

BILL NO. , DE 2023

(From Mr. JUNINHO DO PNEU)

Establishes the national control policy
of PFAS - perfluoroalkyl substances and
polyfluoroalkyl, and other provisions.

The National Congress decrees:

Art. 1 The national policy for the control of PFAS is instituted -
perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, with the aim of controlling and
reduce the presence of these substances in the environment and ensure the protection
of the health of the population.

Art. 2 The national PFAS control policy comprises a
set of actions, measures and instruments for control, monitoring,
surveillance, prevention and remediation of environmental and health effects
associated with PFAS.

Art. 3 It is incumbent upon the federal, state and municipal public authorities to
promote, within the scope of its competences, the implementation of the policy
national control of PFAS, with the purpose of:

I - monitor and control sources of PFAS emissions in the environment
environment;

II - establish PFAS concentration limits in water, soil and
foods;

III - regulate and monitor the use, production and disposal of PFAS;

IV - promote research and development of technologies for
remediation of PFAS-contaminated areas;

V - encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in production and
consumption of goods and services, aiming to reduce the use of PFAS.

Art. 4 Companies and industries that use PFAS in their processes
productive companies must present annual reports on consumption and disposal of these



substances, as well as adopting measures to reduce their use and progressive elimination of its presence in products and production processes.

Art. 5º The Public Power must promote campaigns of awareness and information to the population about health risks and impacts and the environment associated with PFAS, as well as the care that should be taken to avoid exposure to these substances.

Art. 6 This law comes into force on the date of its publication.

Justification

PFAS are chemical substances widely used in various products, such as non-stick coatings, waterproof fabrics, foams firefighting, among others. These substances are persistent in environment and can cause negative effects on human health and the environment.

The national PFAS control policy is fundamental to guarantee the protection of public health and preservation of the environment. The actions and measures provided for in the bill aimed at controlling the presence of PFAS the environment and encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in production and consumption of goods and services.

Therefore, PFAS are persistent and toxic chemicals that have been widely used in industrial and consumer products such as stain resistant coatings, cleaning chemicals, fire fighting and packaging materials. However, these substances have been associated with a number of adverse health effects, including immune system problems, cancer, hormonal dysfunction and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Furthermore, PFAS are highly persistent in the environment, which which means they do not degrade easily and can accumulate in the soil, water and living organisms. Its wide distribution and long service life have raised global concerns about the long-term effects of these substances.



Therefore, it is essential to take a proactive approach in reducing and elimination of the use of PFAS, in addition to remediating already contaminated areas. That requires regulatory measures, investments in research and development of safer alternatives, as well as public awareness of the risks associated with PFAS.

In this way, I count on the support of noble colleagues for the approval of this bill, which aims to protect the health and environment of our country.

Session Room, in from 2023.

Deputy JUNINHO DO PNEU

