

Fluorocarbon Policy Update

SPFA 2025:

Latest Regulatory Update on Fluorocarbon Blowing Agents

RHODA WASHINGTON-

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SPFA Antitrust Policy

"Our policy is to comply with all federal, state and local laws, including the antitrust laws. It is expected that all company member representatives involved in SPFA activities and SPFA staff will be sensitive to the unique legal issues involving trade associations and, accordingly, will take all measures necessary to comply with U.S. antitrust laws and similar foreign competition laws."

It is a per se violation of the federal antitrust laws for competitors to agree on prices, limitation of supplies, allocation of customers or territory, or boycotts. "Per se" means that no legal defense can be used to mitigate this automatic violation.

Even an agreement by competitors that is for the good of society and our industry may be a violation of the antitrust laws if it could affect competition.

If a topic of antitrust concern is raised at any time during a meeting, note your objection for the record. If the topic continues to be discussed, you should leave the room immediately and contact SPFA's general counsel and your company's attorney for further guidance.

Ensure that every SPFA meeting, where members are present, has an agenda, the agenda is followed, and minutes are kept by SPFA staff of the proceedings.

Understanding and acting on the requirements of U.S. and foreign antitrust and competition laws sometimes can be difficult. If you have a question about the propriety of activities or discussions in SPFA, you are encouraged immediately to contact your company's legal counsel and SPFA management.



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Agenda

- Overview Summary
- > AIM Act
- US PFAS landscape
 - Latest Federal Actions on PFAS
 - U.S. States 2024 Legislative Overview
 - > TFA- trifluoroacetic acid
- > Spray Foam Industry Participation
- > Q&A



WHY SO MUCH ACTIVITY?

HFC Phaseout

TWO SEPARATE ISSUES

PFAS

Triggered by AIM ACT which requires

Meeting Global HFC Phasedown

Obligations (Kigali)



Federal Regulations



State Regulations

Triggered by concerns around legacy PFAS ground and water contamination and EU restriction proposal



Federal Regulations



State Regulations



AIM ACT- U.S. Federal Update

US HFC Phasedown Updates- Spray Foam



- Context: Under the AIM Act, EPA can "partially, fully, or on a graduated schedule" restrict HFC use in specific sectors and subsectors.
- 2. <u>Finalized Rule:</u> Restricts HFCs used in refrigeration, aerosols, **foams**, AC, and heat pump products and equipment by setting GWP thresholds for most sectors. Based largely on ~12 petitions EPA granted. Protected 6 sectors in Kigali are excluded.
- Scope: Applies to <u>new</u> products, systems, and components only.

4. <u>Transition Dates:</u>

- In most cases, manufacture/import/install prohibition begins on Jan. 1, 2025,
- Prohibition of sale, distribution, and export of products begins three years after manufacture/import prohibition.

In October of 2023, EPA finalized a rule to restrict certain HFCs in certain applications using its authority under the AIM Act. Prohibitions largely align or build upon those in SNAP 20/21, adopted by States and CARB.

Example Prohibitions Included in Final Rule

End-Use	GWP Limit*	Production & Import Prohibition**	Sales & Export Prohibition **
High Pressure Two Component Spray Foam	150	Jan. 1, 2025	Jan 1, 2028
Low-Pressure Two Component Spray Foam	150	Jan. 1, 2025	Jan 1, 2028
One Component Foam Sealant	150	Jan. 1, 2025	Jan 1, 2028

^{*}Using AR-4 GWPs, if product isn't listed, use WMO



^{**}Some exclusions apply, including for spray foam used in space vehicles

State HFC Prohibitions in Effect



EPA HFC SNAP transitions are in effect for a variety of foam end uses, national restrictions have become effective on January 1, 2025



States considering more stringent HFC phase outs

- California In discussion
- New York NYSDEC Part 494 updated rule released Dec 2024

Ban on HFC/HFO w/ GWP20 > 20	Applicability Date	
Foam	2030	

NY rule restricts the use of all HFCs in foams by 2030 but <u>allows</u> the use of all HFOs



NY Regulatory Update

Background and Summary



SPRAY FOAM WIN

Overview:

- On December 23, 2024, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) finalized new HFC regulations in the state of New York including sector-specific GWP bans, recordkeeping, and reporting (6 NYCRR Part 494, "Hydrofluorocarbon Standards and Reporting.")
- NY will phase out use of "regulated substances" (HFCs..but also impacts HFO-1233zd) across all major sectors by 2034, with various transition timelines for specific applications to help achieve its greenhouse gas reduction goals

New York State General Rulemaking Process:



NY HFC Rule finalized with prohibition dates start 2025 and spanning through 2040



PFAS U.S. Federal Update



OVERVIEW SUMMARY

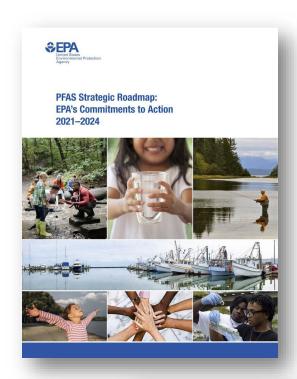
- In 2024, most activity in PFAS space being driven by States
 - ➤ Industry advocacy efforts have largely been successful at informing more balanced approaches than broad-based bans, and towards consumer product restrictions + pushed out timelines
- ➤ The two U.S. States that have enacted broad PFAS ban legislation MN and ME are now working through regulations to define the specifics, such as exemptions
- ➤ Industry teamwork promoted success, educating around importance and essentiality of spray foam for affordability, health, and skilled workforce!



US Federal Update

U.S. EPA - PFAS

- Working through PFAS roadmap to develop subcategorization of the PFAS class, set drinking water limits for specific PFAS, and research the class in general
- > EPA general approach appears to be sensible, based on risk and addressing gaps in science before recommending action.
- PFAS Rulemaking Action in April 2024: EPA has finalized a rule to establish legally enforceable levels (MCLs) in drinking water for PFAS chemicals of greatest concern.
 - Honeywell is supportive of a risk-based approach to managing PFAS.
 - HFOs do not share the same properties as the substances included in this rule; The EPA consistently lists HFOs as acceptable and safer alternatives to other, less climate-friendly substances.
- U.S. EPA Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program
- EPA SNAP 26 guidance published last week; lists HFOs as acceptable substitutes across various applications







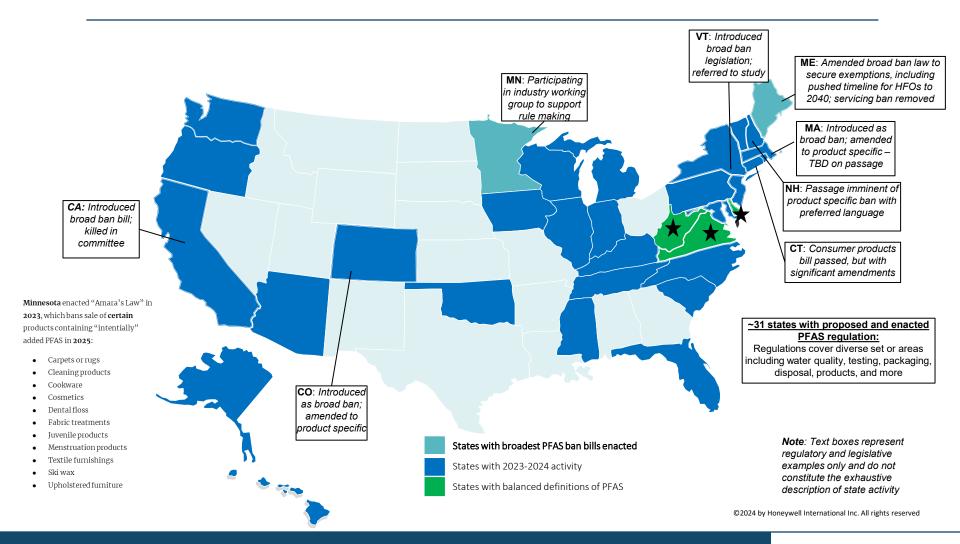


PFAS

2024

State Legislative Recap and Regulatory Update

2024 State PFAS Activity





California PFAs Update: SB 903 (Skinner)

- ➤ California Senate Bill 903 would have banned sales of products and items containing PFAS
- ➤ Everyday uses impacted would have included refrigerants (heat pumps, AC units, supermarkets), insulation, and countless other products
- ➤ SB 903 would have increased costs for businesses and for consumers in California
- ➤ SB 903 died in Senate Appropriations Committee



Sb 903: Defeated in CA (for now)

- ➤ Effective targeted lobbying efforts, coordination with CalChamber and allied coalition partners
- > Broad coalition opposition and unified messaging
 - Jobs Killer
 - Housing Killer
 - Manufacturing Breaker
- ➤ Economic impact across numerous industries, and a high cost of implementation (in a State with large budget deficit May Revise release)

SPFA

What Worked: **Broad, Diverse Coalition**





































































































































DAIRY INSTITUTE











Sb903 Likely To Resurface This Year

- ➤ While bill sponsor (Senator Skinner) now termed out, the bill will likely resurface next session with a new author
- ➤ We will need our customers continued help to move harmful legislation towards more balanced, risk-based approaches
- > Remember to register for policy alerts to stay involved
- ➤ Honeywell will call upon our customers to take action on key bills



TFA Update

What is TFA?

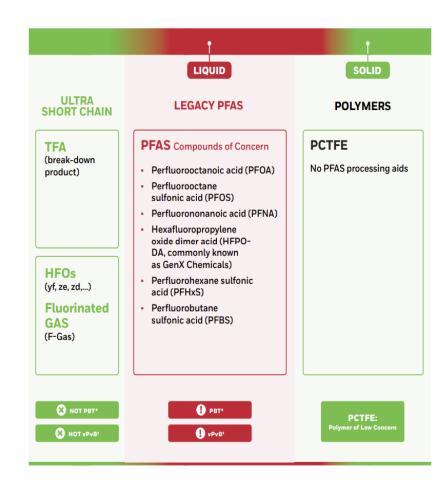
TFA stands for trifluoroacetic acid - the fluorinated equivalent of acetic acid found in vinegar.

It is a substance that has always been present in our environment, with evidence suggesting that the majority of TFA measured in the oceans must be of natural origin.

TFA can be formed by use of agricultural pesticides and herbicides, incinerators, pharmaceutical by-products and a breakdown product of HFOs/HFCs.

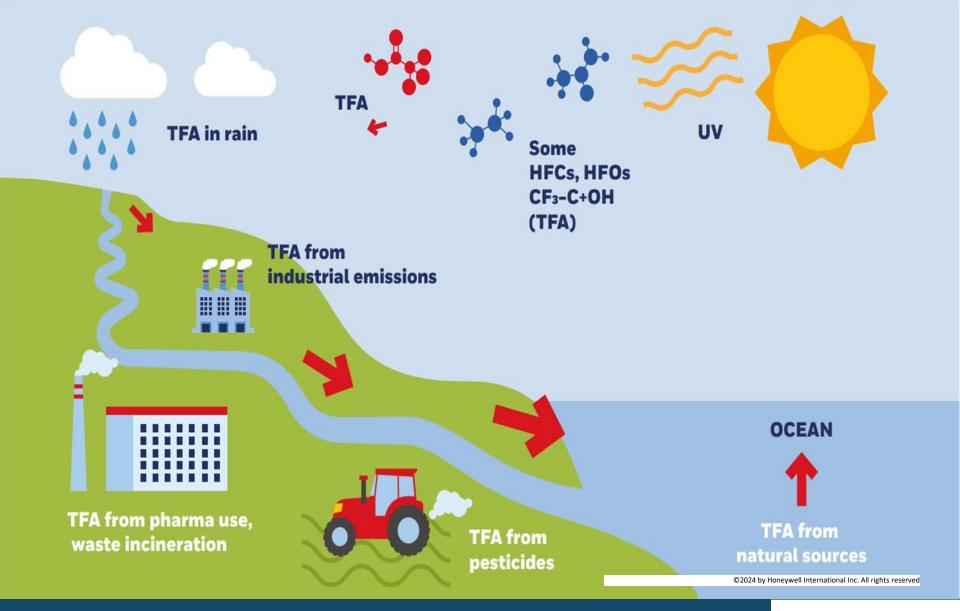
"Based on current information, <u>EPA does not consider</u> the overall <u>risk</u> [of TFA] to human health and the environment due to listings in this final rule <u>to be significantly greater</u> than other potentially available substitutes for the same uses."

- U.S. EPA SNAP 25 RULE





HOW IS TFA FORMED AND WHERE DOES IT GO?





Experts Agree, TFA is Safe for Human and Environmental Health

U.S. EPA Strategic PFAS Roadmap



U.S. EPA SNAP Program

Per the U.S. EPA's 2021
PFAS Strategic Roadmap,
"trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) is a
well-studied non-PFAS."

 Identification of Candidate Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) for Testing October 2021, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, available at National PFAS Testing Strategy, www.epa.gov "Based on current information, EPA does not consider the overall risk to human health and the environment due to listings in this final rule to be significantly greater than other potentially available substitutes for the same uses."

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of Substitutes Under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program in Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, and Fire Suppression. US Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/202

04/SAN%206399 Final%20SNAP%20Rule%20 25 signed%20pre-publication.pdf

EEAP



Every year since 2014, The Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP) of the Montreal Protocol (EEAP) has consistently concluded that TFA linked to HFC/HFO emissions does not pose risks to human health or the environment.

"TFA has biological properties that differ significantly from the longer chain PFAS and inclusion of TFA in this larger group of chemicals for regulation would be inconsistent with the risk assessment of TFA"

- EEAP 2022 Assessment Report, published March 2023: Environmental Effects of Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, UV Radiation, and Interactions with Climate Change

UNEP



TFA has been present in our environment for thousands of years with no indication of impact on human health.

- . UNEP; Feb 2016; Sources, Fates, Toxicity, and Risks of Trifluoroacetic Acid and Its Salts: Relevance to Substances Regulated Under the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols
- Effects and Interactions of Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, UV Radiation, and Climate Change: 2018 Assessment Report, https://ozone.unep.org/ sites/default/files/2019-04/EEAP_assessmentreport-2018%20%282%29.pdf



It Is **Impossible** FOR A PERSON TO drink ENOUGH WATER TO be harmed by TFA

The amount of water you would have to drink in a single setting to experience risk is 740 GALLONS

TFA is non- bioaccumulative and passes though the body via excretion (urine)

There is **no risk - even over a lifetime**consumption of water.

67oz



Volume of water a normal person drinks in one day

540oz



The maximum volume of water a person can safely drink in one day. Drinking too much water can lead to water intoxication.

94,679oz



Volume of water human could drink every day without experience any adverse effects from TFA*

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*Based upon the Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) – scientifically defined as the safe exposure level, as determined under the EU REACH regulation



Conclusions

- Studies demonstrate TFA does not pose a risk to human health
 - Due to the enormous and impossible amount of drinking water a person would need to drink to experience any effects.
- **HFOs are not the largest driver of TFA**
 - The German Environment Agency (UBA) has recently acknowledged this.

in the environment

- TFA concentration in the environment is very low and unlikely to significantly increase
 - Studies clearly demonstrate that TFA levels in freshwater levels reach a stable condition.
- HFOs play a critical role in boosting energy efficiency and long-term costsavings
 - They are a safe, are low GWP, offer low energy consumption, are used in critical applications and work where alternatives are not available.



Spray Foam Industry Participation

Advocacy for the Spray Foam Industry



- •Engage Regulators & Policymakers: Our industry is a job creator, with countless owners and operators in every state!
- •Commitment to Community: Share our industry's ongoing investment in jobs, continuous training, equipment, and local communities
- •Advocacy in Action: Ensure spray foam entrepreneurs, contractors, and other small businesses are seen and heard tell your stories, write letters!
- •Risk-Based PFAS Regulation: Advocate for a shift towards risk-based regulatory actions for PFAS to PROTECT SPRAY FOAM JOBS!



Why Advocate for the **Spray Foam Industry?**



 Spray foam industry contributes significantly to the economy, creates countless good-paying, skill building jobs

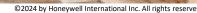


Spray foams keep energy bills low and provide long-term cost savings to households



Spray foam helps keep households healthy, keeping illness-causing molds and allergens out







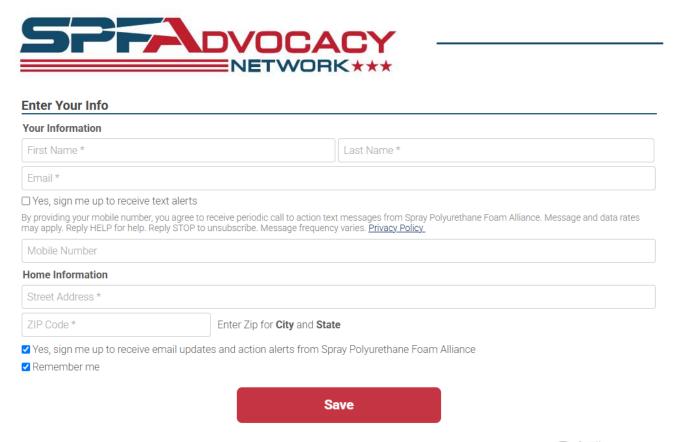
HOW CAN You GET INVOLVED?

- Respond to Honeywell and SPFA policy alerts and Calls to Action
 - Share a video or written testimonial
 - Join the opposition effort on key bills
 - Newspaper Op-Ed / Letter to the editor
 - Email your Legislator
 - Share social media posts
- Become a member of your local and state
 Chamber, Business Roundtable and other
 local business trade groups
- Register for policy alerts with your state

- Get involved in local, community-based organizations that support
 - Housing
 - Public Health
 - Women in Trade Jobs
 - STEaM and Trade Skills Education
- Have a booth and/or presence at trade shows and/or your local state/county fair or parade



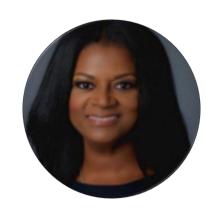
https://votervoice.net/SprayFoam/Register







Questions on your state ??



Rhoda Washington

Director, State and Local

Government Relations

Q&A session following this session if you have questions:

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Or stop by the Honeywell Booth 511





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