

NACWA State PFAS Legislation Tracker

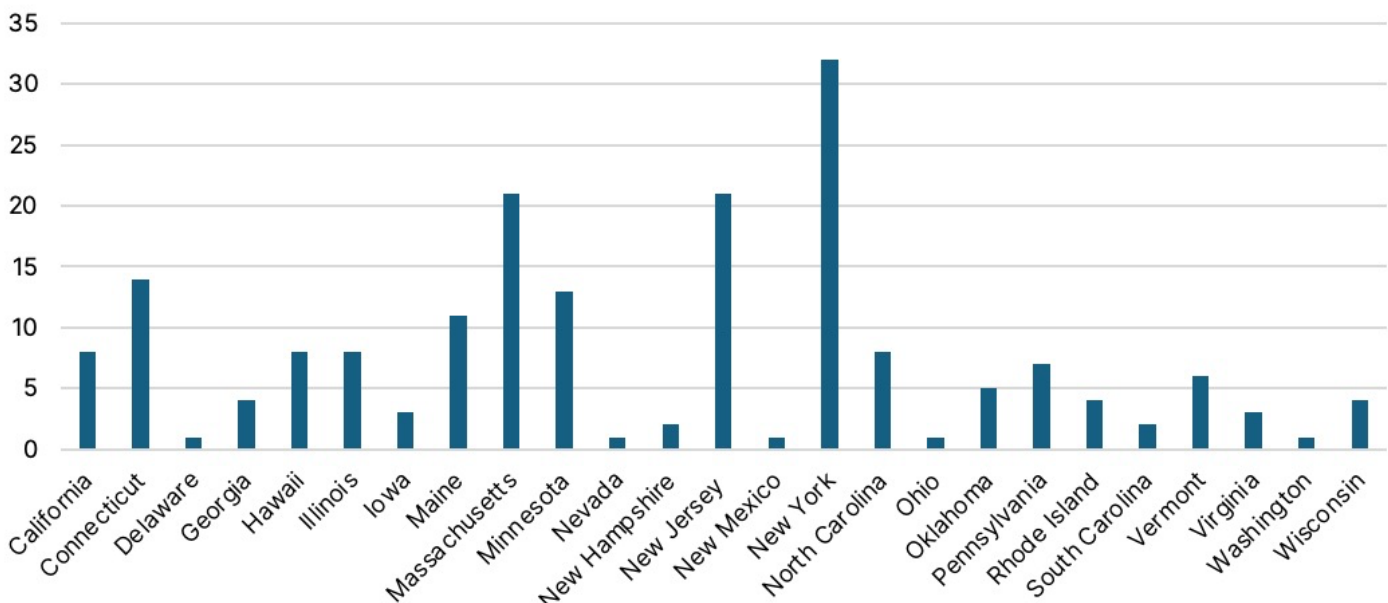
In an effort to help members track the many different state legislative efforts across the nation dealing with PFAS, NACWA has assembled this list of various state bills. This list reflects PFAS-related state legislation active as of 12/4/2025 in *ongoing* state legislative sessions. It does not include measures that have formally failed, are presumed dead based on state legislative calendars, or have stalled in committee without further action.

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

We will continue refining and updating this list on a monthly basis as additional information becomes available and to keep track of evolving developments.

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 we're currently tracking.



*Bills with the highest concern/priority for NACWA members are noted in **red text**.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
CALIFORNIA			
CA AB 1181: Firefighters: personal protective equipment.	Firefighters/ AFFF	Enacted	The California Occupational Safety and Health Act mandates a comprehensive review of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards for personal protective equipment (PPE) used by firefighters every five years. The next significant deadline is set for July 1, 2026, when the Division of Occupational Safety and Health must report on the progress of implementing modified PPE safety standards.
CA SB 39: Cosmetic safety: vaginal suppositories.	Personal Care Products	Enacted	The proposed legislation introduces significant changes to the regulation of cosmetic products, particularly those containing boric acid, which will affect various industries, including cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Starting January 1, 2027, the manufacture, sale, and distribution of cosmetic products with specified intentionally added ingredients, including boric acid, will be prohibited. This ban will extend to vaginal suppositories containing boric acid until January 1, 2035.
CA AB 60: Cosmetic safety.	Personal Care Products	Enacted	The document outlines significant regulatory changes to California's cosmetic safety regulations, focusing on the prohibition of certain harmful ingredients in cosmetic products. Effective January 1, 2025, manufacturers, sellers, and distributors will be prohibited from producing or selling cosmetics containing specific intentionally added ingredients, including dibutyl phthalate, formaldehyde, mercury, and various per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
CA AB 872: Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Personal Care Products	Introduced	The document outlines significant regulatory changes regarding perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in consumer products in California. Starting January 1, 2028, the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of covered products containing intentionally added PFAS will be prohibited, unless a regulatory response has been issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or if federal law preempts this prohibition.
CA SB 730: Product safety: consumer products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Personal Care Products	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations in California aimed at phasing out perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in consumer products. The regulations will prohibit the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain consumer products containing intentionally added PFAS, with a full enforcement timeline extending to 2030.

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CA AB 473: Environmental advertising: recyclability.	Packaging	Introduced	The legislation establishes a timeline for products and packaging considered "covered materials" to be deemed recyclable, contingent upon approval from a producer responsibility organization. From January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2032, these materials must meet specific compliance requirements under the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.
CA AB 1102: Sea level rise and groundwater rise: contaminated sites: report.	Water	Introduced	The document mandates the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2027. This report will provide information on all contaminated sites in California that are at risk from sea level rise and groundwater rise, along with timelines for completing vulnerability assessments.
CA AB 1148: Food packaging: hazardous chemicals.	Packaging	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The legislation prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale of food packaging that contains intentionally added bisphenols or ortho-phthalates in California, effective January 1, 2027. This regulation will require businesses involved in food packaging production and distribution to comply with new standards aimed at reducing hazardous chemicals in food-related products.
CONNECTICUT			
CT SB 1497: AN ACT CONCERNING PROGRAMMING AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER FARMING AND AGRICULTURE RELATED PROVISIONS.	Biosolids/Ag.	Enacted	Regulations will prohibit the use of fertilizers and soil amendments containing PFAS, with manufacturers required to provide compliance certificates. These changes collectively aim to streamline agricultural practices, enhance financial support for farmers, and ensure environmental protection within the industry.
CT HB 6636: AN ACT CONCERNING GRANTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF PFAS FROM FIRE APPARATUS.	Firefighters/ AFFF	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to amend current provisions related to grants for the removal of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) from fire apparatus. The amendments will expand eligibility for these grants to include independent fire companies and state entities.
CT HB 5914: AN ACT REPEALING THE PROHIBITION ON	Packaging	Introduced	In addition to addressing plastic bags, the bill also introduces a ban on the use of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in paper straws, impacting manufacturers and suppliers in that industry.

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SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS AND PROHIBITING THE USE OF PFAS IN PAPER STRAWS.			
CT SB 887: AN ACT EXEMPTING CERTAIN COOKWARE FROM PFAS REQUIREMENTS.	Products (other)	Introduced	The document describes a legislative act that exempts certain cookware from the PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) requirements that typically apply to consumer goods. This exemption specifically targets durable houseware items such as pots, pans, skillets, grills, baking sheets, and utensils, while excluding polymer-coated items approved by the FDA for food contact.
CT SB 276: AN ACT CONCERNING GRANTS FOR REMOVAL OF PFAS FROM FIRE APPARATUS.	Mitigation/Funding	Introduced	The bill allows for reimbursement for PFAS removal activities that took place prior to July 1, 2023. This initiative is expected to support the financial needs of entities involved in addressing PFAS contamination, including municipal services, fire protection services, and environmental remediation sectors.
CT SB 733: AN ACT ESTABLISHING PFAS-RELATED PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY TESTING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS.	Water	Introduced	The proposed legislation requires public water suppliers to conduct monthly testing for PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) to ensure that levels do not exceed twenty parts per trillion. If the average PFAS levels over a three-month period surpass this threshold, suppliers must implement corrective actions, which may involve connecting to new water sources, installing PFAS filters, or blending well waters with different PFAS concentrations.
CT SB 60: AN ACT REQUIRING THE TESTING FOR PFAS WHENEVER A WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANT APPLIES FOR EXPANSION.	Water, Testing	Introduced	The proposed legislation requires waste-to-energy facilities to conduct testing for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) when seeking to expand their operations. This measure is designed to enhance environmental safety and protect public health by monitoring potential contaminants linked to waste processing.
CT SB 53: AN ACT ESTABLISHING A BASELINE FOR PFAS REMEDIATION OF REAL PROPERTY.	Mitigation/Funding	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to establish a baseline for the remediation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) on real property. Under this legislation, remediation will only be mandated if hazardous levels of PFAS are identified on a property.
CT SB 1494: AN ACT CONCERNING	Water	Introduced	The Connecticut Interagency PFAS Task Force is tasked with identifying funding sources for the remediation of municipally owned wells that exceed drinking

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REMEDIATION AND TESTING FOR PFAS IN CERTAIN WATER SUPPLIES.			water standards for PFAS, as determined by relevant state departments. This identification process must be completed by July 15, 2025. The task force is also required to expedite the testing of public drinking water supplies, which includes those owned by municipalities, private entities, and water companies.
CT HB 6644: AN ACT CONCERNING ADDITIONAL SETS OF TURNOUT GEAR FOR FIREFIGHTERS.	Firefighters/ AFFF	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to amend chapter 104 of the general statutes to enable paid or volunteer firefighters to acquire an additional set of turnout gear that is free of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This provision is specifically aimed at firefighters who have been diagnosed with cancer, have a predisposition for cancer, or are deemed by a physician to have an increased risk of developing cancer due to family history or genetic testing results.
CT SB 883: AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF MAINE'S PFAS-RELATED LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS AND PROVIDING GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF SEWAGE SLUDGE IN FARMING.	Water, Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to adopt Maine's prohibition on PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and establish stringent guidelines for the use of sewage sludge in agriculture. This initiative is designed to safeguard public health from the harmful effects of PFAS and to regulate agricultural practices that involve sewage sludge.
CT SB 65: AN ACT REQUIRING REPORTING ON CLOSED WELLS AND LANDFILLS AND ESTABLISHING A PROTOCOL FOR TESTING SUCH STRUCTURES FOR PFAS.	Landfill, Disposal	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to amend state statutes to require specific departments to report on the number of closed wells and landfills within the state. It also mandates the establishment of a protocol for testing these closed structures, as well as incinerator ash, for the presence of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances).
CT HB 6669: AN ACT CONCERNING GRANTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF PFAS FROM FIRE APPARATUS.	Firefighters/ AFFF	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to amend current provisions related to grants for the removal of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) from fire apparatus.

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CT HB 5535: AN ACT CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS.	Mitigation/Funding Water	Introduced	<p>The proposed legislation seeks to amend general statutes to enhance investments in water infrastructure projects that are essential for meeting state and federal environmental and water quality regulations. It includes provisions for a surcharge on specific projects that provide environmental and public health benefits, particularly in the context of addressing PFAS contamination.</p> <p>The legislation is expected to impact various business sectors, including water utilities, environmental consulting firms, and construction companies engaged in infrastructure development. By promoting financial investments in these areas, the bill aims to facilitate improvements in water quality and environmental compliance.</p> <p>Introduced during the January Session of 2025, the legislation does not specify when the proposed changes will take effect.</p>
DELAWARE			
DE SB 72: AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 16 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS.	Water, Monitoring	Enacted	Under the new regulations, water utility companies are mandated to monitor and report PFAS levels in public drinking water. This requirement is expected to impact various industries, particularly those that rely on public water systems, such as restaurants, hospitals, and other institutions that depend on safe drinking water for their operations.
GEORGIA			
GA HB 909: Firefighter Health and Environmental Safety Act; enact	Firefighters/ AFFF	Introduced	The document outlines a series of legislative measures aimed at enhancing health protections for firefighters in Georgia, particularly concerning exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
GA HB 611: Forever Chemicals Transparency Act; enact	Water, Industry	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations in Georgia aimed at controlling water pollution caused by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly known as "forever chemicals." These regulations primarily target industrial users and significant industrial users that manufacture or discharge PFAS into publicly owned treatment works, which are critical for managing water quality. The legislation emphasizes the need for transparency regarding the use and discharge of PFAS, as these substances are challenging and expensive to remove from water systems.

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GA HB 9: Safer States Act; enact	Firefighters/ AFFF	Introduced	Effective January 1, 2026, manufacturers and retailers will be prohibited from selling or distributing products that contain certain chemical flame retardants or their analogues in concentrations exceeding 1,000 parts per million. Additionally, manufacturers must inform retailers and sellers in Georgia about the presence of these chemicals in their products.
GA HB 211: PFAS Receiver Shield Act; enact	Disposal	Introduced	The act grants immunity to businesses that receive, use, or dispose of PFAS, potentially reducing their legal costs and liabilities. This immunity is designed to encourage operational stability for companies involved in the handling of PFAS substances. Overall, the act aims to provide legal protections for businesses dealing with PFAS, which may influence their risk management strategies and operational decisions.
HAWAII			
HI SB 1020: Relating To Single-Use Plastics.	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to ban businesses that package and sell food or beverages for individual consumption from using, selling, or distributing disposable or single-use plastic food ware and beverage service items, as well as items containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This prohibition is set to begin on January 1, 2026, and will significantly affect industries such as restaurants, cafes, and food vendors that depend on single-use items for take-out services. managing plastic pollution.
HI SB 683: Relating To Environmental Protection.	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Hawaii seeks to ban the manufacture, sale, and distribution of food packaging, food service ware, cosmetics, and personal care products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This ban is set to take effect on January 1, 2028, as part of a broader effort to address the environmental and health risks associated with these substances, commonly known as "forever chemicals."
HI HB 644: Relating To Single-Use Plastics.	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to ban the use, sale, and distribution of disposable or single-use plastic food ware and beverage service items in businesses that package and sell food or beverages for individual consumption. This ban includes items containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and is set to take effect in 2026.
HI SB 1302: Relating To Air Pollution.	Disposal, Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal aimed at improving air quality in Hawaii by regulating waste combustion facilities, particularly those involved in waste incineration. The legislation mandates that these facilities implement continuous monitoring and sampling technologies for various air contaminants to ensure compliance with air quality standards.

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HI SB 551: Relating To Compostable Plastic Packaging.	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Hawaii seeks to regulate the use of single-use compostable plastic packaging and utensils for food and beverages. Starting January 1, 2026, businesses that provide these items will be required to offer composting collection bins for consumers and ensure that the collected materials are sent to a permitted commercial composting facility.
HI SB 664: Relating To Water Quality.	Water, Testing	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Hawaii seeks to enhance the responsibilities and authority of the Department of Health concerning water quality and testing. This initiative addresses critical issues related to water contamination, particularly incidents linked to military installations that have impacted both military personnel and local residents.
HI HB 1258: Relating To Air Pollution.	Disposal, Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	Facility operators will be responsible for developing monitoring plans that must be approved by the Department of Health. The legislation emphasizes the importance of transparency, mandating that emissions data be made publicly available through a dedicated website, with real-time updates for continuous emissions monitoring systems. This includes detailed reporting of any exceedances of local, state, or federal emissions limits.
HI SB 539: Relating To Toxic Chemicals.	Water, Soil, Air, Testing	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Hawaii aims to establish clear procedural and substantive requirements for state agencies regarding the establishment and modification of environmental action levels (EALs). It focuses on the monitoring of toxic chemicals in water, soil, and air, highlighting the necessity for scientifically justified EALs to safeguard public health and the environment.
IOWA			
IA HF 723: A bill for an act requiring a water treatment plant to conduct a test of sewage sludge to detect the presence of PFAS	Water, Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The document outlines a new legislative requirement for wastewater treatment plants to test sewage sludge for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) before it can be applied to agricultural land. This regulation is particularly relevant to farmers who may receive such sludge for land application. If PFAS are detected in the sludge, the treatment plant is obligated to inform the landowner in writing about the test results. The landowner then has the right to refuse the sludge without facing any legal repercussions.
IA HF 588: A bill for an act prohibiting the use, manufacture, distribution, and sale of consumer products containing certain	Firefighters/ AFFF, Packaging, Personal Care Products, Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations in Iowa aimed at reducing the use of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products. These regulations will take effect on January 1, 2026, and will impact a variety of industries, including food packaging, firefighting equipment, cleaning products, cookware, textiles, and cosmetics.

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chemicals and making penalties applicable.			
IA SF 254: A bill for an act prohibiting municipalities and fire departments from purchasing fire fighter equipment that does not contain a label regarding perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Firefighters/ AFFF	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative bill that mandates municipalities and fire departments to purchase firefighter equipment only if it has a permanently affixed label indicating the presence of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
ILLINOIS			
IL HB 2516: Pfas Product Ban	Products (other), Mitigation, Personal Care Products	Enacted	The legislation bans specific products that contain intentionally added PFAS, including cosmetics, dental floss, juvenile products, menstrual products, and intimate apparel. However, certain exemptions apply, such as products governed by federal law, used products for resale, electronic components, and specific refrigerants and foams approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
IL HB 2409: Pfas-Firefighting Ppe	Firefighters/ AFFF	Enacted	The document outlines new regulations in Illinois regarding the sale of firefighting personal protective clothing and auxiliary firefighting personal protective equipment, specifically focusing on the presence of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in these products.
IL SB 117: Pfas Product Ban	Products (other), Packaging, Personal Care 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 products.
IL HB 1645: Pesticide-2,4-D Ban	Pesticides	Introduced	The Illinois Pesticide Act has been amended to prohibit the sale and use of ester formulations of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. This change will significantly affect businesses that are involved in the sale and distribution of pesticides, particularly those that manufacture or sell products containing this specific chemical formulation.
IL SB 167: Pfas-Child Products	Products (Other)	Introduced	A new regulation in Illinois will prohibit the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of juvenile products containing intentionally added per- and polyfluoroalkyl

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
			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 HB 1295: Pfas-Product Ban	Personal Care Products	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations aimed at reducing the use of intentionally added PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in consumer products. Manufacturers of products containing these substances must submit detailed information to the relevant agency by January 1, 2027. This information includes product descriptions, purposes for PFAS use, quantities, and manufacturer contact details.
IL HB 2955: Epa-Pfas Wastewater	Water, Biosolids/Ag.	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The Act regulates the management of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in wastewater treatment in Illinois, highlighting the health risks associated with PFAS exposure and the challenges of removing these substances from the environment. Wastewater treatment plants, which do not generate PFAS, are required to accept wastewater containing these chemicals, potentially leading to significant operational and capital costs if treatment becomes necessary.
IL HB 3409: Cosmetic Products Act	Personal Care Products	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines an act aimed at regulating the cosmetic industry in Illinois by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale of cosmetic products containing certain harmful ingredients. Key targeted substances include dibutyl phthalate, formaldehyde, mercury, and various per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
MASSACHUSETTS			
MA H 911: An Act relative to truth in labeling of recyclable and compostable goods	Packaging, Disposal	Introduced	The document presents a legislative proposal in Massachusetts focused on regulating the labeling of recyclable and compostable goods. The primary goal of the legislation is to enhance transparency in product labeling, which is expected to influence consumer choices and promote environmental sustainability.
MA H 109: An Act protecting our soil and farms from PFAS contamination	Water, Biosolids, Fertilizer	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal aimed at protecting farmers from legal liability associated with PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) contamination. It proposes immunity for individuals or entities engaged in farming from lawsuits and civil liability for damages arising from PFAS present in soil, water, or agricultural products due to standard agricultural practices. This initiative seeks to alleviate concerns for farmers regarding potential legal claims that could significantly impact the agricultural industry.

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MA S 1588: An Act relative to chemicals in food packaging	Packaging	Introduced	The document presents a legislative proposal aimed at regulating chemicals in food packaging, specifically focusing on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The bill seeks to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution of food packaging that contains these substances in any amount.
MA S 1518: An Act relative to fluoride in water warnings	Water	Introduced	The document presents a petition for legislation in Massachusetts aimed at enhancing consumer awareness regarding contaminate levels in drinking water.
MA S 395: An Act promoting racially and culturally inclusive K-12 curriculum	Artificial Turf	Introduced	The document presents a legislative proposal in Massachusetts focused on public health concerns associated with artificial grass and turf surfaces used in schools and athletic facilities. To address these issues, a Special Commission will be established, comprising fifteen members with expertise in scientific, environmental, and public health fields
MA S 2660: An Act relative to toxic free kids	Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Massachusetts seeks to eliminate harmful chemicals, specifically perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), from children's products. This initiative will affect manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers involved in the production and sale of items such as toys, clothing, cosmetics, and school supplies. The legislation prohibits the sale or distribution of children's products containing intentionally added PFAS, with the department of environmental protection responsible for determining threshold levels and maintaining a public list of toxic chemicals of concern.
MA H 2450: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Firefighters/ AFFF, Water, Biosolids/Ag., Products (other)	Introduced	Key provisions of the legislation require the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to implement monitoring and reporting requirements for PFAS in groundwater and surface water discharge permits. Additionally, the DEP is tasked with developing regulations to phase out the use of sludge containing PFAS and to establish standards for monitoring PFAS in ambient air. A public awareness campaign will also be launched to educate residents about PFAS contamination and its health impacts. The regulations further prohibit the sale and distribution of consumer products containing intentionally added PFAS, particularly in food packaging and children's products. Manufacturers will be required to notify distributors and retailers about the presence of PFAS in their products, and a public reporting platform will be established for transparency.
MA H 3339: An Act prohibiting state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields	Artificial Turf	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to ban state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields that contain harmful substances, specifically zinc, plastic, or intentionally-added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This measure is expected to significantly affect industries involved in the manufacturing and installation of artificial turf, as well as those producing materials that include PFAS chemicals. Under the bill,

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			no state agency or authority will be allowed to provide funding for artificial turf that contains the specified prohibited materials. This restriction applies to both new installations and existing fields.
MA S 2187: An Act prohibiting state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields	Artificial Turf	Introduced	The document presents a legislative proposal in Massachusetts aimed at banning state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields that contain harmful substances. The focus is on artificial turf that includes zinc, plastic, or intentionally-added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
MA S 195: An Act relative to toxic-free kids	Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal aimed at enhancing the safety of children's products in Massachusetts by eliminating harmful chemicals. The proposal specifically targets consumer products intended for children aged 12 years and under, including toys, clothing, cosmetics, jewelry, school supplies, and furniture. It emphasizes the need for manufacturers to reformulate products to remove toxic substances, particularly perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other high-priority chemicals.
MA H 920: An Act for the establishment of a voucher program for home water filtration equipment	Water	Introduced	The proposed voucher program in Massachusetts aims to provide financial assistance for home water filtration equipment in areas with elevated levels of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). The initiative is designed to enhance public health by ensuring residents and property owners in affected municipalities can access certified point-of-use filtration devices and replacement filters.
MA H 1022: An Act relative to meeting the Commonwealth's water infrastructure future	Water	Introduced	The document outlines a comprehensive capital outlay program aimed at rehabilitating and modernizing water infrastructure across Massachusetts.
MA S 624: An Act to consider the safety of artificial grass and turf surfaces	Artificial Turf	Introduced	A proposed legislation in Massachusetts aims to impose a 36-month moratorium on the installation of artificial grass and turf surfaces due to concerns about environmental contamination from PFAS chemicals. These materials have raised significant issues, particularly in outdoor athletic fields and parks.
MA S 1504: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Personal Care Products, Products (other), Packaging	Introduced	Key provisions of the proposal include regulations that prohibit the sale and distribution of consumer products containing intentionally added PFAS, particularly in food packaging and children's products.

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MA H 926: An Act to save recycling costs in the commonwealth	Packaging, Disposal	Introduced	The proposed legislative act aims to reduce recycling costs and enhance recycling efforts in Massachusetts by establishing a Packaging Reduction and Recycling Program. This program will primarily impact producers of packaging materials, local governments, and private companies involved in recycling and waste management. Producers will be required to pay fees based on the quantity and type of packaging they use, which will fund the program's administration and support local governments in managing packaging waste.
MA S 56: An Act protecting our soil and farms from PFAS contamination	Biosolids/Ag., Water	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Massachusetts seeks to protect farmers from legal liabilities associated with PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) contamination resulting from standard agricultural practices. It grants immunity from civil suits for damages caused by PFAS to individuals or entities engaged in farming, thereby addressing concerns over contamination in soil, water, and agricultural products.
MA H 4357: An Act relative to toxic free kids	Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Massachusetts seeks to regulate the use of toxic chemicals in children's products, specifically targeting perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)..
MA H 916: An Act to reduce single use plastics in the environment	Packaging, Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Massachusetts aims to significantly reduce the environmental impact of single-use plastics and other harmful materials through a series of regulations affecting various business sectors. Key provisions include restrictions on the use of carryout bags, disposable food service ware, and specific beverage containers, with a focus on eliminating polystyrene and other toxic substances.
MA HD 647: An Act prohibiting state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields	Artificial Turf	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal in Massachusetts aimed at prohibiting state and municipal contracts for the purchase and installation of artificial turf fields that contain harmful substances. The bill specifically targets artificial turf that includes zinc, plastic, or intentionally-added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
MA H 949: An Act to ensure safe drinking water for state funding eligibility in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Water	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Massachusetts aims to ensure that municipalities meet state-defined standards for safe drinking water to qualify for state funding or grants. This initiative will significantly impact industries related to water infrastructure, environmental services, and public health, as they will need to adapt to new compliance requirements and testing protocols.
MA S 630: An Act to reduce single-use	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation in Massachusetts aims to significantly reduce plastic waste by regulating the use and distribution of single-use plastics across various business sectors, particularly in retail and food service industries. Key

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plastics from the environment			provisions include the prohibition of non-reusable carryout bags, the sale of disposable food service ware made from polystyrene, and the distribution of plastic straws unless specifically requested by customers. Additionally, the legislation addresses the sale of bottled water in single-serve plastic containers and the use of black plastic food service wares.
MAINE			
ME HP 861: An Act to Protect the Drinking Water for Consumers of Certain Water Systems by Establishing Maximum Contaminant Levels for Certain Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Water	Enacted	Water systems are required to monitor PFAS levels and may need to implement treatment solutions if they exceed the established maximum contaminant levels. Additionally, they must report PFAS drinking water sample results and notify the public in cases of exceedance, providing details on the types and levels of PFAS detected.
ME SP 419: An Act Clarifying Exemptions from the Law Regulating Products Containing PFAS	Products (other)	Enacted	The document outlines amendments to the law regulating products containing PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in the State of Maine, which will take effect on May 9, 2025. These changes specifically target the motor vehicle industry, including motor vehicle equipment, off-highway vehicles, specialty vehicles such as all-terrain vehicles, and personal assistive mobility devices.
ME SP 641: An Act to Protect Groundwater and Surface Waters from Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances from Landfill Leachate	Landfills, Disposal	Enacted	The State of Maine has enacted new regulations concerning the management and testing of landfill leachate for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
ME HP 1197: An Act to Require the Department of Environmental Protection to Provide Certain Information Regarding	Water	Enacted	The State of Maine has enacted a new law focused on the management and dissemination of information regarding Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in private drinking water wells.

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Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances to the Public and Private Drinking Water Well Owners			
ME HP 261: Resolve, to Ensure the Removal of Aqueous Film-forming Foam from the Former Brunswick Naval Air Station	Firefighting/AFFF	Enacted	The Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority is required to take action to remove aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) from its leased or owned properties. By December 31, 2025, all fire suppression systems and other systems containing AFFF must be shut off or rendered incapable of dispensing the substance, and any AFFF or AFFF concentrate not contained in these systems must be removed.
ME SP 41: An Act to Add an Inflation Adjustment to the Maximum Amount of Funding Disbursed from the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund for Certain Personal Services of the Department of Environmental Protection	Groundwater, Water	Enacted	The document presents an amendment to the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund, focusing on the funding allocated for personal services within the Department of Environmental Protection. The amendment establishes a cap of \$7,000,000 for total disbursements for personal services each fiscal year.
ME SP 66: An Act to Establish the PFAS Response Program and to Modify the Fund To Address PFAS Contamination	Water, Biosolids/Ag.	Enacted	The document outlines the establishment of a PFAS Response Program in Maine, aimed at addressing PFAS contamination that affects agricultural producers. The program is designed to assist commercial farms impacted by PFAS, safeguard public health, and support critical research related to the issue.
ME HP 329: An Act to Ensure Access to Safe Drinking Water from Household Wells	Water	Passed Second Chamber (Considering)	This legislative document outlines a bill designed to improve access to safe drinking water for low-income residents in rural Maine by expanding testing programs for household wells. The bill mandates the Department of Health and Human Services to establish free water testing programs for contaminants,

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
in Rural Areas by Expanding Testing			including arsenic and perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), specifically targeting low-income households.
ME HP 322: An Act to Expand Testing for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances to Private Drinking Water Wells	Water	Passed Second Chamber (Considering)	The 132nd Maine Legislature has introduced legislation that mandates landlords of residential buildings using private drinking water wells to test for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by January 1, 2026. This requirement affects the real estate and rental industries, as landlords must ensure compliance through certified laboratories.
ME HP 145: An Act to Establish a Take-back and Disposal Program for Firefighting and Fire-suppressing Foam to Which Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Have Been Added	Firefighting/AFFF, Disposal	Passed Second Chamber (Considering)	The 132nd Maine Legislature has proposed a bill to establish a take-back and disposal program for firefighting and fire-suppressing foam that contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This program aims to ensure the safe disposal of such materials and is set to be implemented by July 1, 2027.
ME HP 730: An Act to Provide Water Service Infrastructure to Fairfield Residents Affected by Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Water	Passed Second Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines a legislative initiative aimed at addressing the contamination of private wells in Fairfield caused by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). A one-time funding allocation of \$10,000,000 from the General Fund is designated for the fiscal year 2025-26 to support this initiative.
MINNESOTA			
MN HF 1627: PFAS products exempted or prohibitions delayed, PFAS reporting requirements modified, lead-containing product prohibitions delayed, and PFAS-containing	Firefighting/AFFF, Disposal, Products (Other)	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to Minnesota Statutes aimed at regulating perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lead-containing products, as well as prohibiting class B firefighting foam containing PFAS chemicals.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
firefighting foam prohibitions at airport hangars delayed.			
MN HF 81: Off-highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and electric-assisted bicycles exempted from prohibitions on PFAS in certain juvenile products.	Products (other)	Introduced	Manufacturers of juvenile products, such as cribs and highchairs, will be required to adhere to the new PFAS regulations. Similarly, companies producing cleaning products, including air care and general cleaning items, may need to reformulate their products to eliminate PFAS. Automotive maintenance product manufacturers will also be affected by these regulations.
MN SF 1298: Off-highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and electric-assisted bicycles from prohibition on PFAS in certain juvenile products	Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to Minnesota Statutes 2024, specifically section 116.943, which introduces regulations concerning the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in various consumer products.
MN HF 1869: Prohibitions of certain PFAS-containing firefighting foam at airport hangars delayed.	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	Starting January 1, 2024, the manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam containing PFAS is prohibited, except in cases required by federal law and specific airport applications. The prohibition will not apply to airports until the state fire marshal confirms that fluorine-free alternatives are available and compliant with federal guidelines.
MN SF 2408: Prohibition delay of certain PFAS-containing firefight foam at airport hangars	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The legislation amends Minnesota Statutes to prohibit the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of class B firefighting foam containing PFAS chemicals, effective immediately. This ban applies to all individuals, political subdivisions, and state agencies, with an exception for cases where federal law mandates the use of PFAS-containing foam.
MN HF 2577: Agricultural waste handling regulations modified, and record retention of sewage	Sewage, Biosolids/Ag., Disposal	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to Minnesota Statutes concerning agricultural waste handling regulations, particularly focusing on sewage sludge and fertilizer management. Key changes include new record retention requirements for parties involved in the transfer of sewage sludge, mandating that they maintain transaction records and make them available to the commissioner upon request.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
sludge transfers required.			
MN SF 1406: Installation of permeable synthetic turf addition to best management practices to control stormwater runoff	Artificial Turf	Introduced	The document discusses a legislative act in Minnesota that mandates the use of permeable synthetic turf as a best management practice for controlling stormwater runoff. This regulation is expected to affect various industries, particularly landscaping, construction, and environmental management, as they will need to adjust to new stormwater management standards. standards.
MN HF 713: Stormwater runoff structural practices implemented relating to permeable synthetic turf.	Artificial Turf	Introduced	<p>The document discusses a legislative act in Minnesota that mandates the use of permeable synthetic turf as a best management practice for controlling stormwater runoff. This regulation is expected to affect various industries, particularly landscaping, construction, and environmental management, as they will need to adjust to new stormwater management standards.</p> <p>The act outlines specific criteria for the permeable synthetic turf, including a minimum permeability rate, compliance with flammability tests, and the exclusion of harmful substances such as PFAS. Additionally, it prohibits the use of rubber infill in residential projects and requires that the turf be manufactured in the United States.</p> <p>While the document does not specify the financial implications or exact implementation dates, the new regulations may lead to increased costs for businesses striving to meet the standards. Conversely, this could also create opportunities for manufacturers of compliant synthetic turf products.</p>
MN HF 1906: Electronic and internal components exempted from PFAS prohibitions, prohibitions delayed on lead-containing products, and PFAS-containing firefighting foam at airport hangars prohibitions delayed.	Firefighting/AFFF, Products (other)	Introduced	Manufacturers and distributors of electronic products are granted exemptions from specific PFAS prohibitions until January 1, 2032. Additionally, the sale, manufacture, and distribution of lead-containing products with lead levels exceeding 0.009% and cadmium levels above 0.0075% are prohibited, although exemptions for products containing lead solder or lead in pens will remain in effect until January 1, 2028.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
MN SF 2164: Commercial and industrial products exemption from certain PFAS restrictions provision and PFAS reporting requirements modifications provision	Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to Minnesota Statutes concerning the regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in various consumer products. products, significantly affecting manufacturers and retailers in Minnesota.
MN HF 654: Presence of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances allowed in safety-related items and clothing used by juveniles operating all-terrain vehicles or dirt bikes.	Products (other)	Introduced	The bill amends Minnesota Statutes to regulate the sale and distribution of products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Starting January 1, 2025, the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of various products, including carpets, cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, fabric treatments, juvenile products (with specific exceptions), menstruation products, textile furnishings, ski wax, and upholstered furniture, will be prohibited.
MN SF 3036: Certain components in textile furnishings and upholstered furniture exemption from PFAS prohibitions	Products (other)	Introduced	Key exemptions from PFAS prohibitions include products governed by federal law, those regulated under specific state sections, and the sale or resale of used products. Additionally, medical devices, drugs, and products used in medical settings are exempt from certain provisions of the statute.
MN SF 3091: Agricultural waste handling regulations modification	Sewage, Biosolids/Ag., Disposal	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to Minnesota Statutes regarding agricultural waste handling regulations, specifically focusing on sewage sludge and fertilizer management. One significant change is the requirement for parties involved in the transfer of sewage sludge to maintain detailed records of transactions, which must be available to the commissioner upon request.
NORTH CAROLINA			
NC HB 881: PFAS Free NC.	Packaging, Products (other)	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.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NC SB 324: 2025 Safe Drinking Water Act.	Water	Introduced	The General Assembly of North Carolina has passed legislation to protect citizens from harmful toxins in drinking water by establishing maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for specific chemicals. The Commission for Public Health is tasked with setting these MCLs for known or probable carcinogens and other toxic substances, including Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), hexavalent chromium, and 1,4-Dioxane.
NC SB 666: 2025 Water Safety Act.	Water	Introduced	The legislation also establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for specific PFAS compounds in drinking water, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, PFHxS, and PFBS. Regulated entities, including significant industrial users and direct dischargers, will be required to comply with these MCLs and implement monitoring and pollution reduction measures.
NC HB 882: Break Free From Plastic & Forever Chemicals.	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.
NC SB 384: 2025 Safe Drinking Water Act.	Water	Introduced	The General Assembly of North Carolina has passed legislation to safeguard citizens from harmful toxins in drinking water by establishing maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for specific chemicals. The focus is on probable or known carcinogens and other toxic substances, including Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), hexavalent chromium, and 1,4-Dioxane.
NC HB 686: Safe Cosmetics Act.	Personal Care Products	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.
NC HB 570: Responsible Firefighting Foam Management Act.	Firefighting/AFFF	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines new legislation aimed at prohibiting the use of firefighting foams containing PFAS chemicals for training, practice, or testing purposes. This initiative responds to growing concerns about PFAS contamination in drinking water sources and its associated health risks, including links to cancer and reproductive system damage. alternative products and modifying training facilities and practices.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NC HB 569: PFAS Pollution and Polluter Liability.	Water	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.
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
NH HB 1275	Biosolids/Ag., Water	Introduced	Key component of this legislation is the establishment of an agricultural PFAS remediation fund designed to support farmers who have suffered losses or incurred costs due to PFAS contamination in soil, water, or agricultural products. To address these issues, the legislation includes a five-year moratorium on the land application of sludge and biosolids for agricultural purposes.
NH HB 167: prohibiting the sale of ski, boat, and board waxes that contain intentionally added per and polyfluorinated alkyl substances.	Products (other)	Enacted	The document describes a legislative act that bans the sale of ski, boat, and board waxes containing intentionally added per and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS).
NEW JERSEY			
NJ A 5537: Permits fire departments to use certain Class B firefighting foam for one year after prohibition takes effect.*	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	Manufacturers and distributors of Class B firefighting foam will be required to recall products containing PFAS within 27 months of the original act's effective date. They must ensure safe transport and storage of these products until a suitable disposal method is identified. Additionally, a fee may be imposed on waiver applicants to cover the costs of administering the waiver process.
NJ S 4346: Provides extension for fire departments on prohibition on use of firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	This document outlines new legislation in New Jersey that prohibits the use of class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by fire departments, effective January 1, 2027. This prohibition extends the existing ban by one year and aims to phase out harmful substances in firefighting practices.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
polyfluoroalkyl substances; appropriates \$500,000 to DEP for grant program to reimburse municipalities for costs of replacing firefighting foam.			
NJ A 2327: Requires DEP to perform certain assessments concerning regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Water	Introduced	The bill requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to conduct assessments every five years on the regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. These assessments will focus on PFAS that are not currently regulated by state or federal law, with the aim of determining whether to establish maximum contaminant levels or other drinking water standards for additional PFAS.
NJ S 3783: Prohibits municipalities, school districts, and State departments and agencies from purchasing, installing, or using artificial turf.	Artificial Turf	Introduced	Proposed legislation in New Jersey seeks to prohibit municipalities, school districts, and State departments from purchasing, installing, or using artificial turf for both new and existing fields. This ban is driven by concerns over health and environmental risks linked to synthetic turf, which is known to contain harmful chemicals, microplastics, and PFAS (perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances).
NJ A 5009: "Packaging and Paper Product Stewardship Act."*	Packaging	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations aimed at enhancing the management and recycling of packaging and paper products in New Jersey. recycling rates and reducing single-use plastics.
NJ S 3946: Requires producer of certain firefighting equipment containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances to provide written notice to purchaser; prohibits	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The act prohibits the sale, manufacture, and distribution of firefighting PPE containing intentionally added PFAS starting two years after its effective date. However, non-clothing personal protective equipment is exempt from these provisions until January 1, 2031.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain firefighting equipment containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.*			
NJ A 2775: Prohibits sale, distribution, and import of certain products marketed as recyclable, unless DEP determines that products are widely recycled.	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation aims to prohibit the sale, distribution, and import of products and packaging that make deceptive or misleading claims about recyclability unless they are determined to be widely recycled in New Jersey. This regulation is designed to enhance transparency in recyclability claims and reduce consumer deception, impacting businesses involved in manufacturing, selling, and distributing consumer products and packaging materials.
NJ A 1421: "Protecting Against Forever Chemicals Act"; establishes requirements, prohibitions, and programs for regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	Personal Care Products, Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation aims to regulate perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly known as "forever chemicals," which are prevalent in various consumer products. The act seeks to phase out the intentional use of PFAS in specific categories, including cosmetics, cookware, carpets, fabric treatments, and food packaging, to safeguard public health and the environment.
NJ S 4367: Establishes requirements and prohibitions for sale and distribution of certain products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and	Firefighting/AFFF, Products (other)	Introduced	Key provisions include a prohibition on the sale of covered products containing intentionally added PFAS three years after the effective date. Additionally, new outdoor apparel designed for severe wet conditions must be labeled as "Made with PFAS" starting two years after the effective date, with a complete prohibition on such apparel taking effect five years later. Cookware manufacturers will be required to label their products with information about PFAS presence one year after the effective date.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
polyfluoroalkyl substances.			
NJ S 1042: "Protecting Against Forever Chemicals Act"; establishes requirements, prohibitions, and programs for regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation establishes regulations aimed at reducing the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly known as "forever chemicals," in various consumer products. The act seeks to phase out the intentional use of PFAS in cosmetics, carpets, fabric treatments, food packaging, and cookware, thereby protecting public health and the environment.
NJ A 5223: Requires manufacturer of firefighting personal protective equipment containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances to provide written notice to purchaser.	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The proposed legislation mandates that manufacturers of firefighting personal protective equipment (PPE) containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) provide written notice to purchasers at the time of sale. This notice must disclose the presence of PFAS, the reasons for its inclusion, and the specific types of PFAS by both chemical and abbreviated names.
NJ A 2325: Requires public water systems and landlords to provide certain notice of elevated perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances levels in drinking water; requires DEP to establish educational program.	Water	Introduced	Landlords are also required to inform tenants about PFAS levels within three business days of receiving such information from public water systems. They must post notices in prominent locations at rental properties, excluding single-family homes without common areas, and provide the most recent PFAS information to prospective tenants before lease agreements are signed.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NJ A 2787: Restricts discharge of firefighting foams containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for training or testing purposes.	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The proposed legislation aims to restrict the discharge of firefighting foams containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) during training and testing activities.
NJ A 4367: Requires producers of plastic packaging and certain other plastic products to reduce quantity of plastic sold; restricts additional substances under "Toxic Packaging Reduction Act."	Packaging	Introduced	The legislation also prohibits the sale of packaging or products containing certain toxic substances, including lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium, and various harmful chemicals such as PFAS and bisphenols, starting two years after the effective date. This is part of a broader effort to enhance environmental protection by reducing toxic substances in packaging.
NJ A 5600: Establishes requirements and prohibitions for sale and distribution of certain products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Products (other), Personal Care Products	Introduced	The legislation establishes specific prohibitions and labeling requirements aimed at reducing environmental and health risks associated with PFAS.
NJ S 2847: Requires certain water purveyors to identify, and use, alternative water supply source when perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl	Water	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal in New Jersey that mandates public community water systems to develop and implement plans for alternative water supply sources when perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) exceed established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). This requirement is set to take effect immediately upon enactment, which is expected within 120 days of the bill's introduction

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
substances exceed maximum contaminant levels.			
NJ S 4798: Prohibits sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain apparel containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Products (other)	Introduced	New Jersey is proposing legislation to ban the sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain apparel that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This ban is set to take effect two years after the bill's effective date.
NJ S 1044: Requires public water systems and landlords to provide certain notice of elevated perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances levels in drinking water; requires DEP to establish educational program.	Water	Introduced	<p>The proposed legislation mandates that public water systems in New Jersey notify customers and local officials about elevated levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. Public water systems are required to provide written notice to all customers, including residences, schools, daycare centers, hospitals, and local health agencies, within 30 days of confirming any exceedance of PFAS maximum contaminant levels.</p> <p>Landlords are also held accountable under this legislation, as they must distribute any notices or health information received from public water systems regarding PFAS to their tenants within three business days. Additionally, they are required to post this information prominently at rental properties, except for single-family homes without common areas, and provide prospective tenants with the most recent PFAS information before lease agreements are signed.</p>
NJ A 5260: Prohibits sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain apparel containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Products (other)	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The proposed legislation in New Jersey seeks to prohibit the sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain apparel that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This ban will affect a wide range of clothing items, including everyday wear, formal attire, outdoor apparel, and specialized clothing designed for severe wet conditions.
NJ A 4767: Limits regulated perfluoroalkyl and	Personal Care Products	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines new legislation aimed at restricting the presence of regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in menstrual products. This regulation will affect manufacturers of various menstrual items,

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
polyfluoroalkyl substances in menstrual products.*			including tampons, sanitary pads, and menstrual cups, prohibiting them from selling or distributing products that contain these substances
NJ A 5195: Requires producer of certain firefighting equipment containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances to provide written notice to purchaser; prohibits sale, manufacture, and distribution of certain firefighting equipment containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.*	Firefighting/AFFF	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	Key provisions include a notification requirement that obligates producers to inform purchasers at the time of sale about the presence, reasons for inclusion, and specific types of PFAS in the equipment. This notification must be retained for a minimum of three years.
NEW MEXICO			
NM HB 212: PER- & POLY-FLOUROALKYL PROTECTION ACT	Products (other)	Enacted	The document outlines new regulations concerning per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in various products across multiple industries. Key sectors impacted include manufacturing, retail, and consumer goods, particularly those involved in cookware, food packaging, cleaning products, cosmetics, and medical devices. Manufacturers will be required to reformulate products or provide additional disclosures to comply with these regulations.
NEVADA			
NV SB 173: Establishes provisions relating to the environment. (BDR 52-585)	Products (other)	Passed Second Chamber (Considering)	Manufacturers of consumer products, including cookware, carpets, and cosmetics, are mandated to disclose the presence of PFAS in their items. Cookware containing PFAS must be labeled accordingly, and manufacturers are encouraged to provide additional information through QR codes. The regulations also extend to the testing of hair products for harmful substances in larger counties, with funding allocated for research on formaldehyde in synthetic hair braids.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NEW YORK			
NY A 3722: Authorizes the New York state environmental facilities corporation to award grants and loans to non-public entities for certain water quality projects	Water	Introduced	The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation is set to provide grants and loans to non-public entities for projects focused on improving water quality by removing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from public water systems. This initiative aims to enhance environmental services, water treatment, and public health by addressing the critical issue of PFAS contamination.
NY S 7839: Prohibits the sale of medical adhesives and bandages containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Products (other)	Introduced	The prohibitions on the sale of medical adhesives and bandages containing PFAS will take effect on December 31, 2026. This legislation will directly impact the medical supply industry, including manufacturers and distributors of these products, both domestically and internationally.
NY S 1767: Prohibits the manufacture, sale, and use of cookware containing polytetrafluoroethylene	Products (other)	Introduced	New York is proposing legislation to ban the manufacture, sale, and use of cookware that contains polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), commonly known as a non-stick coating. This ban is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2026.
NY A 8537: Prohibits the sale of any children's product, upholstered furniture or mattress that contains textile fiberglass	Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to New York's environmental conservation law, focusing on the sale and repair of children's products, upholstered furniture, and mattresses that contain textile fiberglass.
NY A 1635: Prohibits the sale or offer for sale of any cosmetic product or personal care product	Personal Care Products	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to amend New York's environmental conservation law by banning the sale or offer for sale of cosmetic and personal care products that contain intentionally added PFAS substances. This regulation specifically targets the cosmetic and personal care industries, which may face significant compliance costs and potential market impacts due to the prohibition of these chemicals.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
containing PFAS substances			
NY A 7594: Prohibits the sale of playground surfacing materials that contain PFAS, PAHs or more than ninety parts per million of lead; and provides penalties for violations	Artificial Turf	Introduced	The new legislation amends New York's environmental conservation law to regulate toxic substances in playground surfacing materials. It establishes that, starting January 1, 2027, no playground surfacing materials containing intentionally added PFAS, PAHs, or lead above specified levels will be permitted for sale. The Department of Environmental Conservation will determine these levels and review them every five years.
NY A 7912: Prohibits the sale of children's products, mattresses and upholstered furniture containing fiberglass unless they contain a prominent label	Products (other)	Introduced	A new legislative act in New York amends the general business law to prohibit the sale of children's products, mattresses, and upholstered furniture that contain fiberglass. This law mandates that such items must include a prominent label warning consumers about the potential hazards associated with fiberglass.
NY A 1600: Allows certain parties of releases and covenants involving PFAS to seek contribution from other responsible parties	Mitigation	Introduced	<p>The document outlines an amendment to New York's general obligations law that specifically addresses the cleanup and removal of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This amendment enables individuals or entities involved in PFAS cleanup to seek contribution from other responsible parties, overriding any existing laws that may contradict this provision.</p> <p>The change is anticipated to have significant implications for industries engaged in environmental cleanup, waste management, and manufacturing sectors that utilize PFAS. By facilitating the recovery of cleanup costs, the amendment aims to promote more effective management of PFAS contamination.</p>
NY A 8585: Phases out the sale of products that contain intentionally added PFAS	Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation in New York aims to phase out the sale of products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to mitigate environmental and health risks. Manufacturers will be required to notify the Department about products containing PFAS, detailing their descriptions, purposes, and quantities.
NY S 3972: Directs the department of environmental	Water	Introduced	The document outlines the establishment of two programs in New York State aimed at addressing the contamination of drinking water by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
conservation to establish an installation grant program and a maintenance rebate program for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances removal treatment			
NY A 4542: Prohibits the manufacture, sale, and use of cookware containing polytetrafluoroethylene	Products (other)	Introduced	A legislative proposal in New York seeks to amend the environmental conservation law to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and use of cookware containing polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), commonly known as a non-stick coating. This ban is intended to enhance environmental safety and public health by eliminating a chemical associated with potential health risks from cookware.
NY A 6671: Relates to false claims about recyclability and plastic container labeling	Packaging, Disposal	Introduced	The proposed legislation in New York aims to enhance transparency regarding the recyclability of plastic products and packaging. It establishes that misrepresenting a product as recyclable is considered deceptive unless it can be processed through an established recycling program. Additionally, the use of the chasing arrows symbol will be deemed misleading if the product does not meet specific regulatory criteria.
NY A 1749: Enacts the "packaging reduction and recycling infrastructure act"	Packaging	Introduced	The document outlines a comprehensive legislative proposal in New York aimed at enhancing environmental sustainability through packaging reduction and recycling initiatives. It establishes a framework that mandates producers of packaging materials, particularly those involved in single-use plastics, to adopt more sustainable practices. The legislation emphasizes the creation of organizations responsible for developing and implementing plans to improve recycling infrastructure and reduce packaging waste.
NY S 1493: Relates to regulation of PFAS as a toxic air pollutant	Air	Introduced	The document discusses recent legislative changes to New York's environmental conservation law, focusing on the regulation of per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) as toxic air pollutants. This legislation primarily impacts industries linked to major polluting facilities, such as incinerators, landfills, and manufacturing operations, which will now be required to assess and control their PFAS emissions.
NY A 8634: Establishes maximum	Water	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to New York's public health law concerning the regulation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. It

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
contaminant levels and a hazard index in drinking water for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)			establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for specific PFAS compounds, setting a limit of 4 parts per trillion (PPT) for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and a limit of 10 PPT for perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHXS), and hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA).
NY S 3659: Relates to the recall of class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added PFAS; repealer	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The prohibition on the manufacturing, selling, or distributing of firefighting personal protective equipment with intentionally added PFAS chemicals will take effect on January 1, 2028. The act itself is set to take effect immediately, with specific provisions commencing on the same date.
NY S 461: Prohibits industrial uses of products or substances containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances	Products (other)	Introduced	A legislative proposal in New York aims to prohibit the industrial use of products or substances containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl compounds. This ban will impact various industries that utilize these substances, including manufacturing sectors that use materials such as vats, conveyor belts, molds, ovens, pans, pots, and chemicals for mold release, lubrication, sealing, and coating.
NY A 5832: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"	Water	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act focused on regulating the discharge of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in New York. It primarily targets industries identified by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as known or suspected sources of PFAS discharges, including industrial dischargers and publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) that manage industrial wastewater.
NY S 420: Relates to false claims about recyclability and plastic container labeling	Packaging, Disposal	Introduced	The proposed legislation in New York aims to enhance transparency regarding the recyclability of plastic products and packaging. It establishes that misrepresenting a product as recyclable is considered deceptive unless it can be collected and processed through an established recycling program. The use of the chasing arrows symbol will also be deemed misleading if the product does not meet specific regulatory criteria.
NY A 4373: Relates to regulation of PFAS as a toxic air pollutant	Air, Landfills	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act aimed at regulating per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) as toxic air pollutants in New York. The act primarily targets industries associated with major polluting facilities, such as incinerators, landfills, and manufacturing operations, which will now be required to address previously unregulated PFAS emissions.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NY A 6192: Establishes a moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids	Biosolids/Ag., Water	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act that establishes a five-year moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids in New York State. This moratorium affects various industries, particularly those involved in wastewater treatment, agriculture, and landscaping, by prohibiting the land application, sale, and distribution of biosolids generated from wastewater treatment facilities.
NY S 3205: Prohibits the sale or offer for sale of any cosmetic product or personal care product containing PFAS substances	Personal Care Products	Introduced	The proposed legislation in New York seeks to ban the sale of cosmetic and personal care products that contain intentionally added PFAS substances. This regulation will affect manufacturers and retailers in the cosmetics and personal care industries, prompting potential reformulations of products to meet the new standards.
NY A 4525: Prohibits the sale and distribution of anti-fogging sprays or wipes containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Personal Care Products, Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act that amends New York's environmental conservation law, specifically addressing the sale and distribution of anti-fogging sprays and wipes containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The act aims to mitigate the environmental and health risks associated with these substances in consumer products.
NY A 7738: Prohibits the sale of certain products that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and provides penalties for violations	Personal Care Products, Products (other)	Introduced	The proposed legislation in New York seeks to amend environmental conservation laws by banning the sale of certain consumer and household products that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The affected industries include textiles, cookware, cleaning products, dental floss, and architectural paints, among others.
NY A 1430: Prohibits the sale of medical adhesives and bandages containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Products (other)	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act that amends New York's environmental conservation law, specifically addressing the sale of medical adhesives and bandages containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The act aims to reduce the presence of harmful chemicals in medical products, thereby promoting public health and environmental safety.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NY S 187: Prohibits the sale of certain products that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and provides penalties for violations	Products (other)	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document presents a legislative proposal in New York that seeks to amend the environmental conservation law to prohibit the sale of certain consumer and household products containing regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This initiative primarily affects industries such as textiles, cookware, cleaning products, and dental care, which will need to reformulate their products to comply with the new regulations
NY S 3852: Prohibits the sale of playground surfacing materials that contain PFAS, PAHs or more than ninety parts per million of lead; and provides penalties for violations	Artificial Turf	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines amendments to New York's environmental conservation law aimed at regulating toxic substances in playground surfacing materials. The new regulations will take effect on January 1, 2027, and primarily impact manufacturers and retailers of these materials.
NY A 1053: Relates to the recall of class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added PFAS; repealer	Firefighting/AFFF	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines amendments to New York's general business law concerning the recall of class B firefighting foam and the prohibition of firefighting personal protective equipment that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals. These changes are aimed at reducing the use of harmful PFAS substances in firefighting products.
NY S 5759: Establishes a moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids	Biosolids/Ag.	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document establishes a five-year moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids in New York State, effective from the date the act becomes law. This moratorium encompasses biosolids generated from both publicly and privately owned wastewater treatment facilities, as well as compost materials or products intended for agricultural purposes that contain biosolids.
NY S 3207: Establishes maximum contaminant levels and a hazard index in drinking water for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Water	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines amendments to New York's public health law concerning the regulation of certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. It establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for specific PFAS, setting a limit of 4 parts per trillion (PPT) for perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and a limit of 10 PPT for perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHXS), and hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA).

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
NY S 1464: Enacts the "packaging reduction and recycling infrastructure act"	Packaging	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines a legislative proposal aimed at amending New York's environmental conservation law to enhance packaging reduction and recycling efforts. The proposal emphasizes the importance of producer responsibilities, establishing a framework for organizations involved in packaging reduction and recycling, and promoting the use of recyclable and reusable materials. It seeks to reduce waste at the source and increase the recyclability of packaging, particularly focusing on single-use plastics.
NY S 4574: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"	Water	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	The document outlines a legislative act focused on regulating the discharge of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in New York. It primarily targets industries identified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as known or suspected sources of PFAS discharges, including industrial dischargers and publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) that manage industrial wastewater.
OHIO			
OH HB 272: Regards food dyes, PFAS, fluoride, and certain substance releases	Packaging, Food	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to address environmental and public health concerns through a series of regulations targeting harmful substances, particularly per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and certain food additives. Key provisions include the prohibition of specific food dyes and additives, as well as the intentional release of chemicals into the atmosphere to manipulate weather or temperature.
OKLAHOMA			
OK SB 271: Environment and natural resources; creating the Oklahoma Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Act; providing application, liability, and fee assessment for certain waste disposal. Emergency.	Water, Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The document discusses new legislation in Oklahoma aimed at regulating perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which significantly affects industries such as water treatment, waste management, and fire safety.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
OK SB 268: Biosolids; prohibiting land application, spreading, sale, and distribution of certain materials; requiring reporting; requiring remediation. Emergency.	Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations in Oklahoma concerning the land application, sale, and distribution of biosolids and related materials. Municipal, commercial, and industrial wastewater treatment plants will be significantly impacted, as they are prohibited from applying or spreading sludge and compost derived from their processes on land. Agricultural producers may also face challenges, particularly those utilizing fertilizers or soil amendments that contain sludge or septage.
OK HB 1726: Biosolids; prohibiting land application, spreading, sale, and distribution of certain materials; reporting; remediation; funding policies; emergency.	Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The document outlines new regulations in Oklahoma aimed at managing biosolids, sewage sludge, and septage, with a particular focus on prohibiting the land application and distribution of materials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These regulations primarily impact the wastewater treatment industry, agricultural producers, and businesses involved in the sale and distribution of compost and fertilizers derived from wastewater treatment.
OREGON			
OR SB 91: Relating to firefighting foam.	Firefighting/AFFF	Enacted	The 83rd Oregon Legislative Assembly has enacted a law that prohibits the use of PFAS firefighting foam by fire departments, including their employees and volunteers, within the state. This prohibition applies unless the use of such foam is mandated by federal regulations or laws.
OR HB 2947: Relating to a study of PFAS in biosolids applied to land; and declaring an emergency.	Biosolids	Enacted	The Oregon State University Extension Service and the College of Agricultural Sciences will conduct a statewide study to investigate the occurrence and distribution of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in biosolids applied to agricultural fields that do not produce crops for human consumption. This study will involve collaboration with the Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon wastewater service providers to identify and quantify PFAS concentrations in selected biosolids, soil profiles, and non-consumable crops grown in these fields.
PENNSYLVANIA			
PA SB 980: Senate Bill 980	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The legislation amends Title 35 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes to regulate the management of PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam and protective equipment. It primarily targets manufacturers of class B firefighting foam and

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
			personal protective equipment, as well as firefighting entities such as municipal fire departments and volunteer fire companies.
PA HB 1415: House Bill 1415	Water	Introduced	The document details an amendment to the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, which introduces a new requirement for public water systems. Under this amendment, the Environmental Quality Board is required to conduct annual testing at each entry point of a public water system for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, irrespective of prior test results.
PA HB 578: House Bill 578	Water	Introduced	The document outlines an amendment to the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, which establishes a maximum contaminant level for polyfluoroalkyl and perfluorinated substances, including perfluorooctane sulfonate and perfluorooctanoic acid, set at 10 parts per trillion.
PA HB 675: House Bill 675	Firefighting/AFFF	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 698: House Bill 698	Packaging	Introduced	The proposed legislation aims to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution of food and beverage containers containing bisphenol A (BPA) at levels exceeding 0.1 parts per billion. This regulation will require manufacturers in the food and beverage packaging industry to find safer alternatives to BPA.
PA HB 1116: House Bill 1116	Biosolids/Ag.	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 farmland with and without biosolid application, and the analysis of biosolid sources.
PA HB 1261: House Bill 1261	Firefighting/AFFF	Passed First Chamber (Considering)	Manufacturers of Class B firefighting foam will be prohibited from producing or selling foam that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals starting July 1, 2026. Firefighting entities, including municipal fire departments and volunteer fire companies, will need to transition to PFAS-free foam and may utilize grant awards to assist with this transition.
RHODE ISLAND			
RI HB 5019: An Act Relating To Health	Firefighting/AFFF	Enacted	The document outlines significant amendments aimed at reducing the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in various consumer

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
And Safety -- Consumer Pfas Ban Act Of 2024 (Prohibits A Manufacturer From Manufacturing, Knowingly Selling, Offering For Sale, Distributing For Sale Or Distributing For Use In The State Any Firefighting Personal Protective Equipment Containing Intentionally-Added Pfas As Of January 1, 2027.)			products and firefighting materials. The amendments will impact multiple industries, including manufacturing and retail sectors related to apparel, cookware, carpets, cosmetics, and juvenile products, by prohibiting the use of PFAS in specific items such as adult mattresses and textiles.
RI SB 650: An Act Relating To Waters And Navigation -- Water Pollution (Effective September 1, 2025, Requires Quarterly Testing Of Biosolids For Pfas Contaminants By Those Seeking To Apply Biosolids To Lands, With Subsequent Reports To The Department Of Environmental Management.)	Biosolids/Ag.	Enacted	The document outlines a legislative act that requires the testing of biosolids for PFAS contaminants before their distribution or land application. Applicants must conduct these tests and submit the results as part of their approval applications. Existing operators with approval are also mandated to perform quarterly testing for PFAS contaminants, beginning in the October to December 2025 quarter, with the first results due by December 31, 2025.
RI SB 241: An Act Relating To Health And Safety -- Consumer Pfas Ban Act Of 2024 (Prohibits	Products (other)	Enacted	The document outlines significant amendments aimed at banning the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in various consumer products and firefighting materials. The amendments will affect multiple industries, including manufacturing and retail sectors related to apparel, cookware, carpets, cosmetics, juvenile products, menstrual products, and

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
A Manufacturer From Manufacturing, Knowingly Selling, Offering For Sale, Distributing For Sale Or Distributing For Use In The State Any Firefighting Personal Protective Equipment Containing Intentionally-Added Pfas As Of January 1, 2027.)			outdoor apparel. Specific categories of products, such as adult mattresses and artificial turf, will be subject to these new regulations.
RI HB 5844: An Act Relating To Waters And Navigation -- Water Pollution (Requires Quarterly Testing Of Biosolids For Pfas Contaminants By Those Seeking To Apply Biosolids To Lands, With Subsequent Reports To The Department Of Environmental Management.)	Biosolids/Ag.	Enacted	This legislative act requires applicants seeking approval for the distribution or land application of biosolids to conduct testing for PFAS contaminants. Test results must be submitted to the department of environmental management as part of the application process. Existing operators with approval for biosolid distribution are also mandated to test their biosolids quarterly for PFAS contaminants and report their findings by the end of each calendar quarter, starting from the October to December 2025 quarter
SOUTH CAROLINA			
SC H 3116: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Water	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative amendment to the South Carolina Code of Laws, specifically adding Section 48-6-90. This new section requires the Department of Environmental Services to establish regulations that prohibit the discharge of certain chemicals, particularly perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, into the state's waterways and drinking water supplies
SC H 3797: Firefighters	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The document proposes an amendment to the South Carolina Code of Laws, introducing a new section that requires all firefighters, including volunteers, to

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
			undergo annual testing for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in their bloodstream.
VIRGINIA			
VA HB 2050: Occoquan Reservoir PFAS Reduction Program; established.	Water	Enacted	The document outlines a new regulation in Virginia aimed at monitoring and reducing PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) discharges into the Occoquan Reservoir, which serves as a drinking water supply. This regulation primarily targets facilities that discharge industrial wastewater into the sewer collection system of major publicly owned treatment works or directly into the reservoir.
VA SB 243: PFAS Expert Advisory Committee; established, monitoring sources.	Water	Enacted	Facilities that discharge to surface waters or publicly owned treatment works must report their PFAS usage, including specific chemical details, by December 31, 2024. This reporting will aid in identifying PFAS sources within the Commonwealth. Additionally, these facilities will be subject to quarterly monitoring, with the Director having the authority to adjust monitoring frequency based on results.
VA HB 1085: PFAS Expert Advisory Committee; established, monitoring sources.	Water	Enacted	The proposed legislation seeks to amend the Code of Virginia to establish regulations concerning per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). It introduces a PFAS Expert Advisory Committee and mandates the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to monitor and report PFAS levels in public water systems serving over 3,300 individuals. The VDH will transfer validated monitoring results indicating exceedances of PFAS maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) to the relevant Department on a quarterly basis.
VERMONT			
VT H 238: An act relating to the phaseout of consumer products containing added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Products (other), Personal Care Products	Enacted	The document outlines comprehensive regulations aimed at phasing out perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in various consumer products within the State of Vermont. Key industries affected include manufacturers of textiles, apparel, cleaning products, cookware, dental floss, juvenile products, and aftermarket stain and water-resistant treatments for rugs and carpets. The regulations specifically prohibit the manufacture, sale, and distribution of products containing intentionally added PFAS, particularly targeting those that are newly produced.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
VT H 286: An act relating to drinking water standards for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Water	Introduced	The proposed amendments to the Department of Environmental Conservation's Water Supply Rule aim to establish stringent drinking water standards for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The bill mandates a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of zero parts per trillion for specific PFAS compounds, including perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid. Additionally, it sets an MCL of no more than 20 parts per trillion for any other testable PFAS.
VT H 292: An act relating to the land application and sale of biosolids containing PFAS	Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to ban the land application and sale of biosolids, sewage sludge, and similar liquid wastes that contain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Additionally, it prohibits the landfill disposal of these materials if their PFAS levels exceed state hazardous waste standards.
VT H 425: An act relating to the regional management of the disposition of septage, sludge, and biosolids	Biosolids/Ag.	Introduced	The proposed legislation mandates the Secretary of Natural Resources to develop a regional long-term management plan for the safe and cost-effective handling of septage, sludge, and biosolids. The primary goal of this plan is to mitigate environmental and public health risks associated with these materials.
VT H 260: An act relating to prohibiting certain substances in food manufactured, sold, or distributed in Vermont	Packaging, Food	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to ban the manufacture, sale, delivery, or distribution of food products that contain certain substances, specifically brominated vegetable oil, potassium bromate, propylparaben, and red dye no. 3. This regulation is set to take effect on January 1, 2027.
VT H 250: An act relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in firefighting personal protective equipment and station wear	Firefighting/AFFF	Introduced	The bill establishes regulations regarding the sale and distribution of firefighting personal protective equipment and station wear that contain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Manufacturers and sellers of such equipment will be directly impacted by the new requirements for disclosure and the eventual prohibition of PFAS in their products.
WASHINGTON			
WA SB 5033: Concerning sampling	Biosolids/Ag.	Enacted	To ensure effective monitoring, the legislation mandates specific requirements for PFAS chemical sampling, which will be implemented over a defined timeline.

Bill	Industry/Focus	Status	Bill Summary
or testing of biosolids for PFAS chemicals.			The results of these tests will be submitted to the relevant department, culminating in a comprehensive report on PFAS levels in biosolids.
WISCONSIN			
WI SB 628: notifying counties and tribes of an exceedance of groundwater protection standards or standards for PFAS. (FE)	Water, Groundwater	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative proposal requiring the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to notify relevant county and tribal health departments, as well as county land and conservation departments, when groundwater protection standards or standards for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are exceeded.
WI AB 635: notifying counties and tribes of an exceedance of groundwater protection standards or standards for PFAS. (FE)	Water, Groundwater	Introduced	The document presents a legislative proposal requiring the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to notify relevant county and tribal health departments, as well as county land and conservation departments, when groundwater protection standards or standards for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are exceeded.
WI SB 128: programs and requirements to address PFAS.	Water, Testing	Introduced	The document outlines a comprehensive legislative approach to address contamination from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Wisconsin. Key initiatives include the establishment of grant programs aimed at municipalities and innocent landowners to support testing, management, and remediation of PFAS in water systems and wastewater treatment facilities. Municipalities can receive funding for various activities, including testing drinking water and leachate, managing PFAS-containing biosolids, and addressing capital costs associated with PFAS contamination.
WI AB 131: programs and requirements to address PFAS.	Water	Introduced	The document outlines a comprehensive set of legislative measures aimed at addressing the contamination of water sources by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Wisconsin. Key initiatives include the establishment of various grant programs, such as the Municipal PFAS Grant Program and the Innocent Landowner Grant Program, which provide financial assistance for testing, managing, and remediating PFAS contamination. Municipalities can apply for grants to cover costs related to testing water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, and leachate in landfills, while individuals affected by PFAS contamination may receive grants for remediation efforts.