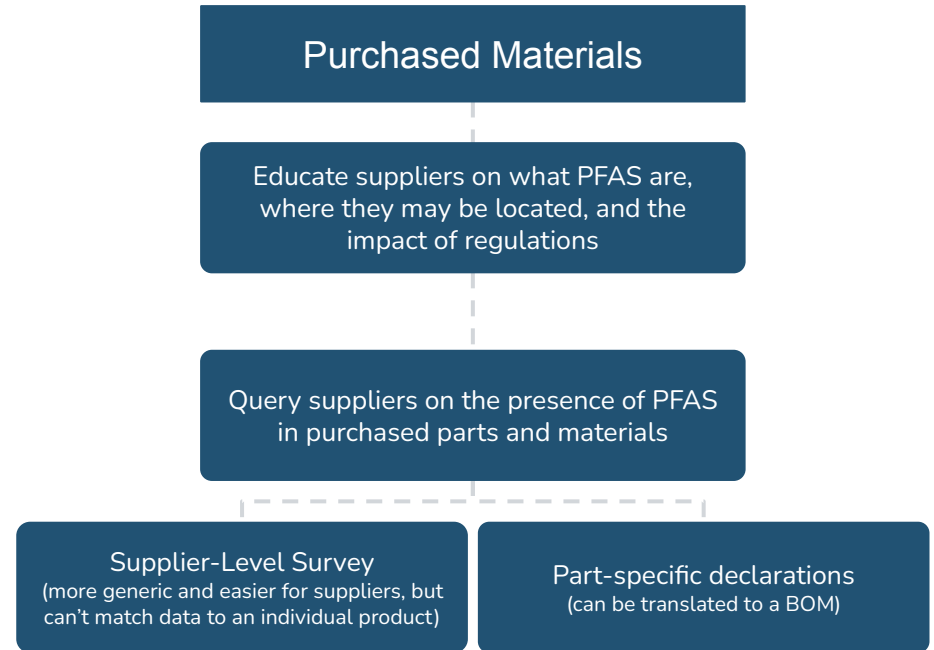
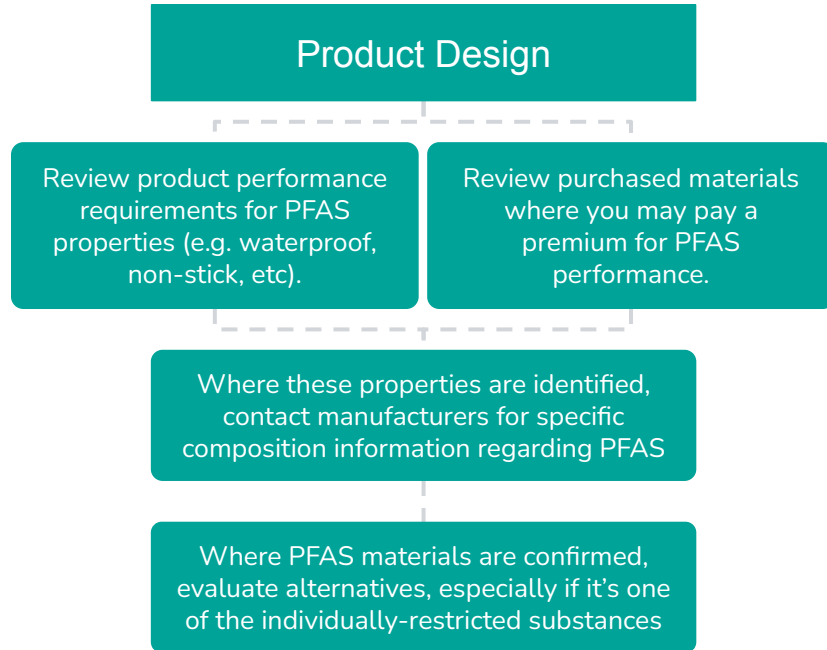
- ▶ The part level approach is already internationally-recognized for materials compliance regulations (e.g. IEC 63000)
- ▶ The U.S. EPA recognizes in the Section 8(a)(7) PFAS Reporting proposal that manufacturers' attempts to gather reporting data may “include phone calls or email inquiries to upstream suppliers”
- ▶ Last year the state of Maine amended their PFAS reporting rule to accept supplier-provided data

Best results



Take Action!

Where do you need more data?



Resources



TSCA Section 8(a)(7)

Supporting & Related Material



AEM Resources for TSCA PFAS Reporting:

Available soon!

Check AEM website for updates!



EPA Resources for TSCA PFAS Reporting:



[TSCA 8a7 Reporting Instructions 9-28-23](#)

[Data Elements included in the TSCA Section 8\(a\)\(7\) Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for PFAS](#)

[Partial List of PFAS Substances ID'd by the EPA](#)

[TSCA 8a7 Small Entity Compliance Guide](#)

[Final Rule Response to Comments](#)

Supporting & Related Materials for TSCA 8a7



Common PFAS Uses and Resources

Resources are continually being developed to help manufacturers identify their highest risk areas for PFAS. Some useful links:

[ChemSec PFAS Guide](#)

[An overview of the uses of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\)](#)

[Historical and current usage of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\): A literature review](#)

[PFAS free - PFAS in our products](#)

[PFAS in Building Materials](#)

Adhesives
Building and construction industry
Ceramics and nanostructures synthesis
Cleaning products
Coatings - *especially for water-, oil-, stain-, grease-, electrical- and temperature-resistance*
Cookware
Dry cleaning
Electronics industry (including batteries)
Electroplating
Engine compartment wirings & gauges
Etching
Explosives, propellants, and ammunition
Fabric
Fire-fighting foam
Fuel system seals & hoses
Medical equipment
Metal plating and finishing
Mining industry

Oil and gas industry
Packaging, paper, and cardboard
Paints, varnishes and sealants
Pesticides and fertilizers
Photography and lithography industries
Plastics, resins, and rubber
Recycling and material recovery
Refrigerants
Safety equipment
Scientific, general use
Semiconductor industry
Solar panels
Textiles
Transportation industry



Identifying PFAS in Applications

Swedish Chemicals Agency PRIO tool can be used to search for chemicals used and support in prioritizing substances for substitution.

[KEMI PRIO Tool](#)

The screenshot displays the KEMI PRIO tool interface. At the top, the KEMI logo (Swedish Chemicals Agency) is on the left, followed by the title "PRIO - a tool for substitution". On the right, there are icons for "Listen" and "På svenska". Below the header is a horizontal navigation bar with five circular buttons: "START" (yellow), "INVENTORY" (dark grey), "SEARCH" (dark grey), "PRIORITISE" (dark grey), and "SUBSTITUTE" (dark grey). The main content area has a light grey background and contains the heading "Keep one step ahead with PRIO". Below this heading is a paragraph: "The PRIO tool helps you to find and replace hazardous substances in your articles or chemical products. By replacing hazardous substances, you will take care of your employees, your customers, and the environment. It also allows your products to be recycled and reused providing the basis for the development towards a non-toxic circular economy." To the right of this paragraph is a section titled "About PRIO" with three links: "Analyse chemicals risks in your business", "Background - PRIO", and "How to search in PRIO". At the bottom of the main content area, it states: "In PRIO you will find both substances that are banned and substances that are still allowed to be".

KEMI Swedish Chemicals Agency

PRIO - a tool for substitution

Listen På svenska

START INVENTORY SEARCH PRIORITISE SUBSTITUTE

Keep one step ahead with PRIO

The PRIO tool helps you to find and replace hazardous substances in your articles or chemical products. By replacing hazardous substances, you will take care of your employees, your customers, and the environment. It also allows your products to be recycled and reused providing the basis for the development towards a non-toxic circular economy.

About PRIO

- Analyse chemicals risks in your business
- Background - PRIO
- How to search in PRIO

In PRIO you will find both substances that are banned and substances that are still allowed to be



Identifying PFAS in Applications



ChemSec's "PFAS Guide" provides a starting point for identifying common applications by industry / sector, as well as suggesting possible alternatives for some applications

[PFAS Guide](#)

[Search](#)
[Investigate](#)
[Phase out](#)
[Concern](#)
[Regulation](#)
[Sector](#)

Possible PFAS hotspots

Based on your selection

Use

See specific sectors for more information

Components: Conveyor bolting, chutes, guiding rails, rollers, funnels and sliding plates

Components: Tanks, funnels, roller (etc.) linings

Components: Valves and fittings

Components: Filter membranes and sensor covers

Components: Blades of knives and scissors

3D printing

Components: Tubing and pipes;

Provide a non-stick coating to conveyor belts

Roller bearings of corrugated paper machinery

Coating of processing tools or moulds

Components: Seals, O-rings, gaskets

Lubricants

Overware (including recoating services)

Water treatment - membrane for ultrafiltration

Components: Expansion joints

Water treatment - membrane for microfiltration

Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products

Components: Springs

Manufacture of metal products - Seals, valves, bearing coating, hose products, tank liners, gaskets and packing

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	Sector	Use/Product	Function	Material
>	Industrial use - general applications	See specific sectors for more information	-	-
∨	Industrial use - general applications	Components: Conveyor bolting, chutes, guiding rails, rollers, funnels and sliding plates	Non-stick	-
	Possible alternatives ⓘ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceramic, silicone coatings • Stainless steel • Anodised aluminium • Synthetic rubbers and similar compounds (nitrile rubber, ethylene propylene rubber, neoprene, PES (polyethersulfone)) Alternatives on ChemSec Marketplace		PFAS CAS numbers ⓘ <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> 9002-84-0 24937-79-9 </div>	Additional information -



The logo for Assent features a stylized letter 'A' on the left. This 'A' is composed of several overlapping triangles in shades of teal and grey. To the right of this graphic, the word 'Assent' is written in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. A small registered trademark symbol (®) is located at the top right of the letter 't'.

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