Key regulatory events for PFAS in the metal plating industry

- **2007**: Minnesota conducts state-wide testing of wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), and identifies chromium electroplating facilities as a contributor of PFOS to WWTP effluent
- **2009**: USEPA Region 5 publishes PFOS Chromium Electroplater Study report – Elevated levels of PFOS are detected in wastewater discharged from several metal plating facilities tested
- **2012-15**: Industry-EPA collaborations lead to the phase-out of PFOS-containing mist suppressants under the revised Chromium Electroplating National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate (6:2 FTS)-based mist suppressant formulations are phased in.
- **2016**: U.S. Navy includes metal plating shops in installation-wide PFAS testing programs
- **2018**: Testing in Michigan and Minnesota continue to find high levels (measured in parts per trillion) of PFOS in samples from metal plating shop effluent
- **2018**: The U.S. EPA released plans for investigating PFAS for effluent limitation guidelines
- **2019**: The U.S. EPA released PFAS Action Plan outlining continued PFAS regulatory and research efforts

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**PFAS U.S. Timeline of Key Events**

- **1954**: PFAS Chemical Engineering
- **1940s**: PFAS used in chromium plating baths
- **2000-2002**: 3M Phase-out of PFOS
- **2007**: Minnesota identifies metal plating shops as a source of PFOS
- **2009**: USEPA Reg. 5 PFOS Chromium Electroplating Study
- **2012-2015**: Phase-out of PFOS-based mist suppressants under NESHAP
- **2016**: U.S. Navy includes metal plating shops in installation-wide PFAS testing programs
- **2018**: Industry briefing to DoD
- **2019**: EPA PFAS Action Plan