PFAS Legislation: A 50-State Overview

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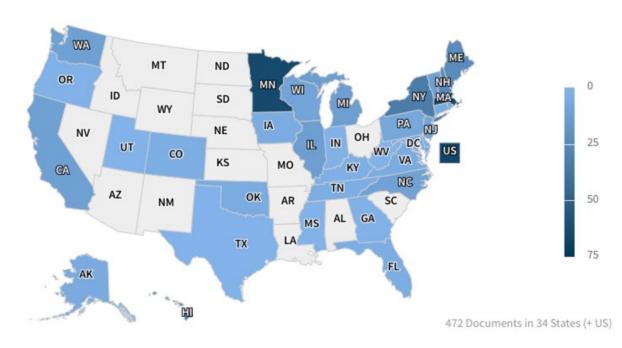
States Engaging with PFAS

Currently, lawmakers have introduced 472 PFAS-related bills this legislative session.

State lawmakers began regulating PFAS in the mid 2010s, focusing on PFAS in water and military bases (particularly firefighting equipment).

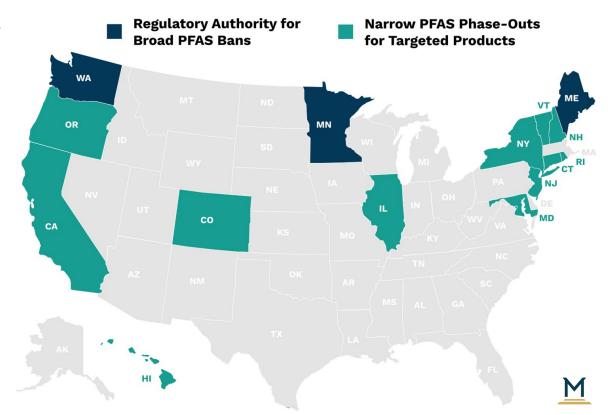
Today, much of the focus is on **consumer products** (starting around 2018-19). This phase has focused on

- 1. reporting requirements,
- 2. Phasing out PFAS in certain product categories, and
- 3. setting dates to ban **all** PFAS containing products.





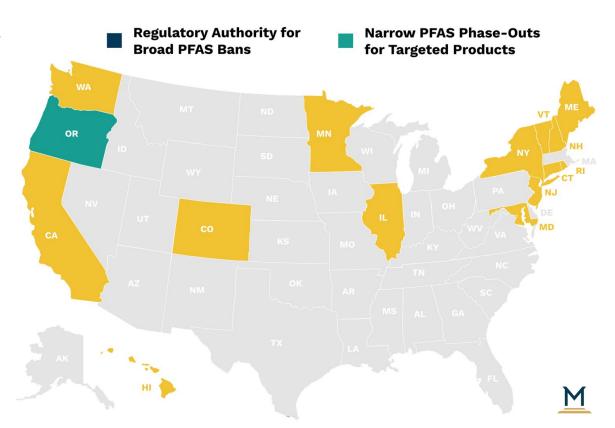
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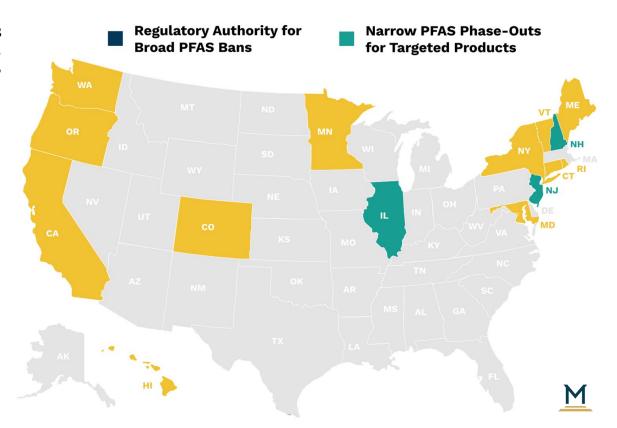
Targeted Products:

• Firefighting foam (13 states)



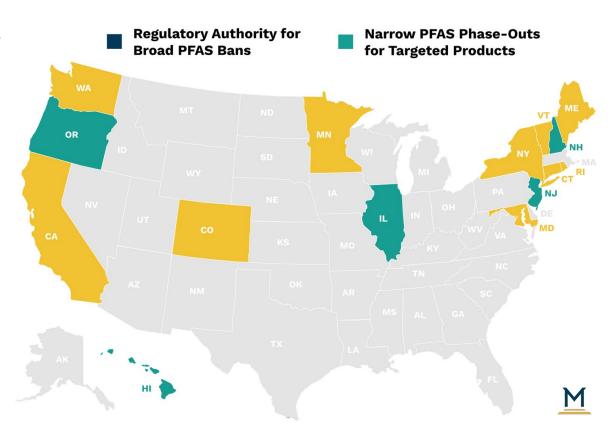
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- Firefighting foam (13 states)
- Food packaging (12 states)



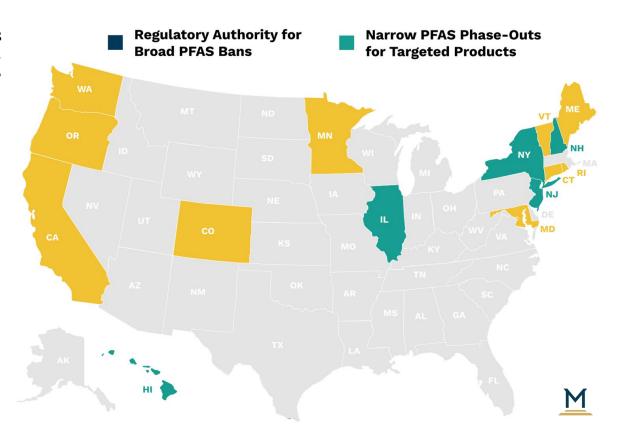
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- Food packaging (12 states)
- Carpets and rugs (10 states)



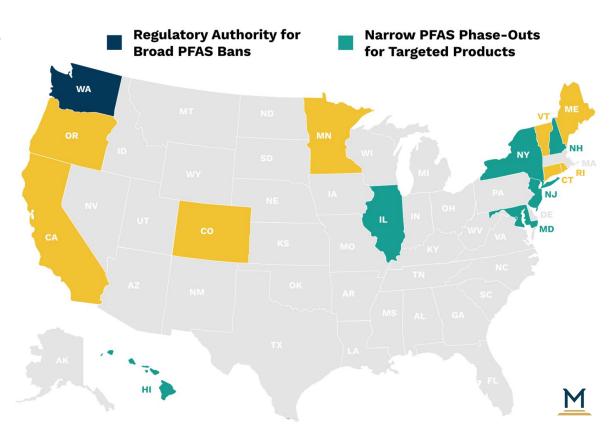
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- Personal Care Products (10 states)



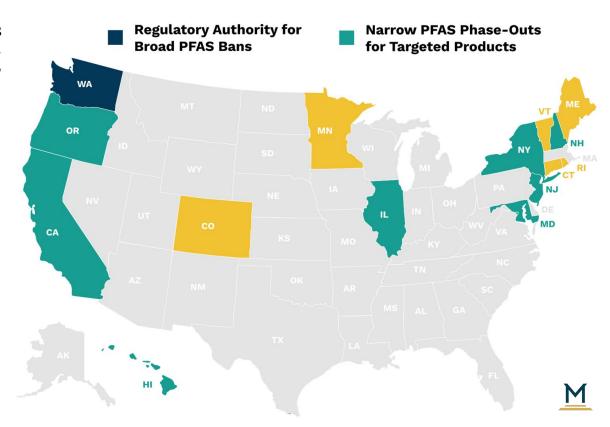
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- Personal Care Products (10 states)
- Juvenile Products (8 states)



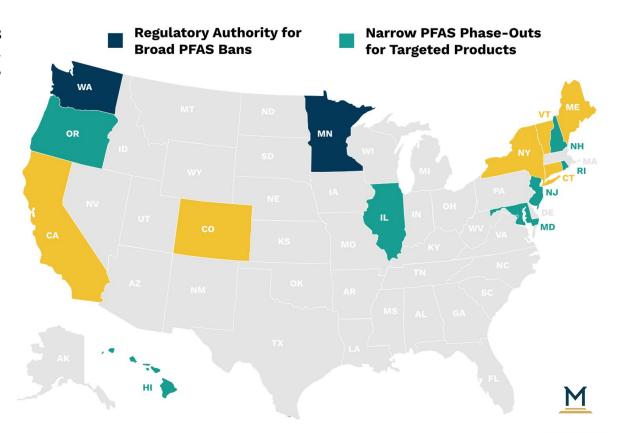
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- Cookware (6 states)
- Menstrual Products (6 states)



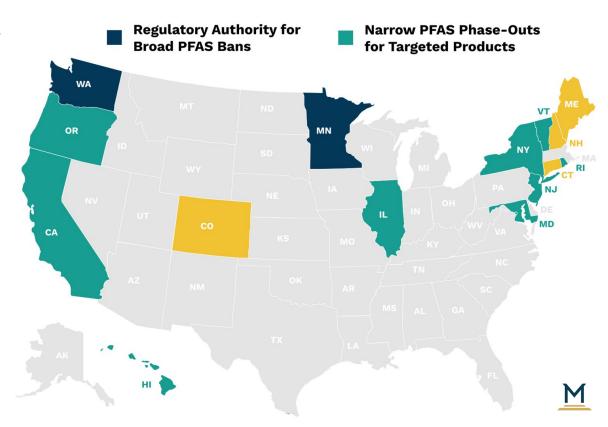
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- Apparel (6 states)



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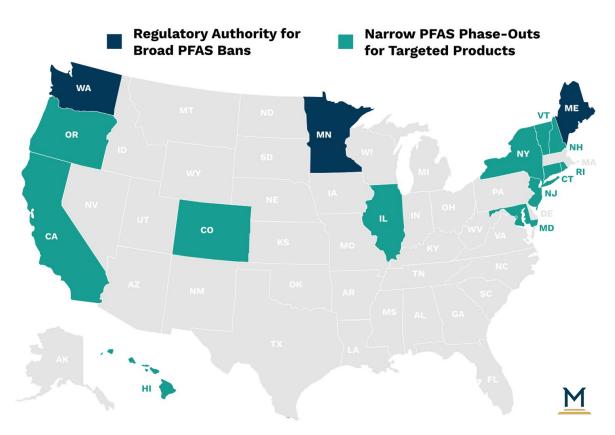
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- Menstrual Products (6 states)
- Apparel (6 states)
- Cleaning Products (4 states)
- Dental Floss (4 states)



This year, **four states** adopted broad policies to phase out PFAS in certain product categories:

Colorado enacted a bill (CO SB 81) banning PFAS in certain products:

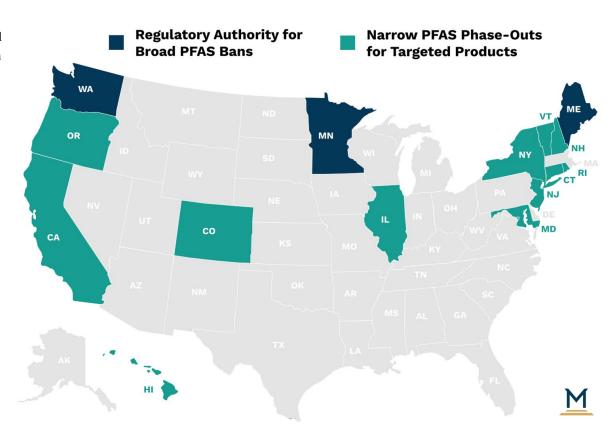
- 2025: outdoor apparel used for severe wet weather;
- 2026: cookware, dental floss, menstrual products, cleaning products, and ski wax; prohibits the installation of artificial turf containing PFAS on state property;
- 2028: outdoor apparel for severe wet weather, all textile articles, food equipment used in commercial settings.



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Connecticut enacted a bill (CT SB 292) limiting PFAS in certain products:

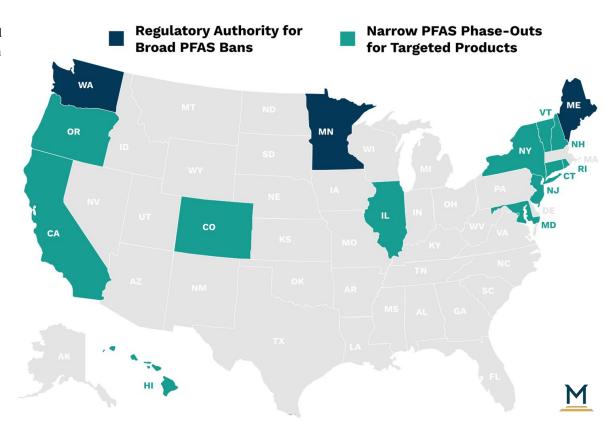
- apparel, turnout gear, carpets or rugs, cleaning products, cookware, cosmetic products, dental floss, fabric treatments, children's products, menstrual products, textile furnishings, ski wax, upholstered furniture, and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions.
- 2026: Reporting and labeling
- 2028: Bans the sale
- Governor notes <u>lack of exception</u> for "no reasonable alternatives."



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Rhode Island enacted a bill (RI HB 7356) limiting PFAS in certain products:

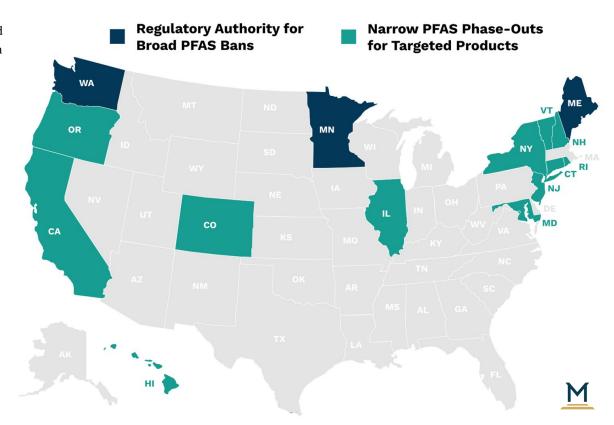
- 2027: bans the sale of "covered products" with "intentionally added" PFAS: carpets or rugs, cookware, cosmetics, fabric treatments, juvenile products, menstrual products, ski wax, and textile articles
- Artificial turf and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions must include a "Made with PFAS" label.



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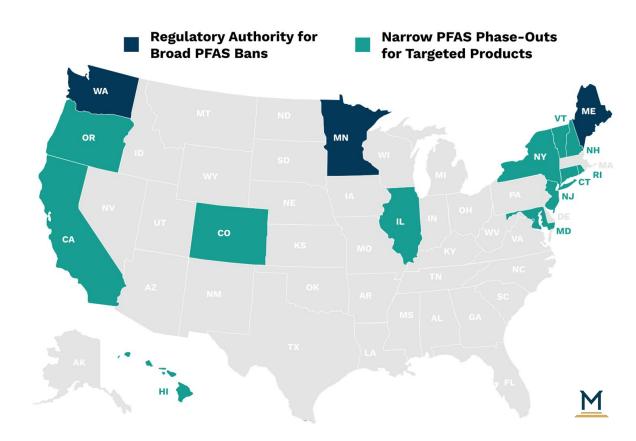
Vermont enacted a bill (VT SB 25) limiting PFAS in certain products:

- 2026: diapers, cosmetic and menstrual products, textiles, cookware, and juvenile products
- 2028: artificial turf



Maine enacted the Act to Stop PFAS Pollution in 2021:

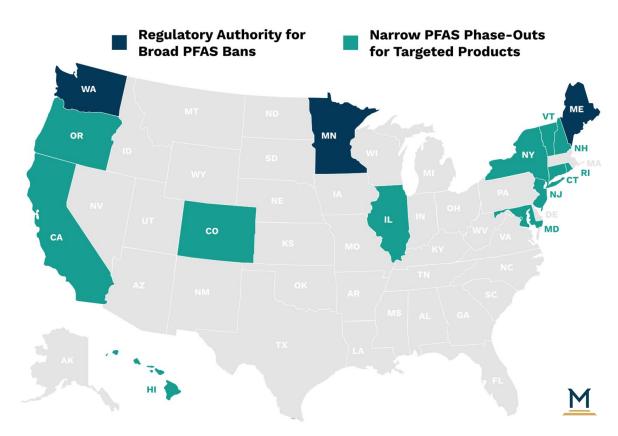
- Bans the sale and distribution in the state of any product that contains "intentionally added" PFAS (originally by 2030).
- Requires "manufacturers" to submit notifications informing the state of products for sale that contain "intentionally" added PFAS (originally by 2023)
 - Much left up to regulators at DEP



Maine amended the Act to Stop PFAS Pollution in 2023 to extend the reporting deadline from 2023 to 2025 and to exempt small businesses.

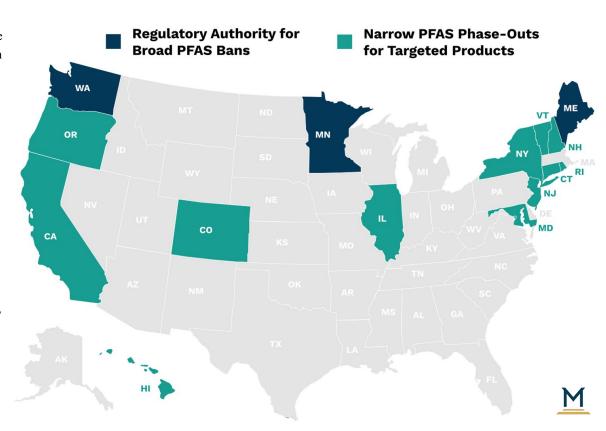
Lawmakers amended the Act again in 2024 to delay and significantly narrow reporting requirements:

- Now only applies to products with "unavoidable use" determinations from DEP after a sales ban has taken effect.
- Reporting for other products containing "intentionally" added PFAS delayed until 2032 (from original 2023 deadline).



Maine's 2024 amendments made significant changes to the Act's general ban on PFAS product sales:

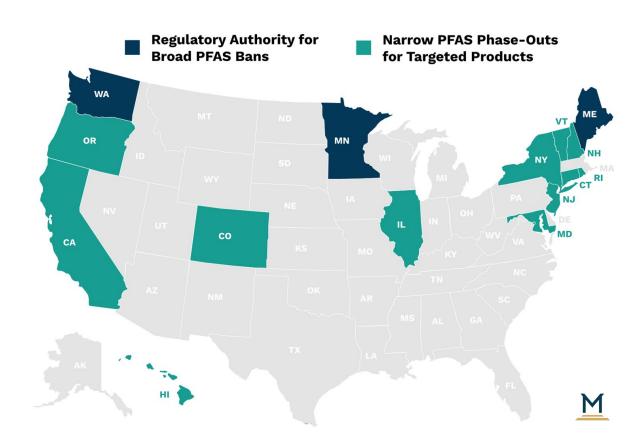
- Delayed the general ban of PFAS product sales from 2030 to 2032
- Identified certain products that are
 exempt from the sales ban.
- Added a scheduled phase out of certain PFAS products:
 - 2026: cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, juvenile products, menstruation products, ski wax, upholstered furniture, most textiles
 - Additional products in 2029,
 2032, and 2040.



Washington enacted the Safer Products for Washington Act in 2019 and in 2022 lawmakers amended the law to accelerate action on PFAS in consumer products to be implemented in stages.

Lawmakers authorized the
Department of Ecology to develop
regulations restricting the
manufacture, sale, and distribution of
"priority chemicals" — which
include PFAS — and then identify
"priority consumer products" that
utilize the targeted chemicals.

Separately, lawmakers have banned PFAS from various **food packaging** (implemented in 2023 and 2024) and **firefighting foam** (2020).



Washington Department of Ecology's four-phase implementation process





PRIORITY CHEMICAL CLASSES

Select priority chemicals and chemical classes to focus on during the cycle.

Phase 2



PRIORITY CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Identify which consumer products contain these chemicals and can harm people and the environment.

Phase 3



REGULATORY ACTIONS

Determine whether we'll regulate when these chemicals are used. Will we require notice, restrict/prohibit, or take no action?

Phase 4



RULEMAKING

Restrict the use of chemicals in products or require reporting to keep people and the environment safer.

Back to Phase 1



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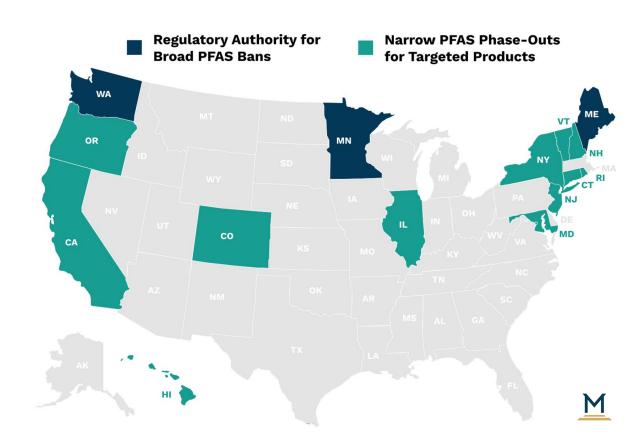
Cycle 1 (rule finalized in 2023):

• 2024: outdoor furniture (reporting)

• 2025: carpets and rugs

 2025: aftermarket stain and water-resistance treatments

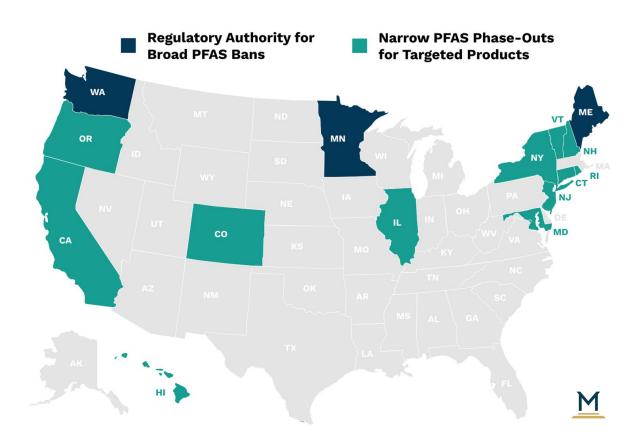
• 2026: indoor furniture



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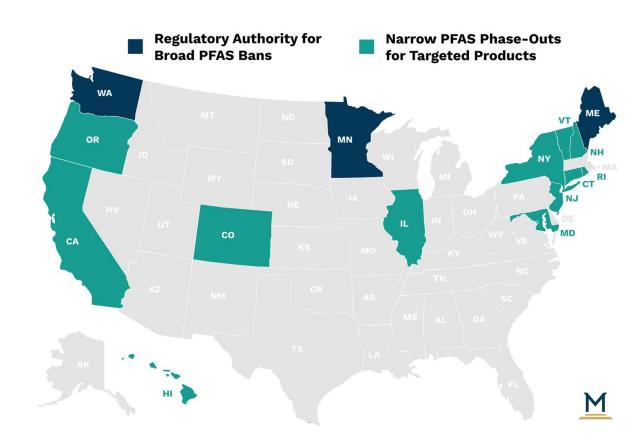
Cycle 1.5 (proposed in 2022):

- Apparel and gear
- Firefighting PPE (reporing)
- Cleaning products
- Automotive washes
- Automotive waxes (reporting)
- Floor waxes (reporting)
- Ski waxes (reporting)
- Hard surface sealants (reporting)
- Cookware and kitchen supplies (reporting)



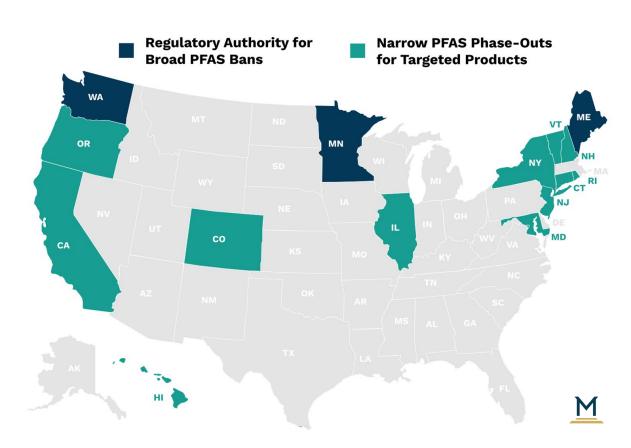
Minnesotænacted "Amara's Law" in 2023, which bans the "nonessential" use of PFAS chemicals in the state, and will be implemented in three stages:

- Bans sale of certain PFAS containing products in 2025
- Establishes reporting requirements for PFAS containing products in 2026
- Bans non- essential uses of PFAS in all products by 2032
- * excludes medical devices and pesticides



Minnesotænacted "Amara's Law" in 2023, which bans sale of certain products containing "intentially" added PFAS in 2025:

- Carpets or rugs
- Cleaning products
- Cookware
- Cosmetics
- Dental floss
- Fabric treatments
- Juvenile products
- Menstruation products
- Textile furnishings
- Ski wax
- Upholstered furniture



States Engaging with PFAS

Still a **very active issue** and we expect activity to continue in the foreseeable future.

