EPA ORD-Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)
Quarterly Call
February 25, 2021
10-11 AM ET

Microsoft Teams meeting
[HYPERLINK "https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZDRkNGYyNjktMjIyYy00OGU2LTkzMjYtN2RhNzgwYTg4ZGRj%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2288b378b3-6748-4867-acf9-76aacbeca6a7%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22cce48047-c57b-4672-a671-46be8fe94945%22%7d" \t "_blank"]
Phone Conference ID Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)

Draft Agenda (2/19/21)

11:00 AM **Welcome**
Lisa Matthews, EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD)
Steve Sliver, MPART

11:05 AM **Combustion of C1 and C2 PFAS: Kinetic Modeling and Experiments (AWMA IT3 Paper)**
Paul Lemieux, EPA ORD Center for Environmental Solutions and Emergency Response
Bill Linak, EPA ORD Center for environmental Measurement and Modeling

Also any questions on Other Test Method (OTM) – 45 (EPA-ECOS-ASTHO PFAS Science Call presentation on Feb. 22)
Lara Phelps and Jeff Ryan, EPA ORD Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling

11:20 AM **Definition of PFAS**
Antony Williams, EPA ORD Center for Computational Toxicology and Exposure
Kathy Schechter and Tristan Butler, EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

11:35 AM **EPA PFAS Destruction and Disposal Guidance**
Carlos Pachon, EPA Office of Land and Emergency Management (invited)

- Next steps, especially the request for additional field testing and implementation of the interim storage option

11:50 AM **Questions/MPART and EPA Updates**

12:00 PM **Adjourn**

Other Test Method 45 – EPA Method for Targeted and Non-Targeted PFAS Measurements

EPA's Office of Research and Development, along with internal and external partners, has made significant contributions to the development and evaluation of sampling and analytical methods for detection of PFAS. Most recently, this included Other Test Method 45 (OTM-45) for the "Measurement of Selected Per-and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances from Stationary Sources," which provides users with a non-regulatory method for sampling and analyzing PFAS in air emissions. Sampling and analytical methods are a critical need to measure PFAS emissions from a variety of stationary sources and technologies including chemical manufacturing and industrial use such as coatings, thermal treatment, and emissions controls. OTM-45 provides a best practices method for the targeted measurement of as many as 50 semivolatile, polar PFAS compounds. This method will help other federal agencies, states, tribes, and communities have a consistent way to measure PFAS released into the air. The method is now posted on [HYPERLINK "https://www.epa.gov/emc/emc-other-test-methods"]. This presentation will provide an overview of the method, its intended use, and future direction.

Definition of PFAS

EPA Office of Research and Development has had conversations with groups across EPA to develop an "encompassing" structural filter definition that we use on the CompTox Chemicals Dashboard to define our "PFAS Master List." There is no single PFAS definition, but rather the chemical class tends to be defined to suit the needs (and concerns) of the various interested parties. EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Industrial Chemistry Branch will speak to the definition of PFAS in the regulatory context.

There is a definition for long-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate (LCPFAC) chemicals in the recent TSCA Significant New Use Rule (SNUR):

[HYPERLINK "https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.federalregister.gov%2Fdocuments%2F2020%2F07%2F27%2F2020-13738%2Flong-chain-perfluoroalkyl-carboxylate-and-perfluoroalkyl-sulfonate-chemical-substances-significant&data=04%7C01%7CMatthews.Lisa%40epa.gov%7C2b77705782b74959877b08d8cdfdc70f%7C88b378b367484867acf976aacbeca6a7%7C0%7C0%7C637485837134759294%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=wqpZRr3vF2oq6A%2FRFzCDXqbzK4GWgNLaudnTTGK2I9c%3D&reserved=0"]

Here is the chemical structure definition used:

> b) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substances identified in this paragraph, where $5 < n < 21$ or $6 < m < 21$, are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(iv) of this section.
> (i) $CF_3\ (CF_2)_n$-COO M where M = H^+ or any other group where a formal dissociation can be made;
> (ii) $CF_3\ (CF_2)_n$-CH=CH_2;
> (iii) $CF_3\ (CF_2)_n$-C(=O)-X, where X is any chemical moiety;
> (iv) $CF_3\ (CF_2)_m$-CH_2-X, where X is any chemical moiety; and
> (v) $CF_3\ (CF_2)_m$-Y-X, where Y = non-S, non-N heteroatom and where X is any chemical moiety.