



EC Adopts Draft Amendment to PFOS Rules Under POPs After Over a Year

On April 14, 2025, the European Commission adopted a draft amendment to POPs, which was published on December 4, 2023, aiming to revise the restriction requirements for PFOS in POPs. After more than a year of evaluation and consultation, the European Commission finally adopted the draft. The next step will be to publish the POPs revision regulations in the Official Journal to formally revise the restriction requirements for PFOS. The following is a comparison before and after the revision:

Chapter	Current requirements	Draft amendment
Substance	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ X (X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+), halide, amide, and other derivatives including polymers)	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and PFOS-related compounds C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ X(X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+), halide, amide, and other related compounds including polymers)
Specific exemption on intermediate use or other specification	1.For the purposes of this entry, point (b) of Article 4(1) shall apply to concentrations of PFOS equal to or below 10 mg/kg (0,001 % by weight) where it is present in substances or in mixtures. 2.For the purposes of this entry, point (b) of Article 4(1) shall apply to concentrations of PFOS in semi-finished products or articles, or parts thereof, if the concentration of PFOS is lower than 0,1 % by weight calculated with reference to the mass of structurally or micro-structurally distinct parts that contain PFOS or, for textiles or other coated materials, if the amount of PFOS is lower than 1 µg/m² of the coated material. 3.Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August 2010 containing PFOS shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles. 4.If the quantity released into the environment is minimised, manufacturing and placing on the market shall be allowed until 7 September 2025 for use as mist suppressant for non-decorative hard chromium (VI) plating in closed loop systems. Provided that those	1. For the purposes of this entry, point (b) of Article 4(1) shall apply to concentrations of PFOS or any of its salts equal to or below 0,025 mg/kg (0,0000025 % by weight) where it is present in substances, mixtures or in articles. 2. For the purposes of this entry, Article 4(1), point (b), shall apply to the sum of concentrations of all PFOS-related compounds equal to or below 1 mg/kg (0,0001 % by weight) where they are present in substances, mixtures or articles. 3. Use of articles already in use in the Union before 25 August2010 containing PFOS shall be allowed. Article 4(2), third and fourth subparagraphs shall apply in relation to such articles. 4. Deleted.





	<p>Member States where PFOS is used report to the Commission by 7 September 2024 on progress made to eliminate PFOS and justify the continuing need for this use, the Commission shall review the need for a prolongation of the derogation for this use of PFOS for a maximum of five years by 7 September 2025.</p> <p>Where such a derogation concerns production or use in an installation within the scope of Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, the relevant best available techniques for the prevention and minimisation of emissions of PFOS described in the information published by the Commission pursuant to Article 17(2), second subparagraph, of Directive 2008/1/EC shall apply.</p> <p>Once standards are adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) they shall be used as the analytical test methods for demonstrating the conformity of substances, mixtures and articles to points 1 and 2. Any other analytical method for which the user can prove equivalent performance could be used as an alternative to the CEN standards.</p>	<p>5. Deleted.</p>
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Original link:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13666-Persistent-organic-pollutants-PFOS-limits-and-exemptions_en

HCT SOLUTION:

POPs regulations are universal regulations for products exported to Europe. If companies violate the restrictions of POPs regulations, they may face fines, recalls and other penalties. Therefore, relevant companies should pay close attention to the subsequent updates of POPs regulations and adjust production processes in a timely manner to ensure product compliance. HCT has a professional technical team and rich experience in the control of restricted substances. It can develop personalized solutions for customers and help companies cope with various technical barriers.

