

PFAS tra Ambiente e Salute:  
aspetti analitici e studi di  
monitoraggio  
Portici, 20 marzo 2024

 Istituto Zooprofilattico  
Sperimentale del Mezzogiorno  
Campania | Calabria



**Aggiornamenti su produzione, utilizzo e ciclo di vita dei PFAS.  
Focus su fluoropolimeri e gas fluorurati**

*Dott. Gianfranco Brambilla - Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Dipartimento di  
Sicurezza Alimentare, Nutrizione e Sanità Pubblica Veterinaria, Rome, Italy*

*[gianfranco.brambilla@iss.it](mailto:gianfranco.brambilla@iss.it)*



Istituto Superiore di Sanità

## Fonti bibliografiche:

OECD Global Forum on the Environment dedicated to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

<https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/oecdglobalforumontheenvironmentdedicatedtoper-andpolyfluoroalkylsubstances.htm>

Synthesis Report on Understanding Perfluoropolyethers (PFPEs) and Their Life Cycle (in progress)

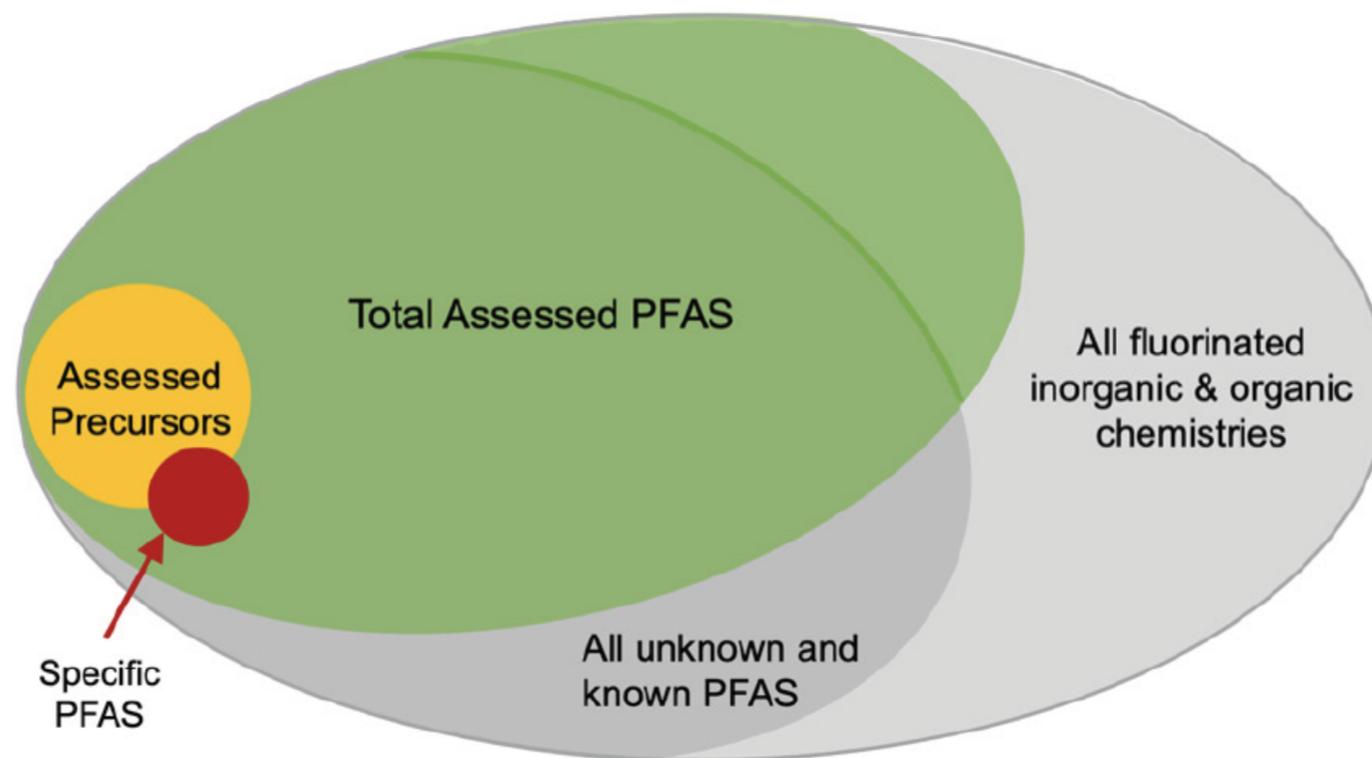
OECD (2022), Synthesis Report on Understanding Side-Chain Fluorinated Polymers and Their Life Cycle, OECD Series on Risk Management, No. 73, Environment, Health and Safety, Environment Directorate, OECD.

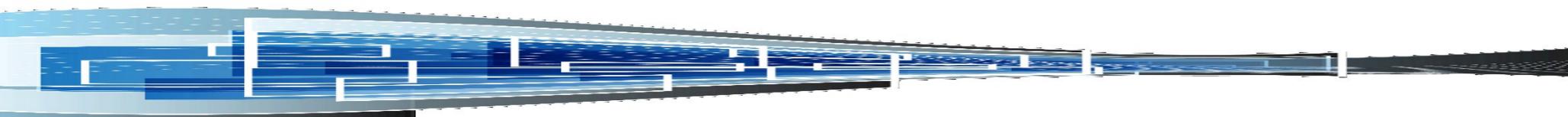
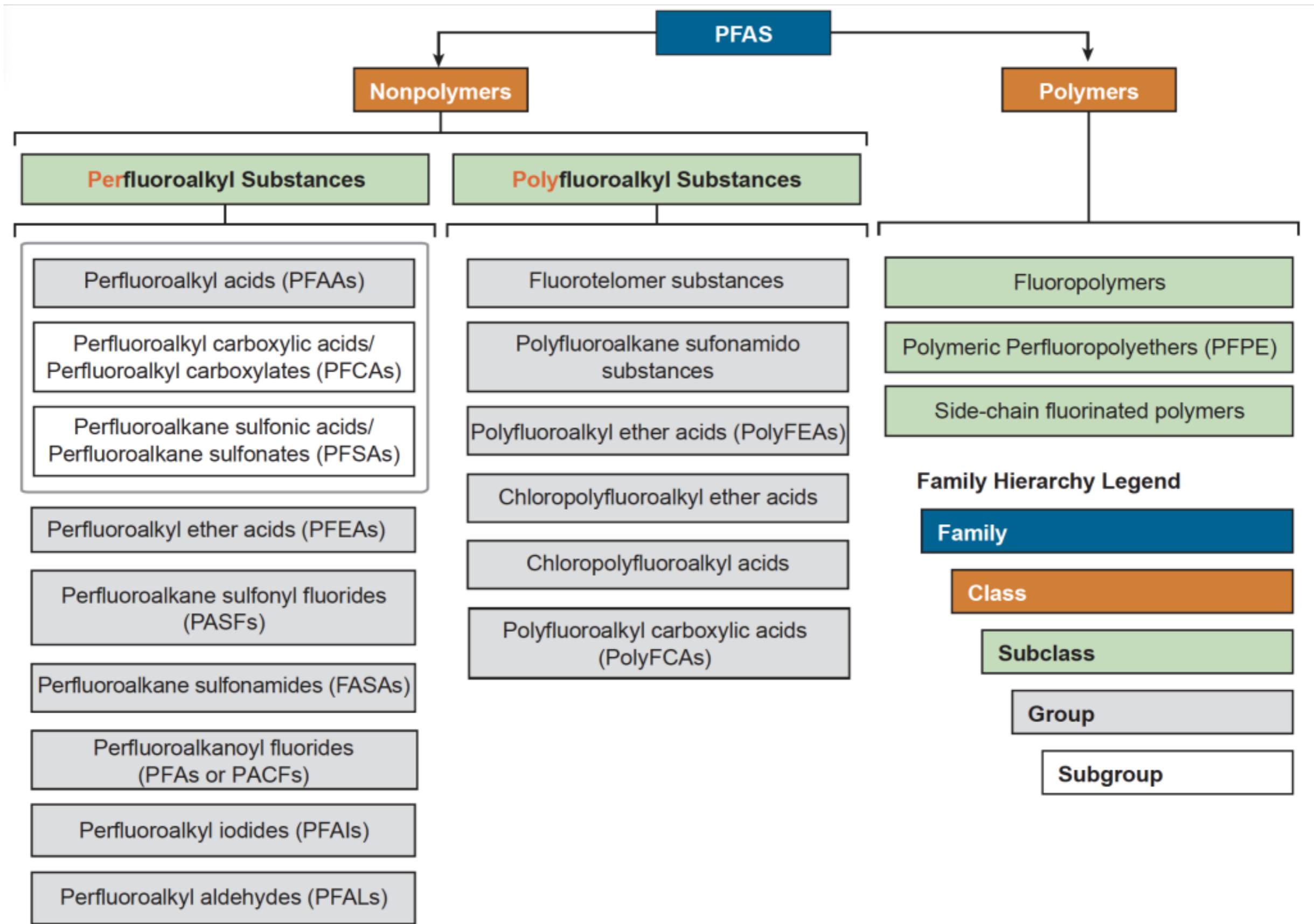
ECHA Annex to the ANNEX XV RESTRICTION REPORT



I (Fluoro)polimeri rappresentano un'area grigia sia nella classificazione che nei regolamenti della Unione Europea poiché non sono al momento inquadrati nel Regolamento REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals).

Tuttavia, nell'ambito della revisione di tale Regolamento, è prevista la registrazione obbligatoria dei polimeri, inclusi quelli fluorurati





## Fluoropolymers with significant production volumes

polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE),  
polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF),  
fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP),  
Fluorine Kautschuk materials (FKMs) or fuoroelastomers,  
ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE),  
ethylene chlorotrifluoroethylene (ECTFE),  
perfluoropolyethers (PFPEs),  
perfluoroalkoxyalkanes (PFA),  
copolymers of tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene and  
vinylidene fluoride (THV).

## Industria

Trasporti

Auto

Aerospaziale

Alimentare

Cosmetica

Farmaceutica

Elettrica/elettronica

Fili e cavi

Fotovoltaico

Batterie e generatori di  
energia

Edilizia

## Prodotti

Film

Tubi

Fogli

Condutture

Membrane

Sigillanti

Isolanti

Additivi



In base alle caratteristiche fisico-chimiche richieste, si sintetizzano mono- o co-polimeri partendo da una o più dei seguenti monomeri

tetrafluoroethylene (TFE),

trifluoroethylene (TrFE),

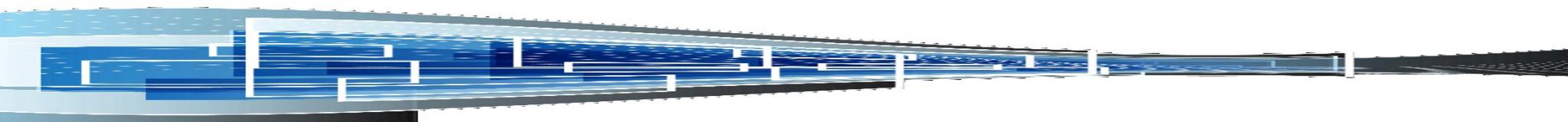
hexa-fluoropropylene (HFP),

hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO),

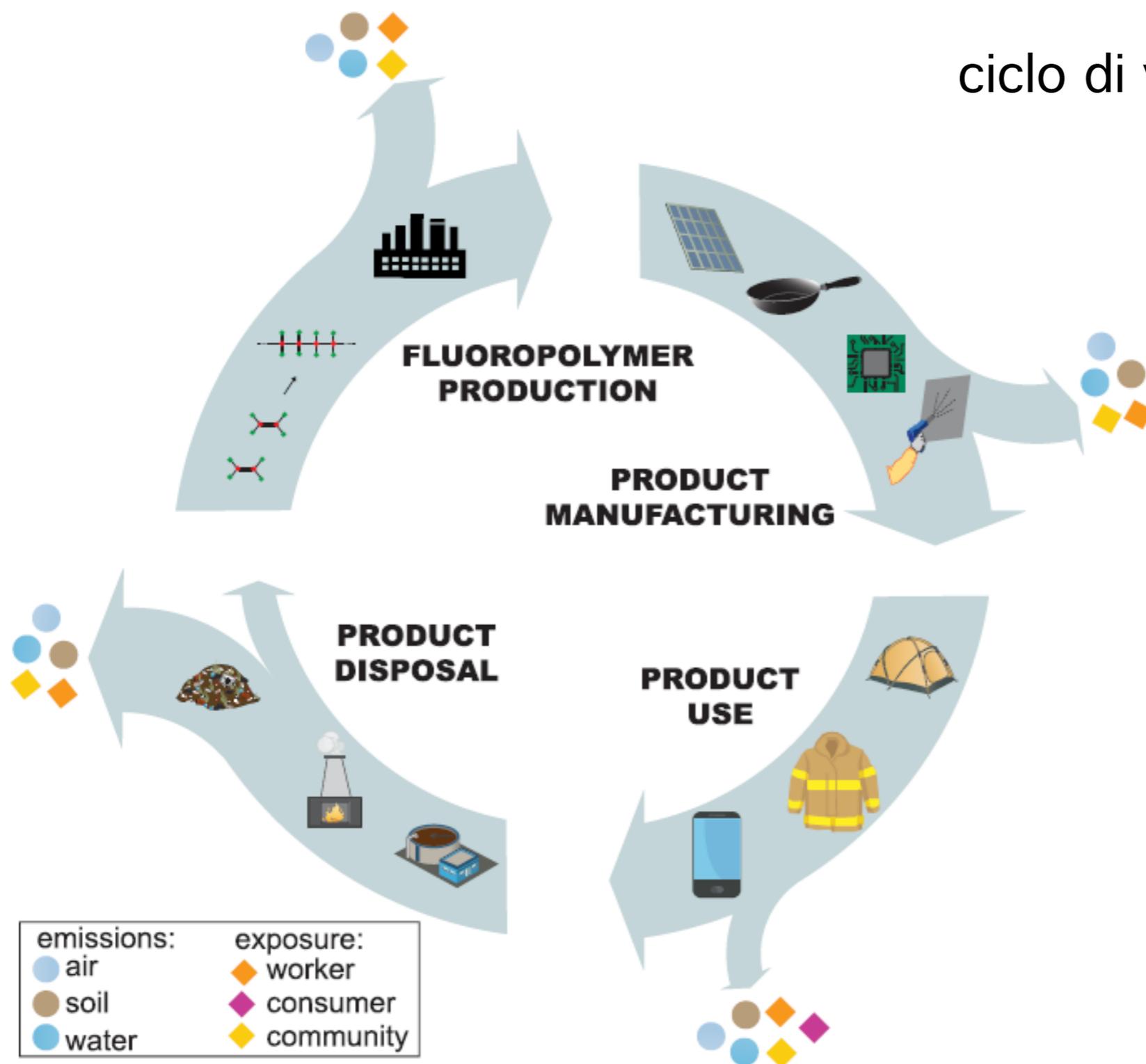
chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE),

vinylidene fluoride (VDF) e

vari perfluoroethers (e.g. perfluoropropylvinyl ether (PPVE))



# ciclo di vita dei fluoropolimeri



Rainer Lohmann, et al., *Environmental Science & Technology* **2020** 54 (20), 12820-12828  
DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.0c03244



Al momento i polimeri fluorurati non rientrano tra gli obblighi di registrazione Reach, in quanto ritenuti «inerti» e quindi di bassa preoccupazione.

La nuova proposta di Restrizione sui PFAS, tuttavia li include, considerando il loro ciclo di vita:

Reattivi utilizzati nella sintesi

Prodotti a parziale polimerizzazione, sottoprodotti, intermedi di sintesi (Surfattanti fluorurati quali adiuvanti di sintesi (PFOA, Gen X, Adona, C6O4, ADV, >>> verso alternative non fluorurate.

Prodotti rilasciati nell'ambiente dal loro utilizzo, degradazione/distruzione:

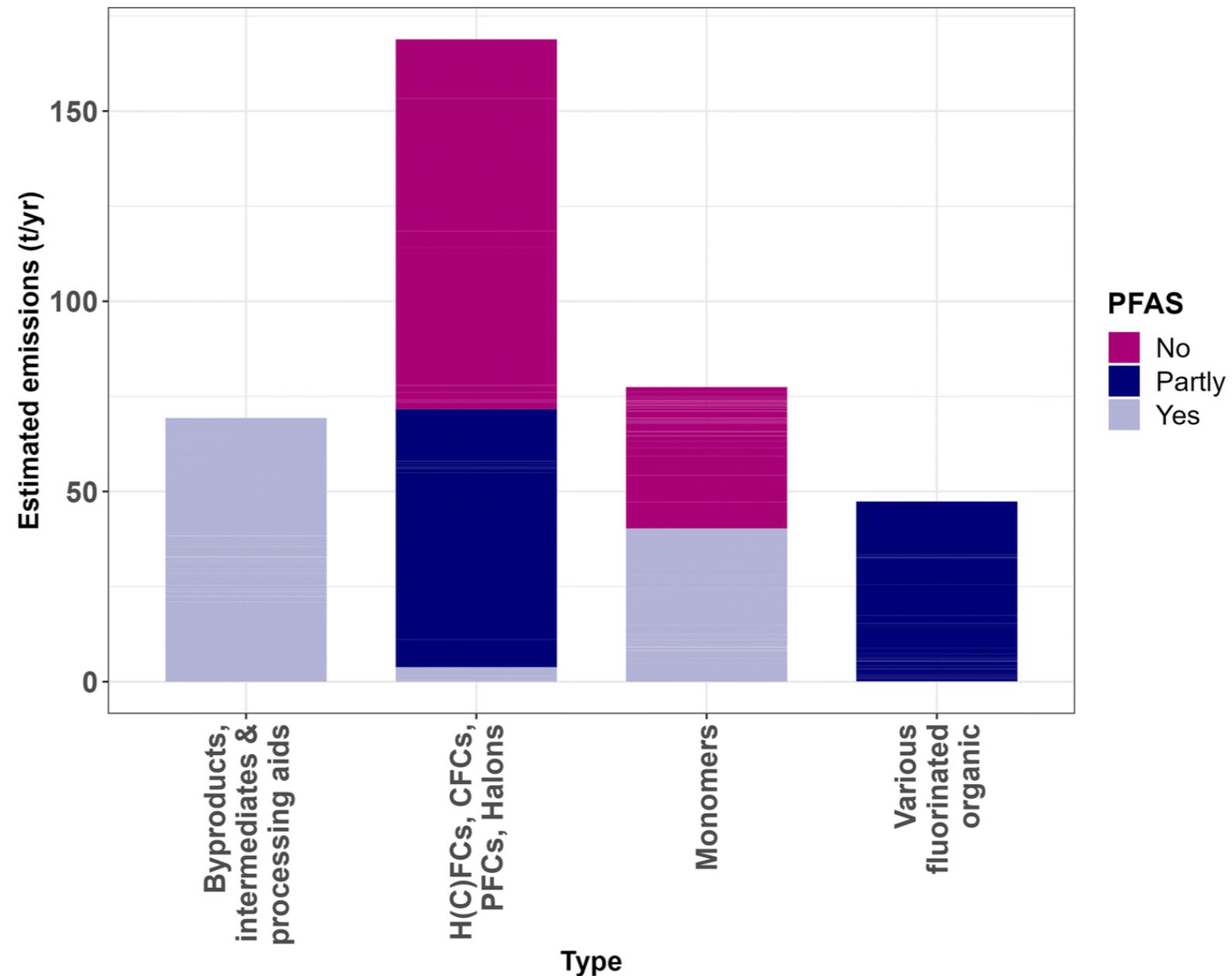
Termodistruzione a + 850 °C >>>HF

Processi di ossidazione acque reflue >>> PFAS a catena corta

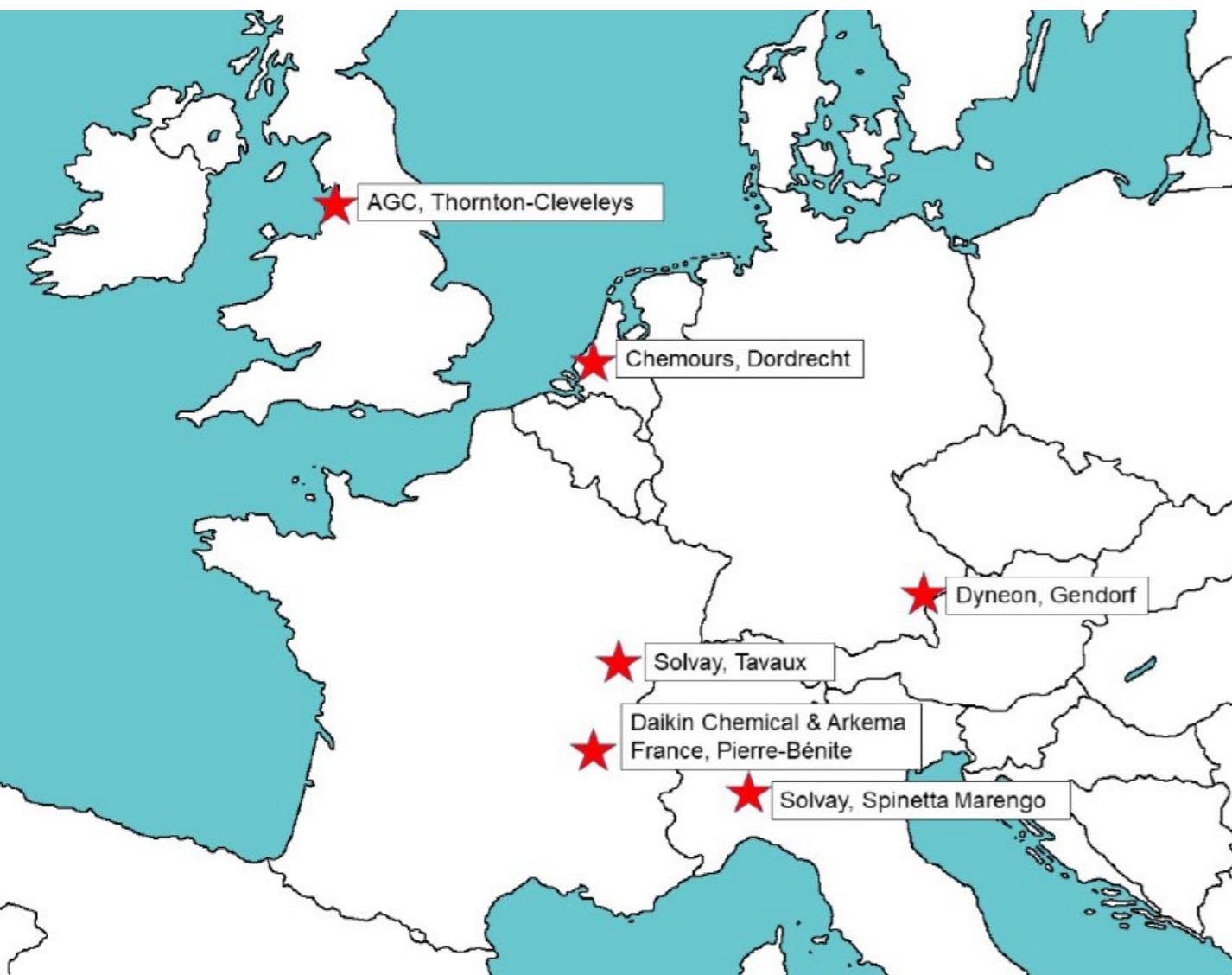
>>>TFA,.....



Si stima che nel mondo ci sia una produzione di circa 500.000 t/anno di Fluoropolimeri



Emissioni stimate di composti fluorurati in aria, da 4 impianti di produzione fluoropolimeri in Europa



Full chemical name	Formula	Synonyms	Users in EU
2,2-difluoro-2-[1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-2-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethoxy)ethoxy]acetic acid	C <sub>6</sub> HF <sub>11</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	EEA, perfluoro-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid, PFO2OA, SAA-1000*, Asahi's Product	AGC
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoic acid	C <sub>6</sub> HF <sub>11</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA), GenX*, FRD-903, FRD-902*	Chemours
2,2,3-Trifluoro-3-(1,1,2,2,3,3-hexafluoro-3-(trifluoromethoxy)propoxy)propanoic acid	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>12</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	ADONA* 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	Dyneon (3M)
2-(3-trifluoromethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3-hexafluoropropoxy)-2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropanoic acid	C <sub>7</sub> HF <sub>13</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	MV31	Dyneon (3M)
(difluoro{[2,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]oxy}acetic acid)	C <sub>6</sub> HF <sub>9</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	cC6O4, F-DIOX acid, C6O4 cyclic	Solvay
3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctane-1-sulfonic acid	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>5</sub> F <sub>13</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	6:2 FTS, Capstone FS-17**, Capstone FS10	Chemours, Arkema
Undecafluorohexanoic acid	C <sub>6</sub> HF <sub>11</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	PFHxA, C6	Daikin Chemical
1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, telomer with chlorotrifluoroethene, oxidized, reduced, hydrolyzed	Cl(C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> O) <sub>m</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CO OH	ADV*, PFPEACs, Fluorolink 7800 and 7850, Chloro-Galden, Solvay's product	Solvay
Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>15</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	PFOA, C8, APFO* FC-143*	All manufacturers (phased out)
Heptadecafluorononanoic acid Henicosafuoroundecanoic acid Pentacosafuorotridecanoic acid	C <sub>9</sub> HF <sub>17</sub> O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>11</sub> HF <sub>21</sub> O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>13</sub> HF <sub>25</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Surflon S-111*	Arkema (phased out)

Substances on emission permit PFAS in bold	AGC	Chemours	Solvay SP
	TFE, <b>HFP</b> , TrFE, HCFC-22, HFC-23, <b>HFC-125</b> , <b>EEA-NH<sub>4</sub></b>	TFE, <b>HFP</b> , VDF, <b>PFC-318</b> , <b>PFIB</b> , HCFC-22, HFC-23, H(C)FCs, <b>PMVE</b> , <b>PPVE</b> , <b>PEVE</b> , HFC4310-mee, E1, Ether A/B, <b>PFAC</b> , HFPO-DA, 6:2 FTS, C4-C14 <b>PFCAs</b> , <b>PFBS</b>	TFE, <b>HFP</b> , VDF, <b>PFIB</b> , <b>PFC-318</b> , <b>PFOA*</b> , HCFC-22, <b>PMVE</b> , <b>PPVE</b> , DIOFE, <b>DIOFB</b> , <b>DIOFH</b> , inert, particulate fluoropolymers, <b>cC6O4**</b> , <b>ADV**</b> , <b>FSVE**</b>

10.1039/D3EM00426K *Environ. Sci.: Processes Impacts*, 2024, **26**, 269-287

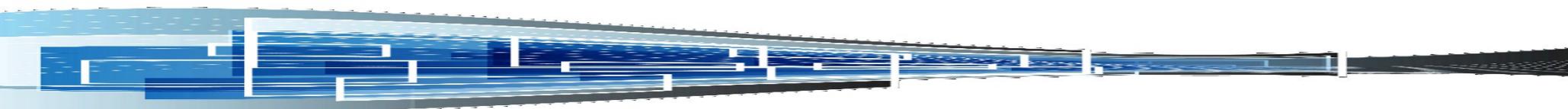


ANNEX XV RESTRICTION REPORT – Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

**Table 1. Estimated annual emissions from the use phase for PFAS manufacture and major PFAS use sectors in 2020 (low, mid and high estimates)<sup>a</sup>. Emissions relate to new products on the market, unless stated otherwise. Mid points are used in impact assessment.**

Application	PFAAs and PFAA precursors (t/y)			Fluorinated gases (t/y)			Polymeric PFASs (t/y)			Total PFASs (t/y)		
	low	mid	high	Low	mid	high	low	mid	high	low	mid	high
Manufacture	54	86	118	309	1 973	3 637	15	23	30	378	2 082	3 785
TULAC <sup>b</sup>	2 058	6 177	10 295				8 326	16 643	24 960	10 384	22 820	35 255
Food contact materials and packaging	123	491	858				99	100	100	222	591	959
Metal plating and manufacture of metal products <sup>c</sup>	0.5	6	11.4							1	6	11
Consumer mixtures										23	23	23
Cosmetics										0.015	32	64
Ski wax										1	1	1
Applications of fluorinated gases <sup>d,e</sup>				<i>38 806</i> 1 696	<i>38 806</i> 1 696	<i>38 806</i> 1 696				<i>38 806</i> 1 696	<i>38 806</i> 1 696	<i>38 806</i> 1 696
Medical devices	128	239	350	3 772	5 586	7 400	32	76	120	3 932	5 901	7 870
Transport <sup>d</sup>							<i>269</i> 35	<i>439</i> 58	<i>609</i> 80	<i>269</i> 35	<i>439</i> 58	<i>609</i> 80
Electronics and semiconductors	348	513	677	7	7	7	11	152	292	366	671	976
Energy sector	42	42	42				12	13	13	53	55	56
Construction products	88	152	216				1 364	2 338	3 311	1 451	2 489	3 527
Lubricants	0.11	0.6	1.1	29	46	62	123	174	225	152	220	288
Petroleum and mining <sup>c</sup>	0.3		2.3							0	1	2
<b>TOTAL<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>2 842</b>	<b>7 707</b>	<b>12 571</b>	<b>42 923</b>	<b>46 418</b>	<b>49 912</b>	<b>10 251</b>	<b>19 958</b>	<b>29 660</b>	<b>56 038</b>	<b>74 137</b>	<b>92 232</b>
Total <sup>g</sup>	2 842	7 707	12 571	5 813	9 308	12 802	10 017	19 577	29 131	18 694	36 646	54 593

a) In some cases a basis for providing a range is lacking. There the available estimate is applied throughout; b) TULAC = Textile, upholstery, leather, apparel and carpets; c) No data available for emission of polymeric PFASs; d) For these sectors the emissions relate to stock (presented in italics). For reference only, the emissions from tonnage brought new to market in 2020 are also given; e) Includes emissions of fluorinated gases in transport sector; f) Total based on emissions from best available data (stock if available, new to market if stock is not available); g) For reference only, also the total emissions from tonnage brought new to market in 2020 are presented.



**Table 3. Estimated annual tonnages for PFAS manufacture and major PFAS use sectors for 2020 (low, mid and high estimates)<sup>a</sup>. Tonnages are for PFAS used or placed on the market (as substance on their own, in mixtures or articles), unless stated otherwise. Mid points are used in impact assessment.**

Application	PFAAs and PFAA precursors (t/y)			Fluorinated gases (t/y)			Polymeric PFASs (t/y)			Total PFASs (t/y)		
	low	mid	high	Low	mid	high	low	mid	high	low	mid	high
Manufacture	53 902	85 977	118 051	15 000	95 774	176 548	49 000	75 381	101 763	117 902	257 132	396 362
TULAC <sup>b</sup>	8 092	20 620	33 148				33 091	71 318	109 544	41 183	91 938	142 692
Food contact materials and packaging	3 267	6 305	9 342				15 330	17 880	20 430	18 597	24 185	29 772
Metal plating and manufacture of metal products	2	30	57				960	960	960	962	990	1 017
Consumer mixtures										21	26	30
Cosmetics										0.028	32.1	64.2
Ski wax										1.6	1.6	1.6
Applications of fluorinated gases <sup>c,d</sup>				493 173 30 671	493 173 30 671	493 173 30 671				493 173 30 671	493 173 30 671	493 173 30 671
Medical devices	1 279	2 387	3 495	20 160	33 080	46 000	3 233	7 633	12 032	24 672	43 100	61 527
Transport <sup>c</sup>							97 216 6 410	159 712 10 532	222 208 14 653	97 216 6 410	159 712 10 532	222 208 14 653
Electronics and semiconductors	841	1 195	1 549	140	140	140	1 560	3 088	4 615	2 541	4 423	6 304
Energy sector	293	294	294				2 592	2 756	2 920	2 885	3 050	3 214
Construction products	987	1 696	2 405				4 254	7 287	10 320	5 241	8 983	12 725
Lubricants	1	6	10	70	110	150	1 100	1 550	2 000	1 171	1 666	2 160
Petroleum and mining	4.4	7	9.5				3 500	5 500	7 500	3 504	5 507	7 510
<b>TOTAL (excl. manufacture)<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>14 766</b>	<b>32 540</b>	<b>50 310</b>	<b>513 543</b>	<b>526 503</b>	<b>539 463</b>	<b>162 836</b>	<b>277 684</b>	<b>392 529</b>	<b>691 168</b>	<b>836 787</b>	<b>982 398</b>
Total <sup>f</sup>	14 766	32 540	50 310	51 041	64 001	76 961	72 030	128 504	184 974	137 860	225 105	312 341

a) In some cases a basis for providing a range is lacking. There the available estimate is applied throughout; b) TULAC = Textile, upholstery, leather, apparel and carpets; c) For these sectors the tonnages relate to "technical stock volume" (presented in italics), representing an estimated 2020 PFAS volume in use in

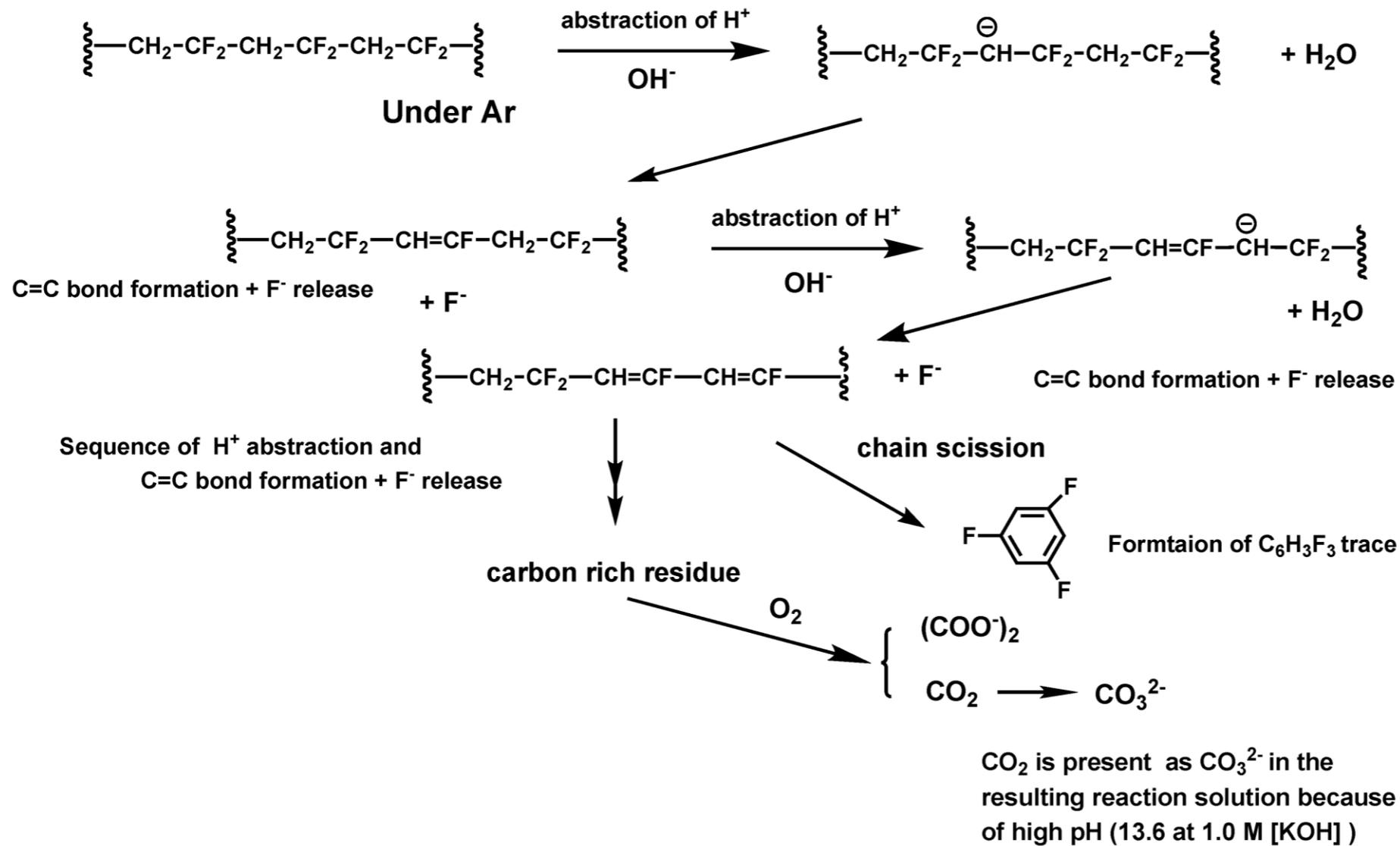
# Rilascio di PFAS a catena corta nell'acqua da fluoropolimeri presenti nell'apparecchiatura analitica HPLC

Polymer type	Monomer(s)	Structure	Leachate products identified
<b>PTFE</b>	Tetrafluoroethylene		TFA PFPrA <b>PFBA</b> PFHxA <b>PFOA</b>
<b>PFA</b>	Tetrafluoroethylene and perfluoroalkyl vinyl ethers (PAVEs): methyl (PMVE), ethyl (PEVE), or propyl (PPVE, drawn)		<b>TFA</b> <b>PFPrA</b> PFHxA <b>PFOA</b>
<b>FEP</b>	Tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene		<b>TFA</b> PFPrA PFBA PFOA
<b>PVC</b>	Vinyl chloride		TFA PFBA PFOA
<b>PP</b>	Propene		TFA PFPrA
<b>PEEK</b>	Polyether ether ketone		TFA PFBA 4,4'-DFB Unknown aryl-F

Shira Joudan, Jeremy Gauthier, Scott A. Mabury, and Cora J. Young  
*Environmental Science & Technology Letters* DOI: 10.1021/acs.estlett.3c00797



# Degradazione di PDFV in presenza di acqua ossigenata



Reaction under Ar: Efficient F<sup>-</sup> formation + carbon rich residue

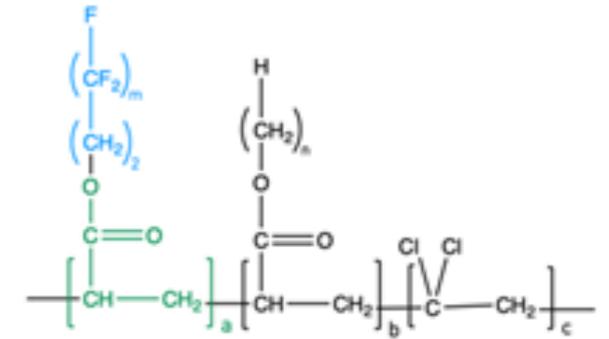
Reaction under O<sub>2</sub>: Efficient F<sup>-</sup> formation + no residue

Hori, H.; Tanaka, H.; Watanabe, K.; Tsuge, T.; Sakamoto, T.; Manseri, A.; Ameduri, B. Hydrogen peroxide induced efficient mineralisation of poly(vinylidene fluoride) and related copolymers in subcritical water. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2015**, 54, 8650–8658.

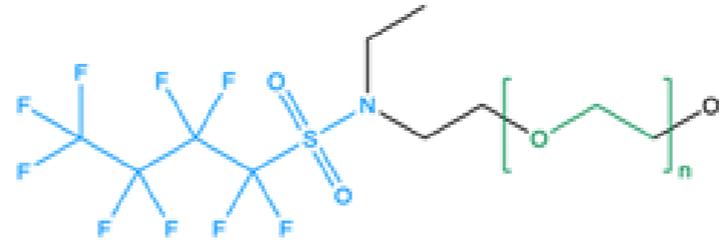


# Categorizzazione dei Polimeri a catena fluorurata laterale (SCFP)

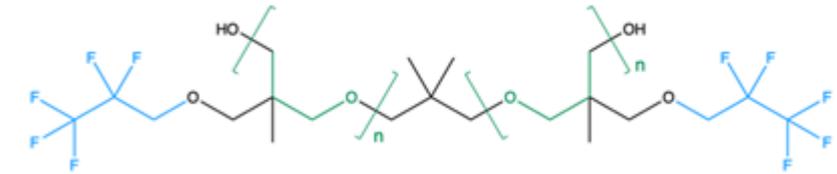
acrylates {e.g.,  $[-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{ORF})-]_n$ ,



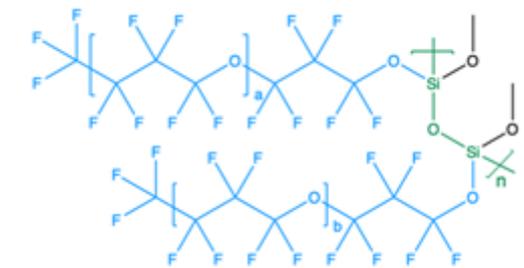
ethoxylates {e.g.,  $[-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-]_n$ ,



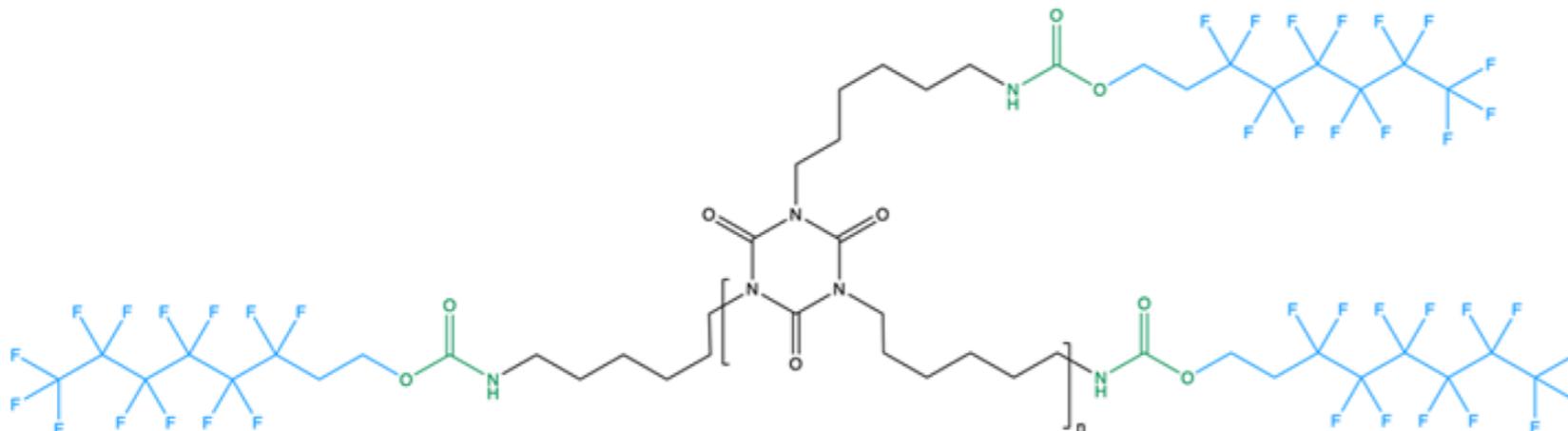
oxetanes {e.g.,  $[-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{RF})-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-]_n$ ,



silicones {e.g.,  $[-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{RF})-\text{O}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{RF})-]_n$



urethanes {e.g.,  $[-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{O}-]_n$ ,



L'industria tessile (TULAC) ha utilizzato abbondantemente nel passato polimeri a catena laterale fluorurata (Side Chain Fluoro-Polymers, SCFP). Le catene laterali di solito non sono polimeriche e costituiscono i precursori tra l'altro di PFAS carbossilati e sulfonati, rilasciati nell'ambiente e che vengono intercettati dal biota. Per i SCFP esistono le evidenze che rappresentino una importante sorgente di PFAS non polimerici, anche in base al ciclo di vita breve dei prodotti che li contengono.



# Conclusioni

La Commissione Europea ha intenzione di istituire un nuovo registro delle Emissioni Industriali, che va ad integrare quello esistente E-PRTR (Environment Pollutant Release and Transfer Register).

Per gli impianti fluoropolimerici, non sempre i dati contenuti nelle AIA coincidono con i dati presenti nel E-PRTR.

ECHA andrà a definire le BREF per la produzione di fluoropolimeri.

La emissione di gas fluorurati va attenzionata per la loro degradazione in acido Trifluoroacetico (TFA), che con le precipitazioni rientra nel ciclo dell'acqua.

La Commissione Europea pubblicherà a breve le linee guida per il saggio TOP per la determinazione dei PFAS totali nell'acqua ( limite a 500 ng/L) , tra cui è incluso il TFA

