



## Alliance for Telomer Chemistry Stewardship

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March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023

**Attn: Environment, Climate and Legacy Committee**

Dear Chair Hawj and Members of the Environment, Climate and Legacy Committee:

The Alliance for Telomer Chemistry Stewardship (ATCS) is a global organization that advocates on behalf of C6 fluorotelomer-based products. Our members are leading manufacturers of fluorotelomer based products. Our mission is to promote the responsible production, use, and management of fluorotelomer based products, while also advocating for a sound science- and risk-based approach to regulation. Fluorotelomer-based products are versatile chemistries with wetting and spreading features, as well as unique properties that repel water, oil and stains. These unique characteristics make fluorotelomers a critical component of first responder gear, medical garments, paints and coatings, upholstery, class B firefighting foam, among other uses that families and businesses across the world rely on.

**On behalf of the members of ATCS, we respectfully oppose HF 776, and seek for use of AFFF only when in firefighting emergencies of Class B liquid fires.**

**About per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)**

PFAS are a diverse universe of chemistries with a wide range of critical uses. For instance, fluorotelomers (one type of PFAS) are used in food packaging applications, but are also currently being used in medical garments, hospital gowns, drapes and divider curtains to create a barrier that provides life-saving protection against infections and transmission of diseases like COVID-19 in hospitals. Another type of PFAS, fluoropolymers, are integral to COVID-19 testing equipment and the medical technology that is saving lives across the globe. For example, fluoropolymers are used as coatings for the tubing in COVID-19 test kits because of their unmatched durability, low friction, and extreme heat resistance. They are also used in surgically implantable medical devices, increasing the lifetime of implants and reducing the likelihood of infection and invasive surgery.

The chemical industry supports a comprehensive approach to managing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances that helps to ensure protection of human health and the environment. This includes appropriate, science-based policies and regulations.

**AFFF Is the Most Effective Method for Class B Fires**

For high hazard fires where lives are on the line and significant property damage is threatened, the most effective and reliable firefighting agent is crucial to protecting lives and essential property assets. Fluorinated firefighting foams such as Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) and Alcohol Resistant Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AR-AFFF) made with C6 Fluorosurfactants are produced to meet the most stringent specifications (including military) to combat fuel-based fires. They are proven by recent extensive and rigorous NFPA Research Foundation and US Naval Research Laboratory testing to be the most effective foams currently available to fight flammable liquid fires occurring in many military,

industrial, and aviation situations. It is widely recognized their use is essential in protecting Major Hazard Facilities (MHFs).

Fluorosurfactants used in modern AFFF formulations are supported by a robust body of data demonstrating they do not present a significant risk to human health or the environment. The C6 fluorotelomer-based surfactants used in AFFF have been thoroughly reviewed by regulators prior to introduction into commerce, are subject to ongoing review, and are supported by a robust body of rigorous scientific health and safety data.

This assessment has also included review of potential breakdown (degradation) products. As reflected in the published scientific literature, studies have found that one of the primary potential breakdown products, perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA or C6 acid), does not cause cancer (NTP 2018; Klaunig et al. 2015; Loveless et al. 2009); does not disrupt endocrine (hormone) activity (Borghoff et al. 2018); does not cause reproductive or developmental harm (Loveless et al. 2009; Iwai et al. 2019, Iwai and Hoberman 2014); does not build up in the human body and does not become concentrated in the bodies of living organisms (Chengelis et al. 2009b; Iwai and Hoberman 2014; Russell et al. 2013, 2015; Nilsson et al. 2010, 2013; Fujii et al. 2015; Guruge et al. 2016; Gannon et al. 2011, 2016).

Presently, regulation in Minnesota bans the use of AFFF in testing and training purposes of which we agree and requested when passed by this legislature, while continuing the availability of AFFF for high-hazard Class B liquid fires.

**For these reasons, respectfully request that you allow for use of AFFF only when in firefighting emergencies in Class B liquid fires.**

Thank you for your consideration and we look to work with the Committee and bill sponsors on this language.

Sincerely,

Shawn Swearingen  
Director, Alliance for Telomer Chemistry Stewardship