

23 June

Session 1

The future of fluoropolymers beyond the proposed EU PFAS restriction

Moderator: [REDACTED]

09.30 CEST

Welcome and introduction

09.40

Keynote: How can the sustainability benefits of fluoropolymers be retained (as required by the CSS and EU Green Deal) in the context of the proposed EU PFAS restriction? [Working title]
DG Env

Authority perspectives:

10.00

Overview of progress of the PFAS restriction proposal under REACH and important data gaps
[REDACTED]

10.20

Information needs for the PFAS restriction process
MS/contractors

10.40

Information needs for the PFAS restriction process
MS/contractors

[or Update on registration of polymers under REACH, also the discussion on polymers of low/high concern]

10.55

Q&A and panel

11.10

Break and networking

Exposure and Lifecycle Issues of Fluoropolymers

11.40

How should the restriction account for the wide variation in emissions associated with different uses?

12.00

How much are fluoropolymers used, where do they go?

12.20

Industry case study of long life-cycle with data
Wind turbines/engines

12.40

Industry case study in textiles or FCMs - phasing out fluoropolymers

12.55

Q&A and panel

13.10

Session 1 panel discussion

1. Given that fluoropolymers exposures widely – fire-fighting foams at one end of the spectrum, and complex lithography in computer chips at the other - how should we be thinking about exposure?
2. What is driving the presence of highly stable chemistries in products with different life-cycles?

14.00

Networking and break

15.00 -16.00 CEST

Panel discussion: Alternatives for fluoropolymers

1. Alternatives are already on the market – but are they effective? And what's in them? We don't want regrettable substitution because of lack of data.
2. Is there truly an 'alternative' for the carbon-fluorine bond, which is powerful and unique? Beyond what's already on the market, how do we encourage innovation? Is there a viable pathway via 'safe and sustainable by design'? Are the commercial incentives sufficient? Are there lessons to be learned from other sectors that invest heavily in R&D, such as the pharmaceuticals sector? Are rules about protection of intellectual property rights (patents) working well or not in this context?

Case study for substitution

 European Environment Agency