

NACWA State PFAS Legislation Tracker

In an effort to help members track the many different state legislative efforts across the nation dealing with PFAS, NACWA has assembled this list of active state bills. This list reflects PFAS-related state legislation active as of September 30, 2026, in ongoing state legislative sessions. It does not include measures that have passed, formally failed, are presumed dead based on state legislative calendars, or have stalled in committee without further action.

States included in this report are those whose regular legislative sessions have not yet adjourned, whose legislatures operate throughout the year without a set adjournment date, or that are currently convened in a special legislative session where the listed legislation may remain eligible for consideration. Additional information on 2026 state legislative session and adjournment dates is available through the [National Conference of State Legislatures State Legislative Session Calendar](#).

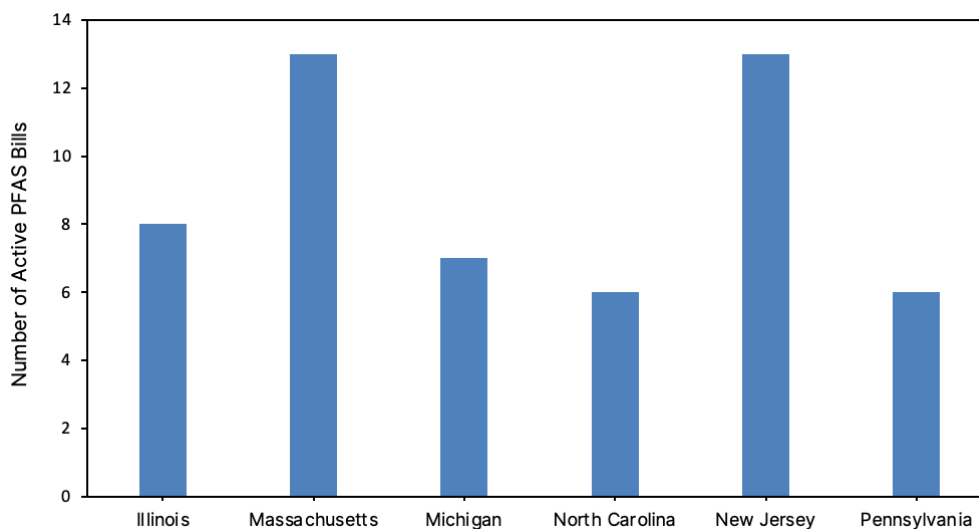
Where appropriate, NACWA has also made an effort to consolidate companion or substantially similar bills rather than count each measure separately. This includes formal companion bills introduced in the upper and lower chambers, as well as bills whose text, purpose, and intended policy outcome are sufficiently similar that they can reasonably be considered companion measures for purposes of this tracker.

Please note that PFAS activity at the state level is highly dynamic, and variations in state legislative calendars and tracking systems mean some proposals may be difficult to categorize or confirm. This list represents NACWA's best available snapshot but should not be considered exhaustive or definitive of all PFAS-related legislation across the states.

NACWA will continue refining and updating the tracker on a monthly basis as additional information becomes available and state legislative activity evolves.

Please [contact NACWA staff](#) with any updates, corrections, or information on proposed state bills not included on this list.

The graph below also provides a visual representation of active state PFAS legislation. States not listed do not have active PFAS legislation that fit the criteria listed above.



Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
Illinois			
IL SB 3101: Epa-Pfas Standards	Testing/Reporting Biosolids	Introduced	This bill prohibits facilities from land-applying biosolids containing at least 100 micrograms per kilogram of either PFOA or PFOS and requires alternative treatment and disposal.
IL SB 117: Pfas Product Ban	Testing/Reporting Products	Introduced	Beginning January 1, 2026, Illinois will prohibit the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of certain products that contain intentionally added per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The products affected by this regulation include cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, juvenile products, menstrual products, intimate apparel, and food packaging or food contact items.
IL SB 167: Pfas-Child Products	Testing/Reporting Products	Introduced	Key initiatives of the Act will prohibit the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of juvenile products containing intentionally added per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), effective January 1, 2026. This law primarily affects businesses involved in the manufacturing and sale of items designed for children under 12 years of age, such as baby furniture and car seats.
IL SB 3681: Protect The Great Lakes Act	Testing/Reporting Water	Introduced	Establishes the Protect the Great Lakes Act, creating a monthly monitoring program for microplastics (plastic particles under 5 mm) and PFAS. The Act would also require the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Public Health to establish an intergovernmental working group. The group must meet monthly to address public-health effects of microplastic and PFAS water pollution and identify ways to eliminate that pollution. Every six months, it must report to the General Assembly with recommendations for eliminating the pollution.
IL HB 1295: Pfas-Product Ban	Testing/Reporting Products	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations concerning products containing intentionally added per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the State. Manufacturers of such products must submit detailed information to the relevant environmental agency by January 1, 2027. This information includes product descriptions, purposes for PFAS use, quantities, and manufacturer contact details. Also, starting January 1, 2026, the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of specific products containing intentionally added PFAS will be prohibited. Manufacturers may be required to provide testing results to confirm the presence of PFAS in their products costs.
IL HB 2954: Pfas Trust Act	Funding Legal	Introduced	The new legislation establishes a special fund in the State treasury to address the impacts of PFAS contamination, known

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			as the PFAS Fund. This fund will be financed through settlements from enforcement actions and other sources, and it will support a PFAS Grant Program and a PFAS Reimbursement Program, both managed by the Environmental Protection Agency. The PFAS Fund will be utilized to provide grants and reimbursements to eligible entities, which may include publicly owned utilities and research institutions. The Agency will establish criteria for eligibility and oversee the application processes and distribution of funds.
IL HB 4523/SB3400: Pfas-Containing Pesticides	Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits the Director from registering pesticides containing intentionally added PFAS and prohibits their use beginning January 1, 2027, while prohibiting PFAS-containing spray-adjuvant use beginning January 1, 2030.
IL HB 5475: Epa-Waste Discharge Permit	Sampling Biosolids Water	Introduced	The bill requires every NPDES permit authorizing a discharge from a facility designated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. EPA as a major facility to include minimum periodic sampling requirements PFAS for which accredited wastewater analytical methods exist. Publicly owned treatment works must sample influent, effluent, and biosolids; other facilities must sample effluent. The bill adds requirements for land application of sludge or biosolids. The Agency may not issue the applicable permit unless the application includes sampling results for all PFAS with accredited wastewater analytical methods, and each permit must require periodic sampling of the sludge or biosolids for those substances.
Massachusetts			
MA H 911: An Act relative to truth in labeling of recyclable and compostable goods	Packaging Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits producers, beginning one year after its effective date, from selling or distributing containers, products, or packaging bearing deceptive or misleading recyclability or compostability claims – product packaging/recycling includes no intentionally added PFAS among other chemicals.
MA H 109/ MA S 56: An Act protecting our soil and farms from PFAS contamination	Biosolids	Introduced	This bill prohibits applying biosolids to land and selling biosolids-derived products containing measurable PFAS, while requiring DEP to submit a statewide sludge-management plan by December 31, 2026.
MA S 1588: An Act relative to chemicals in food packaging	Packaging Products	Introduced	The bill inserts a new section into Massachusetts General Laws chapter 94B governing chemicals in food packaging. It prohibits manufacturing, knowingly selling, offering for sale, distributing for sale, or distributing for use in the Commonwealth any food packaging to which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been intentionally added, in any

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			amount. The prohibition applies to packages and packaging components, including coatings, closures, inks, labels, wrappers, films, bags, trays, and other components.
MA S 3152/ MA H 985: An Act establishing an ecologically-based mosquito management program in the Commonwealth to protect public health	Products	Introduced	This bill establishes a mosquito-management board to develop and enforce a statewide integrated pest-management plan binding on state agencies, mosquito-control districts, municipalities, and other subdivisions. Management plan would include the prohibition of prohibit aerial adulticide applications and products containing PFAS or other fluorinated compounds.
MA S 195/ H 384/S 2660/H 4357: An Act relative to toxic free kids	Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers from knowingly selling, offering, or distributing children's products containing intentionally added PFAS above DEP's total-organic-fluorine threshold within one year after its effective date.
MA H 2450/ H 4870/ S 1504/H5598: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Packaging Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers from selling or distributing priority products with intentionally added PFAS beginning January 1, 2029, expanding restrictions to food packaging in 2030 and other consumer products in 2035.
MA H 3339/ S 2187: An Act prohibiting state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields	Products Artificial Turf	Introduced	The bill adds new sections to chapters 29 and 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws governing state and municipal funding for artificial turf fields. State agencies and authorities may not provide funding for the purchase, use, or installation of artificial turf containing zinc, plastic, or intentionally added per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) for either new or existing fields.
MA S 1735/ H 2600: An Act relative to the establishment of the PFAS Research and Development Public Safety Fund	Funding	Introduced	This bill establishes a PFAS Public Safety Fund, administered by the secretary of public safety and security, to develop, test, and purchase PFAS-free firefighter turnout gear meeting or exceeding current National Fire Protection Association standards.
MA S 2802/ H 4853: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination	Biosolids Testing/Reporting Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits applying biosolids to land and selling or distributing products containing them beginning June 30, 2028, and requires manufacturers and fertilizer distributors to certify products contain no biosolids. The bill defines biosolids as treated or untreated sewage sludge and prohibits their application to land and the sale or distribution of fertilizers, soil amendments, topsoil replacements, mulch, or similar products derived from or containing biosolids.
MA S 1504/H 5598: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Packaging Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers from selling or distributing priority products with intentionally added PFAS beginning January 1, 2029, excluding used-product sales and resales.

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MA S 630/H 916: An Act to reduce single use plastics in the environment	Packaging Products	Introduced	This bill generally prohibits businesses from using, selling, or distributing specified single-use plastic, foam, polystyrene, and other products beginning one year after passage, while restricting carryout bags and accessories. Beginning two years after adoption or the bill's start date, beverage containers, food ware, accessories, and food packaging may not contain listed toxic substances, including PFAS.
MA H 1032: An Act to establish environmental accountability in the fashion industry	Products	Introduced	Fashion sellers must follow specified OECD due-diligence standards; identify, prioritize, prevent, mitigate, track, and remediate environmental risks; adopt responsible purchasing practices; and establish and report greenhouse-gas baselines, reduction targets, and annual emissions inventories. Reporting must cover scopes 1, 2, and 3, use specified international accounting and target-setting
MA H 1020: An Act to improve the review and regulation of emerging contaminants on public water systems	Testing Monitoring Water	Introduced	Section 160 of chapter 111 of the Massachusetts General Laws would be amended to establish a science-based process for reviewing and regulating emerging contaminants in public water systems. The bill defines maximum contaminant level (MCL) and maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG), and creates a 13-member Science Advisory Board appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. The Board would include specified representatives of state agencies, water and municipal organizations, public health and environmental groups, academia, toxicology, community health, industry, and consumer advocacy.
Michigan			
MI HB 5893: Environmental protection: other; grant program for farmers affected by PFAS	Agriculture	Introduced	This bill requires EGLE to establish grants for farmers affected by PFAS contamination and sets maximum fines for corporations exceeding \$5 million revenue at the greater of 5% of prior-year revenue or the statutory maximum.
MI SB 299/HB 4500: Health: screening; pilot program to assess the effects of PFAS on certain participants	Testing Health/Medical	Introduced	This bill requires Michigan's Department of Health and Human Services to establish a PFAS blood-testing and research pilot program and select one research institution within 90 days, subject to available funding.
MI SB 816: Trade: reporting requirements for manufacturers of products containing PFAS	Reporting Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing listed products containing intentionally added PFAS in Michigan beginning January 1, 2028, unless manufacturers provide prior notice, and requires PFAS labels beginning January 1, 2029.

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MI HB 5890: Trade: consumer goods and services; use of PFAS in household products	Reporting Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturers from manufacturing covered products containing intentionally added PFAS for sale beginning January 1, 2027. Covered products include apparel (excluding personal protective equipment or items for U.S. military use), carpets and rugs, cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, fabric treatments, juvenile products for children under 12, menstruation products, textile furnishings, ski wax and similar snow-runner lubricants, and upholstered furniture.
MI HB 5896: Environmental protection: other; requirements for people that use sewage sludge or sewage sludge derivatives in land application	Biosolids Testing/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires the department to restrict PFAS in land-applied biosolids and sewage-sludge derivatives, requiring preparers and users to test materials before application, report results, and notify each receiving landowner and farmer.
MI HB 5895: Water supply: quality and standards; access to safe drinking water; require when a water source tests positive for PFAS	Water Testing/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires EGLE, within 30 days after a qualifying PFAS detection or private-well-owner notification, to advise owners and notify nearby property owners, while local health departments provide free PFAS-certified filters.
MI SB 298: Health: screening; pilot program to assess the effects of PFAS on certain participants	Testing Health	Introduced	The bill adds Part 57A to Michigan's Public Health Code concerning exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The provision establishes definitions for an eligible research institution, the PFAS pilot program and its fund, hospital reference and state testing laboratories, primary care physician, public water supply, qualified county, qualified study participant, and well.
New Jersey			
NJ S 4468: Requires DEP to establish maximum contaminant level for certain PFAS in drinking water and establish private well testing program.	Water Testing/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires DEP, within 12 months after it takes effect, to adopt federal-aligned PFAS drinking-water standards and establish a private-well testing program.
NJ A 574: Directs DEP to use funds from perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination settlement with 3M Company for purchase of equipment to remediate perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination.	Legal Remediation Funding	Introduced	The bill directs the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to establish an interest-bearing escrow account called the PFAS Settlement Remediation Fund. The fund must receive all state monies from any settlement or judgment between DEP and 3M Company concerning PFAS contamination.
NJ S 733/A 797: Establishes requirements and prohibitions for sale and distribution of certain	Products Packaging	Introduced	This bill prohibits any person from selling, offering for sale, or distributing covered consumer products containing intentionally

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.			added PFAS in New Jersey beginning three years after the act's effective date, subject to specified exclusions.
NJ S 2266/A 3125: Limits perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in menstrual products.	Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturers from selling, distributing, or offering menstrual products containing intentionally added PFAS in New Jersey beginning the first day of the 25th month after enactment.
NJ S 630/A 3552: Prohibits sale, distribution, and import of certain products marketed as recyclable, unless DEP determines that products are widely recycled.	Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits businesses from offering, selling, distributing, or importing products or packaging with deceptive recyclability claims unless the material qualifies as recyclable under specified standards. Products are excluded if specified components prevent recycling, they contain intentionally added hazardous chemicals, or plastic or fiber contains PFAS at or above 100 parts per million total organic fluorine or has intentionally added PFAS with a functional or technical effect.
NJ A 5048: Prohibits sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain apparel and diaper products containing intentionally added PFAS	Products	Introduced	This bill prohibits, beginning two years after its effective date, anyone from selling, offering, manufacturing, or distributing in New Jersey apparel or diaper products containing intentionally added PFAS.
NJ S 1251: Requires certain water purveyors to identify, and use, alternative water supply source when PFAS exceed maximum contaminant levels.	Water Testing/Reporting	Introduced	The bill requires the commissioner, within 120 days after enactment, to require every public community water system in New Jersey to submit a plan identifying an alternative water supply for serving customers when a maximum contaminant level for a PFAS is exceeded.
NJ S 3835/NJ A 3113: Requires DEP to perform certain assessments concerning regulation of PFAS.	Water Testing/Reporting	Introduced	The bill requires the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to assess, every five years, PFAS that are unregulated under state or federal law or related rules at the time of each assessment. Each assessment must determine whether a maximum contaminant level or another drinking-water standard should be established for one or more of those substances.
NJ S 670/ A 3725: Requires producers of plastic packaging and certain other plastic products to reduce quantity of plastic sold; restricts additional substances	Products Testing/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires New Jersey producers of covered plastic packaging and products to reduce annual quantities by weight against the 12-month pre-effective-date sales baseline, reaching 90% within two years and 50% within 10 years, with interim targets. The bill expands the Toxic Packaging Reduction

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under "Toxic Packaging Reduction Act."			Act's restrictions, effective two years after the act's effective date, to intentionally introduced PFAS, among other additives.
NJ S 1222/ A 3112: Requires public water systems and landlords to provide certain notice of elevated PFAS levels in drinking water	Water Testing/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires public water systems, beginning 18 months after enactment, to notify customers, facilities, and officials within 30 days of confirming a PFAS-level exceedance and receiving DEP approval.
NJ A 3562: Restricts discharge of firefighting foams containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for training or testing purposes.	AFFF Testing/Reporting Products	Introduced	The bill prohibits discharging firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS for training. Discharge for testing is permitted only when the testing facility has implemented appropriate containment, treatment, and disposal measures preventing environmental releases, including when testing is legally required or required by the authority having jurisdiction.
NJ S 2936: Prohibits municipalities, school districts, and State departments and agencies from purchasing, installing, or using artificial turf.	Products	Introduced	The bill prohibits municipalities, school districts, and State departments or agencies from entering into contracts to purchase, use, or install artificial turf for either new or existing fields. Artificial-turf fields already installed may remain in use, but may not be replaced with artificial turf.
NJ S 1224: Requires DEP to study feasibility of using alternative water supply source when perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances exceed maximum contaminant level.	Water Testing	Introduced	The bill requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), within one year after enactment, to conduct or commission a study on alternative drinking-water supplies for public community water systems when a maximum contaminant level for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) is exceeded. The study must assess existing drinking-water sources and identify alternative supplies that could provide water to affected customers. DEP must solicit input from public community water systems, academic institutions, and qualified environmental organizations, and may hold public hearings.
North Carolina			
NC SB 666: 2025 Water Safety Act.	Water Monitoring	Introduced	The General Assembly of North Carolina has enacted legislation to address environmental contamination from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). A key component of this legislation is the establishment of the PFAS Mitigation Fund, which will receive \$56 million in recurring funds for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. This fund is intended to support local public water and wastewater systems in mitigating PFAS impacts through grants for sampling, monitoring, and treatment technologies.

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NC HB 882: Break Free From Plastic & Forever Chemicals.	Products Packaging	Introduced	The General Assembly of North Carolina has introduced legislation aimed at enhancing environmental responsibility among producers of packaging materials. This legislation establishes extended producer responsibility, requiring producers to manage the lifecycle of their packaging, including the reduction of non-reusable materials and the incorporation of postconsumer waste. Key industries impacted include manufacturers and distributors in sectors such as food, drugs, medical devices, and dietary supplements. The legislation also addresses the use of certain toxic substances in packaging materials, specifically banning the intentional addition of PFAS and other hazardous substances. This ban will affect industries involved in food packaging and related products, necessitating compliance with new regulations to avoid financial penalties.
NC HB 881: PFAS Free NC.	Products Packaging Testing	Introduced	The proposed legislation in North Carolina seeks to ban the manufacture, use, and distribution of PFAS (per-fluoroalkyl and poly-fluoroalkyl substances) and products containing these substances. This ban will significantly affect various industries, particularly those involved in manufacturing, processing, and distributing PFAS-containing products, as well as sectors related to water treatment and waste management.
NC HB 569: PFAS Pollution and Polluter Liability.	Water Testing/Reporting Liability	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The General Assembly of North Carolina has enacted legislation to tackle PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) contamination in public water systems. This new law imposes significant responsibilities on PFAS manufacturers regarding the costs associated with the removal or abatement of PFAS contamination. Under the legislation, PFAS manufacturers may be required to reimburse public water systems for actual costs incurred in addressing PFAS contamination, provided that the contamination exceeds permissible levels and the costs exceed fifty million dollars. Additionally, public water systems must refund their ratepayers if they have previously spent money on PFAS remediation and later receive reimbursement from responsible parties.
NC HB 686: Safe Cosmetics Act.	Products Testing/Reporting	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal from the General Assembly of North Carolina aimed at prohibiting the distribution or sale of cosmetic products containing certain restricted substances. The proposal specifically targets harmful chemicals that are intentionally added or present as nonfunctional by-products or contaminants in cosmetic products.

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NC HB 570: Responsible Firefighting Foam Management Act.	AFFF Testing/Reporting	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	Effective December 1, 2025, the legislation mandates the exclusive use of non-fluorinated training foams. Additionally, any testing involving Class B firefighting foam containing PFAS must follow strict containment, treatment, and disposal measures to prevent environmental contamination.
Pennsylvania			
PA HB 1261/SB 980: An Act amending Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in Commonwealth services, further providing for assistance to fire companies and EMS companies and providing for protection against PFAS chemicals and for firefighting protective equipment	AFFF Testing/Reporting	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	This bill prohibits manufacturers from manufacturing, selling, offering, or distributing class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS beginning July 1, 2027, and prohibits anyone from using it in Pennsylvania beginning January 1, 2028.
PA HB 2145: An Act amending Title 12 (Commerce and Trade) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, providing for consumer protection and prohibiting the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in certain products; and imposing penalties.	Products Testing/Reporting	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	This bill prohibits anyone from manufacturing, selling, or offering covered products containing intentionally added PFAS in Pennsylvania beginning January 1, 2028, and requires manufacturers to certify compliance. The bill defines covered products as cosmetics, dental floss, juvenile products, and menstrual products, and defines intentionally added PFAS broadly to include PFAS used for functional or technical effects or introduced during manufacturing.
PA HB 675: An Act amending Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in Commonwealth services, providing for firefighting personal protective equipment; and imposing penalties.	AFFF Testing/Reporting	Introduced	The proposed legislation aims to regulate the distribution and sale of firefighting personal protective equipment (PPE) that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals in Pennsylvania. Starting January 1, 2028, the distribution, manufacture, and sale of such equipment will be prohibited, with an exception for cases where the State Fire Commissioner determines that the use of PFAS chemicals is unavoidable.
PA HB 1116: An Act providing for duty of Department of Environmental Protection to conduct a study on PFAS chemicals in biosolids.	Biosolids Testing/Reporting	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act that mandates the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct a comprehensive study on the presence of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in biosolids used for land application in Pennsylvania. The study will focus on several critical areas, including the testing of PFAS concentrations in biosolids, comparisons of PFAS levels in soil and water on

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			farmland with and without biosolid application, and the analysis of biosolid sources.
PA HB 507: An Act providing for the testing and labeling of baby food and for prohibited levels of toxic heavy metals in baby food; and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture.	Products Testing Labeling	Introduced	The bill shifts responsibility for administering the Baby Food Protection Act from the Department of Health to the Department of Agriculture, including references to the responsible department secretary. It also changes the regulated arsenic measure from "inorganic arsenic" to "inorganic total arsenic" in the testing requirement, heavy-metal limits, federal-limit adoption provisions, and required product labeling.
PA HB 574/SB 611: An Act amending the act of October 18, 1988 (P.L.756, No.108), known as the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act, in preliminary provisions, further providing for definitions.	Testing Water	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act in Pennsylvania, focusing on the management of hazardous substances, particularly polyfluoroalkyl and perfluorinated substances. The amendments expand the definition of "hazardous substance" to include specific chemicals that pose significant threats to public health and safety. Municipalities identified as impacted may receive financial assistance in the form of grants up to \$1,000,000 per contaminated water supply source. These funds can be utilized for treating contaminated water and improving infrastructure to ensure safe drinking water.