



Exploring US Bills Impacting the Textile Industry: Key Proposed Legislation in 2025

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01. About The Author



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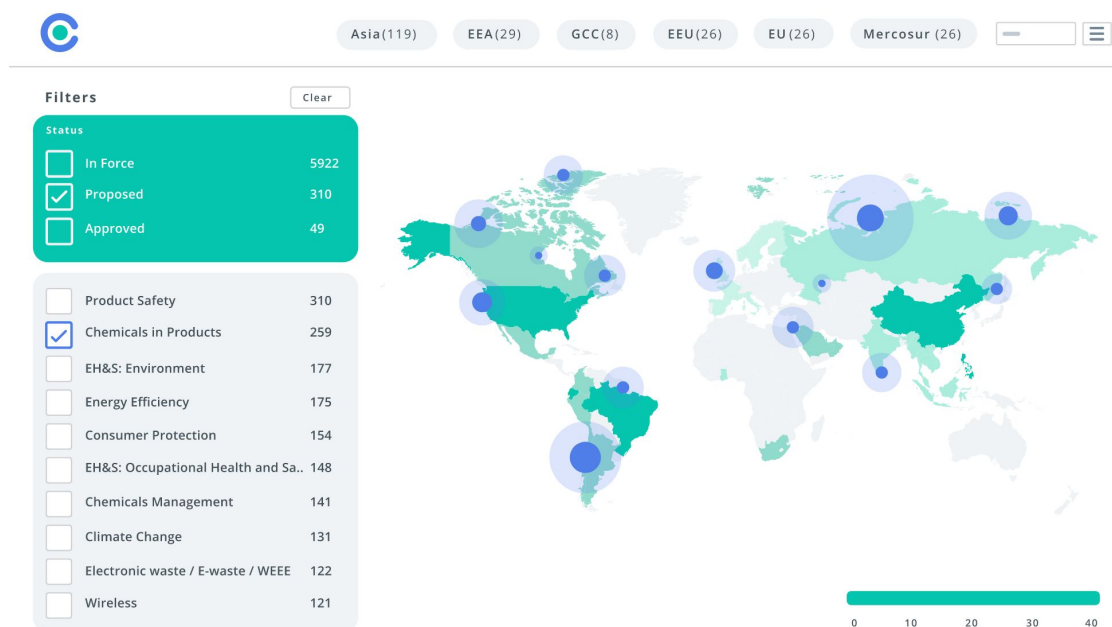
Emilia Assenza is a Senior Compliance Specialist with over 7 years experience in the legal compliance sector.

She keeps clients up to date on global regulatory developments, with a particular focus on Textiles and Consumer Protection. She has legal experience in a number of Italian law firms and supports clients to meet their needs in the Italian market.

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03. Introduction

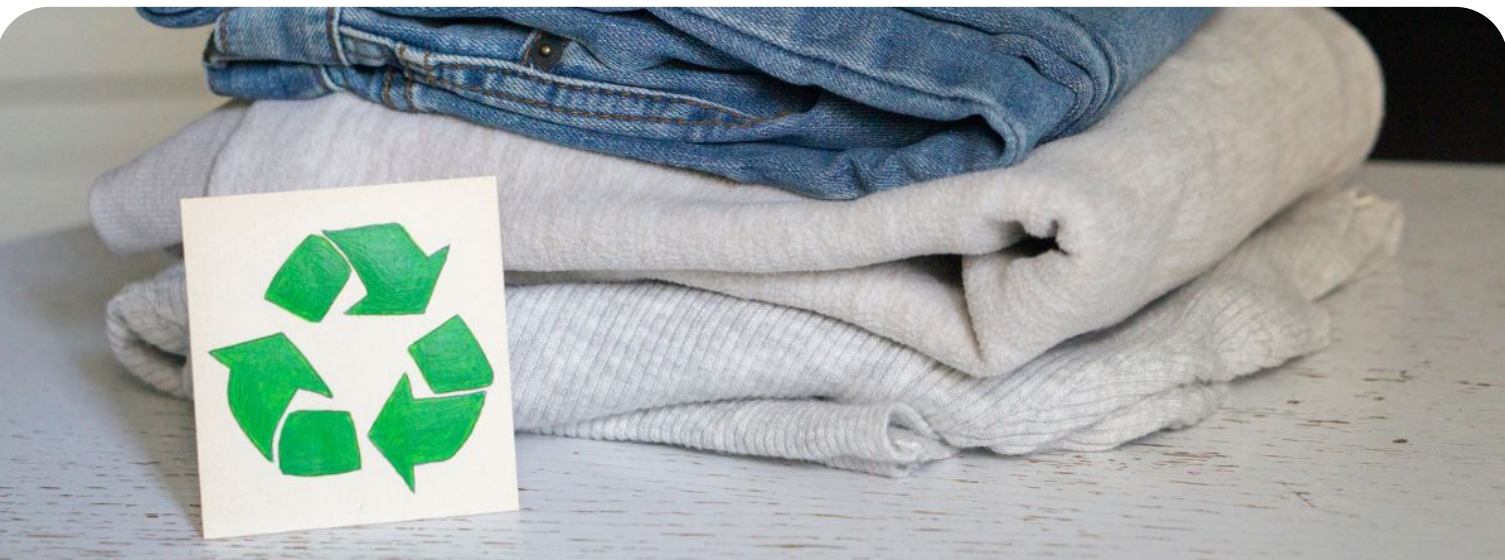
In the most recent years, the regulatory landscape affecting the fashion industry has changed enormously.

Legislators around the globe are proposing and enacting legislation aiming to tackle fast fashion and make textiles more sustainable products. The overall trend, on a world scale, is to hold fashion brands accountable for their products throughout their entire life cycle and require environmental due diligence and risk mitigation efforts across the entire supply chain.

In the US, a growing number of States are accelerating their activities to regulate the sector and a sheer volume of bills have already been proposed in the first months of 2025.

This whitepaper analyzes key bills introduced across various States, highlighting the obligations they impose on producers, sellers and other stakeholders, the proposed compliance deadlines and associated penalties.

The emphasis is on the most regulated areas such as Extended Producer Responsibility, environmental accountability and restrictions of PFAS in textile products.



04. Extended Producer Responsibility

4.1. Background

This year, Washington and New York are the first US States to have introduced a bill aimed at establishing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Textiles. Both bills propose the creation of an EPR program and the submission of plans for the management of covered products.

Producers will be responsible for the collection, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal of covered products.

The definition of “covered product” is similar in both bills and includes an apparel or textile article. The New York’s bill further specifies that the covered product “is unsuitable for reuse by a consumer in its current state or condition”.

“Apparel” means clothing and accessory items intended for regular wear or formal occasions (a non-exhaustive list is included in both bills), with the exclusion of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), military equipment and personal hygiene products.

“Textile article” means an item customarily used in households or businesses that are made entirely or primarily from a natural, artificial, or synthetic fiber, yarn, or fabric (a non-exhaustive list, with few differences, is included in both bills).

Key provisions of each bill are highlighted below.

4.2. New York - Senate Bill 3217

This bill, proposed on 24 January 2025, by the New York State Senate would add a new Title 34 under Article 27 of Environmental Conservation Law, dedicated to extended producer responsibility (EPR) for textiles.

Producer Plan

No later than 31 December 2026, producers, either individually or cooperatively, must submit a plan for the establishment of a collection program to the Department of Environmental Conservation.

A producer may satisfy the textile collection program requirement by agreeing to participate collectively with a group of other producers or with a representative organization. Any such producer participating collectively in a collection program shall notify the department of such participation.

The plan, submitted by the producer or representative organization to the department, shall include the following information:

- A list of participating producers;
- Information on products covered by the program;
- Information on the collection, transportation, recycling, and processing methods;
- Information on how the program will provide a convenience standard for free collection. To meet such convenience standard, the plan may include voluntary agreements to establish collection sites at public and private facilities, recycling facilities, or retailers;
- Information on how discarded covered products will be transported, tracked and handled together with methods for reusing or recycling;

- Education and outreach efforts to inform consumers and others about the program. This shall include, at a minimum, a website, a toll-free telephone number and written information at the time of sale of covered products;
- Information on how the program will meet annual performance goals;
- Any incentives for retailer participation;
- An estimate of the amounts of covered products that were previously sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state under each producer's name or brand that are discarded annually.

The plan needs to be updated every three years or when there is a revision of the collection program's goals.

Producer Responsibilities

No later than 1 July 2027, the producer or representative organization must implement a free, convenient, and adequate collection program for covered products utilizing collection sites. After this date, it is prohibited to sell covered products unless the producer is implementing or participating under an approved plan. Producers are responsible for the costs associated with the implementation of the collection program.

Producers must maintain records demonstrating compliance for three years.

Within 18 months following approval of the producer plan, and annually thereafter, the producer or representative organization must submit a report to the department detailing, for the previous program year, the program and other relevant information regarding collection methods and sites, estimated weight of discarded products, evaluation of whether the performance goals and recycling

rates have been achieved, total cost of implementing the program, and educational materials provided to consumers.

Retailer, Distributor and Wholesaler Responsibilities

Beginning 1 July 2027 retailers, distributors, and wholesalers cannot sell or offer covered products unless the producer is participating in a collection program. Retailers can ensure compliance by checking if the producer or the covered product's brand is listed on the Department's website as participating in an approved program. Retailers, distributors, and wholesalers can voluntarily participate in the collection program as designated collection sites, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Labeling Requirements

One year after a producer's plan is approved by the Department of Environmental Conservation, covered products sold or offered for sale in New York must display the producer's name and contact information.

Role of the Department

The Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for maintaining a list of producers of covered products who have submitted plans for approval and those implementing or participating in approved plans. The department's website must display such list together with the location of all collection sites.

The bill also sets out the procedure for the approval of the proposed plans by the department.

A Textile Stewardship Advisory Board within the department is established to provide recommendations to the commissioner regarding program operator plans.

The department is also authorized to promulgate any rules and regulations necessary to implement this Title.

Penalties

Any producer, representative organization or retailer who is found to not have made a good faith effort to comply with any provision of or fails to perform any duty imposed by this Title shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars for each violation and an additional penalty of not more than five hundred dollars for each day during which such violation continues.

Proposed Date of Entry into Force

If enacted, the bill is proposed to take effect immediately.

4.3. Washington - House Bill 1420

Introduced on 20 January 2025, it establishes a statewide extended producer responsibility program for apparel and textile articles.

Producers and Producer Responsibility Organizations Obligations

By January 2027, producers must register with the department as a producer responsibility organization, or join a producer responsibility organization.

Each producer responsibility organization whose registration has been approved by the department must, individually or collaboratively, prepare and cover the costs of the needs assessments described in Section 5 of the bill. An initial needs assessment for covered products must be completed prior to the completion and approval of a plan for covered products. The initial needs assessment must be submitted to the department by 1 March 2028.

Needs assessments must be updated, in whole or in part, at least every five years.

Plans to be Established by the Producer Responsibility Organization

Sections 6 and 7 regulate the requirements for plans that must be submitted by the producer responsibility organization or the individually registered producer to the department.

The plan must include:

- Information on the producers;
- A description of the funding mechanism;
- Performance standards and metrics for producers (quantifiable five-year and annual performance targets);
- A description of how covered products will be sorted, transported, processed and recycled;
- A description of the education and outreach program;
- Coordination with other producer responsibility organizations;
- A description of how the plan will address the presence of harmful chemicals, specifically perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals.

The complete plan must be submitted to the department by 1 January 2029 and its implementation shall begin by 1 April 2031.

Based on Section 8, producers are obliged to achieve the quantifiable five-year and annual performance targets as set out in the plan. After 1 March 2033, the department may furthermore establish streamlined performance standards based on information gathered through the plans, annual reports and other sources of information.

Producer responsibility organizations are also obliged to designate collection sites under their program and provide for a free and convenient drop-off or collection system for covered products that may include temporary collection sites and mail-back options.

Obligations for Retailers, Importers, Distributors, and Online Marketplaces

Retailers, importers, distributors, and online marketplaces are obliged to monitor the department website to determine if producers are compliant with the EPR requirements. They are prohibited from introducing covered products for use in the State unless the producer is listed as compliant. Online marketplaces must furthermore provide information to the department on an annual basis about all third-party sellers with sales of covered products over \$1,000,000 sold on their online marketplace in the previous year.



Penalties

The department may pose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation per day on any producer who violates this chapter and up to \$10,000 per violation per day for repeating violations. Fines of up to \$10,000 and \$50,000 respectively are applicable to producer responsibility organization. The department may also issue corrective actions, orders to ensure continued implementation, revoke approval of the plan or require its revision within a specified timeframe.

Implementing Rules

By 31 December 2027, the department shall adopt the necessary rules for implementation and enforcement.

By 1 October 2026, the department must notify each registered producer responsibility organization of its estimated regulatory costs to implement the program.

Within 12 months of the effective date of this rule, and by 1 July each year thereafter, the department must furthermore publish a list of producers that are in compliance with the EPR rules on its website.

The bill was referred to Appropriations on 17 February. It is therefore unlikely that the bill will move forward this session as the fiscal cutoff deadline is 28 February.

Numerous trade associations, including the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA), have expressed concerns on the contents of this bill and have pledged to support such initiatives in the State as stakeholders. AAFA has committed to working with the sponsor Representative Reeves to work on this legislation starting this summer.



05. Fashion Acts

Similarly to Washington's Bill 1107, which was proposed in December 2024 to enact a "Fashion Sustainability Accountability Act", three other US States have made their moves in 2025 to present their accountability act, being California, New York and Massachusetts.

These "Fashion Acts" aim to hold fashion sellers accountable for their environmental impact and would mandate environmental due diligence, encompassing chemical management, wastewater testing, and greenhouse gas emissions. Main obligations would include supply chain mapping and submission of annual due diligence reports.

5.1. California - Assembly Bill 405

On 4 February, California introduced Assembly Bill 405 titled "Fashion Environmental Accountability Act of 2025".

The Bill would apply to "fashion sellers", meaning businesses selling fashion goods in excess of \$100,000,000 in annual gross receipts. "Fashion goods" include wearing apparel, footwear and fashion bags.

"Fashion seller" does not include fashion sellers that sell used fashion goods and does not include multi-brand retailers, unless the total annual gross receipts of all of the private labels under the retailer exceeds \$100,000,000.

Key Obligations

The bill requires fashion sellers to carry out environmental due diligence, specifically by:

- Complying with environmental guidelines of [OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct](#) and [OECD's Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#) and embed responsible business conduct in their policies and management systems to identify risks and prioritize adverse environmental impacts.
- Implementing good faith efforts to map suppliers and disclose suppliers' name, address, parent company, and product type in accordance with the following deadlines:
 - No later than 1 January 2027, tier one suppliers shall be disclosed, and contain at least 80 percent of suppliers by volume.
 - No later than 1 January 2028, tier two suppliers shall be disclosed, and contain at least 75 percent of suppliers by volume.
 - No later than 1 January 1, 2030, tier three suppliers shall be disclosed, and contain at least 50 percent of suppliers by volume or dollar value.
 - No later than 1 January 2032, tier four suppliers shall be disclosed, and contain at least 50 percent of suppliers by volume or dollar value.
- Developing and submitting to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Air Resources Board an Environmental Due Diligence Report annually, starting from 1 January 2027. The report

must include information on the effective environmental due diligence performed for the prior calendar year and the annual volume of material produced including a breakdown by material type. The report must be independently verified and must be made publicly available.

- Requiring, by 1 January 2028, all of its significant tier 2 dyeing, finishing, printing, and garment washing suppliers to sample and annually report to the fashion seller on wastewater chemical concentrations and water usage as well as chemical usage. Said information must be included in the Environmental Due Diligence Report.
- Establishing a quantitative baseline for their emissions of greenhouse gases and targets for reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases in the near-term and long-term covering their scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Information on compliance with such targets as well as on the greenhouse gas emissions inventory must be included in the Environmental Due Diligence Report.

Penalties

The bill empowers the department or state board to provide a notice to the non-compliant seller who has then three months to meet their obligations.

Sellers who fail to submit the Environmental Due Diligence Report may be granted a 30-day grace period to do so. If non-compliance persists, the department shall place the seller on a publicly available list of non-compliant fashion sellers.

Violations of the provisions of this bill may result in a civil penalty of up to 2 percent of the seller's annual revenues.

Next Steps

To date, this bill is expected to be heard in Committee on 7 March.

5.2. New York - Senate Bill S4558A

New York State has re-introduced the Fashion Act on 7 February, which was proposed for the first time back in 2023.

The "Fashion Environmental Accountability Act" would add a new Section 399-m to the General Business Law to establish due diligence obligations of fashion sellers and make them accountable for environmental adverse impacts. Similarly to the Californian bill, it would apply to fashion sellers who sell articles of wearing apparel, footwear, or fashion bags that together exceed one hundred million dollars in annual gross receipts (excluding used products and multi-brand retailers unless they exceed one hundred million dollars in global revenue).

Key Obligations

Obligations are similar to those outlined above for the Californian Bill 405 as they require fashion sellers to carry out environmental due diligence which shall include:

- Supply chain mapping;
 - Taking a risk-based approach and implementing good faith efforts to map suppliers across tier one through tier four of production;
 - Disclosure of suppliers of the productions supply chain including name, parent company and product type by the following deadlines:
 - Within twelve months of the effective date of this Act for tier one suppliers - shall contain a minimum of 85% of suppliers by volume;
 - Within two years of the effective date of this Act for tier two suppliers - shall contain a minimum of 75% of suppliers by volume;
 - Within four years of the effective date of this Act for tier three suppliers - shall contain a minimum of 50% of suppliers by volume or dollar value;
- Within six years of the effective date of this Act for tier four suppliers - shall contain a minimum of 50% of suppliers by volume or dollar value.
- Compliance with OECD guidelines and embed responsible business conduct (similarly to the California bill);
- Establishing a quantitative baseline and reduction targets for their emissions of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory must be reported annually, starting in 2027 for emission in the prior fiscal year. The inventory must be reported in the due diligence report and must be independently verified no less than once every two years. Also, compliance with targets must be reported annually in the due diligence report;
- Sample and report on wastewater chemical concentrations and water usage, report on chemical inventory, within two years of the effective date of this Act, for all significant tier two dyeing, finishing, printing and garment washing suppliers. Significant suppliers are defined as "suppliers representing 75% of fabric by volume";
- Utilizing responsible exit or disengagement strategies;
- Consulting and engaging with impacted stakeholders and rights holders and their representatives;
- Provide for or co-operate in remediation in the event of an adverse impact;
- Report and submit to the Department of State a due diligence report annually, beginning 18 months of the effective date of this Act.



Penalties

Fashion sellers found to have failed to conduct effective due diligence or failed to file a complete due diligence report, after the attorney general has provided notice of non-compliance, and after a three-month period to meet obligations has lapsed, may be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars per violation per day.

5.3. Massachusetts - House Docket 4220

Massachusetts has also re-introduced a Fashion Act this year, establishing environmental accountability of fashion sellers, the contents of which is similar to the other two Fashion Acts proposed in New York and California.

In fact, this bill would apply to fashion sellers who sell articles of wearing apparel, footwear or fashion bags that together exceed \$100,000,000 in annual gross receipts, with the exclusion of used products, and multi-brand retailers (except where the apparel, footwear and fashion bags private labels of those companies together exceed \$100,000,000 in global revenue).

If enacted, the bill would take effect six months after its passage.

Under the bill, fashion sellers would be required to carry out environmental due diligence which shall include supply chain mapping entailing:

- Taking a risk-based approach and implementing good faith efforts to map suppliers across tier 1 through tier 4 of production;
- Phased implementation of disclosure obligations as follows:
 - Tier 1 suppliers within 12 months of the effective date of this bill containing a minimum of 80% of suppliers by volume;
 - Tier 2 suppliers within 2 years of the effective date and containing a minimum of 7% of suppliers by volume;
 - Tier 3 suppliers within 4 years of the effective date and containing a minimum of 50% of suppliers by volume or dollar value; and

- Tier 4 suppliers shall be disclosed within 6 years of the effective date and containing a minimum of 50 percent of suppliers by volume or dollar value.

Environmental due diligence shall also include:

- Compliance with the OECD environmental guidelines;
- Embed responsible business conduct into policies and management systems;
- Identify, prioritize and mitigate risks;
- Track implementation and results;
- Provide for or cooperate in remediation in the event of an adverse impact.

In particular, fashion sellers shall mitigate risks by:

- Embedding responsible purchasing practices in its supply chain relationships and contracts;
- Establishing quantitative baseline and reduction targets on greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory shall be reported annually, starting in 2027 for emissions in prior fiscal year. Fashion sellers shall meet targets and report their compliance on an annual basis in their due diligence report.

Also, in line with the other proposed Fashion Acts, the bill provides for sampling and reporting on wastewater chemical concentrations and water usage; reporting on chemical inventory and requiring supplier's compliance with local chemical management laws. The proposed compliance deadline for these obligations is within two years of the effective date of the bill.



The annual environmental due diligence report must be submitted to the attorney general beginning within 18 months of the effective date.

Penalties

Non-compliant sellers may be fined up to 2 percent of annual revenues (after the three month period given following the issuance of the notice on non-compliance).



06. PFAS

The ban on the so-called forever chemicals in textile products has already started at a global level, including in the US.

Some states have already enacted legislation (e.g. New York, California, Indiana, Maryland and Maine) prohibiting perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in a variety of products. Others are still on the go, please see US States bills proposed in the early months of 2025 below.

6.1. New York - Senate Bill 187

Bill 187, introduced in January, would amend the environmental conservation law in order to prohibit the sale of certain consumer and household products containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The bill defines "covered products" to include various items such as textile articles, rugs, fabric treatments, ski waxes, architectural paints, cleaning products, dental floss or a component thereof.

Among other definitions, "textile articles" include textile goods customarily used in households and businesses including, but not limited to, handbags, luggage, backpacks, footwear, costumes and accessories, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, beddings, towels, napkins, and tablecloths. Exempted products include personal protective equipment, apparel and outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions covered by Section 37-0121, any textile good intended for use inside a motor vehicle, a vessel, and an aircraft, and textiles articles used for laboratory analysis and testing. Used products are also exempted.

Intentionally added PFAS would be prohibited when present in a product or product component at or above a level that the department shall establish by regulation, as measured in total organic fluorine, that is the lowest level that can feasibly be achieved. The department shall review such level at least every five years to determine whether it should be lowered.



Manufacturers would be required to provide sellers with a certificate of compliance to attest that the product does not contain regulated PFAS.

A procedure is also outlined in case the Department of Environmental Conservation has reason to believe that the product contains regulated PFAS. In this instance, the manufacturer has thirty days to provide the department with third-party test results to demonstrate that the product is compliant. Alternatively, the manufacturer shall notify the sellers that the product is prohibited and provide the department with a list of the sellers notified.

If the bill is enacted, the ban on the sale would apply from 1 January 2027.

Penalties in case of violations of the provisions of this bill can amount to one thousand dollars for each day. A second violation would entail a penalty up to two thousand five hundred dollars.

6.2. Illinois Senate Bill 117 - Same as House Bill 2516

In Illinois, a bill proposed in both the Senate (SB 11) and the House of Representatives (HB 2516) aims to amend the existing PFAS Reduction Act to extend the PFAS ban to additional products.

To date, the PFAS Reduction Act only applies to firefighting foam. The bill would extend the ban to, among others, "intimate apparel". Intimate apparel is defined as "garments intended to be worn under clothes usually with direct contact with skin." Examples provided include bras, briefs, shapewear, sleepwear, thermals, loungewear, socks, and stockings.

If enacted, the ban on the sale of these products containing intentionally added PFAS would apply from 1 January 2026.

Violations of the provisions of this bill would result in a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for the first violation and a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation.

6.3. Nevada - Senate Bill 173

Senate Bill 173, proposed on 5 February, aims to prohibit the sale and distribution of, among other products, any carpet or rug, fabric treatment, indoor textile furnishings or indoor upholstered furniture that contain intentionally added PFAS.

It is also proposed that the manufacture of such products may include a sticker on the product label that states "NO PFAS" to inform the consumer that the product does not contain intentionally added PFAS.

It is worth noting that the definition of "intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" does not include the use of recycled materials which may contain PFAS due to the use of PFAS in the original product.

The effective date of the above provisions would be 1 January 2026. However, the ban would not apply to products manufactured or imported before that date.

Also, Section 23 of the proposed text provides an exception to the application of this bill when those provisions are preempted by or conflict with federal law.

6.4. New Mexico - House Bill 212

This bill - known as the "Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances Protection Act" and proposed by the New Mexico House of Representatives on 29 January, would prohibit the sale of certain products containing intentionally added PFAS and require manufacturers to disclose information about the presence of PFAS in their products.

The ban would apply, inter alia, to carpets or rugs, textiles, textile furnishings, fabric treatments, and upholstered furniture starting from January 2028. Used products are exempted.

The bill outlines the procedures for when the department has reason to believe that a product containing PFAS has been sold. In this case, the manufacturer should provide testing results and a certificate of compliance attesting that the product does not contain PFAS.

The board may adopt rules to identify currently unavoidable uses of PFAS for which alternatives are not reasonably available.

The board shall adopt rules to enumerate the information required of a manufacturer, which shall include:

- A brief description of the product;
- The purpose for which PFAS is used in the product;
- The amount of each PFAS in the product;
- The name and address of the manufacturer and contact information;
- Any additional information requested by the department.

Starting from January 2027, a manufacturer of a product that contains an intentionally added per- or poly-fluoroalkyl substance would be required to submit to the department the above information.

Penalties are established in case of violations of this Act (see Section 7). A civil penalty may be imposed not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). Violations of rules adopted pursuant to this Act may result in a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day of non-compliance.



6.5. Oregon - House Bill 3512

Oregon has also proposed a PFAS ban in February 2025 through Bill 3512.

The ban would apply, inter alia, to carpets or rugs, fabric treatments, and textile articles. Textiles article means textile goods of a type customarily and ordinarily used in households and businesses, including but not limited to apparel, accessories, handbags, backpacks, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, bedding, towels, napkins and tablecloths.

Manufacturers are required to provide sellers with a certificate of compliance stating that the product does not contain any intentionally added perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Violations of the provisions of this bill may result in a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation and \$10,000 for any subsequent violation.

If enacted, the ban would apply from 1 January 2027.

6.6. Vermont - House Bill 238

This bill aims to phase out PFAS from a range of products, including textiles products, carpets and rugs, and upholstered furniture.

Apparel textiles and textile articles are banned if the concentrations of total organic fluorine is greater than 50 parts per million.

"Textile articles" means textile goods of a type customarily and ordinarily used in households and businesses and includes apparel, accessories, handbags, backpacks, draperies, shower curtains, furnishings, upholstery, bedding, towels, napkins, and tablecloths.

Certain products are exempted:

- A product for which federal law governs the presence of PFAS in a manner that preempts state authority;
- Products made with at least 50 percent recycled content;
- Products manufactured prior to the phase out date (which is set for 1 July 2028).

Manufacturers may be required to provide a certificate of compliance by the Attorney General or Secretary within 60 days from the date of request.

Manufacturers would be permitted to require product input certifications from their suppliers who are obliged to provide such certification.

The supplier's certification shall include the following information listed in Section 7606:

1. Whether PFAS were intentionally added to the product;
2. Whether a commercial chemical product contains PFAS;

3. How PFAS were used in the development of the product; and
4. Any additional information reasonably necessary for the manufacturer to ensure compliance.

Suppliers may be liable in case of failure to provide such certification.

6.7. New Jersey - Assembly Bill 5260

This bill, proposed on 10 February, aims to prohibit the sale and distribution of certain apparel containing PFAS.

"Apparel" is defined as:

1. Clothing items intended for regular wear or formal occasions, including, but not limited to, undergarments, shirts, pants, skirts, dresses, overalls, bodysuits, costumes, vests, dancewear, suits, saris, scarves, tops, leggings, school uniforms, leisurewear, athletic wear, sports uniforms, everyday swimwear, formal wear, onesies, bibs, diapers, footwear, and everyday uniforms or work-wear;
2. Outdoor apparel; and
3. Outdoor apparel designed for severe wet conditions.

A violation of the provisions of this bill would be an unlawful practice which is punishable by a monetary penalty of not more than \$10,000 for a first offense and not more than \$20,000 for any subsequent offense. In addition, a violation can result in cease and desist orders issued by the Attorney General, the assessment of punitive damages, and the awarding of treble damages and costs to the injured.

The Act, if approved, should take effect immediately. The ban would then apply two years after the effective date of the Act.

6.8. New York - Assembly Bill A4033

As a final note on PFAS ban at state level, a Bill (A4033) was proposed by Representative Blankenbush on 30 January 2025 aiming at repealing the existing prohibitions in New York.

New York is in fact one of the US States that has already enacted a PFAS ban in December 2023 through the amendment to Section 37-0121 of the Environmental Conservation Law. The ban is set to apply to apparel from 1 January 2027.

Blankenbush's bill is currently with the Environmental Conservation Committee, and the likelihood of it to be enacted appears to be low at the moment.



07. Conclusion

The legislation proposed by numerous US States in a span of less than three months stands as a clear indication of the increased level of scrutiny of the textile industry, as well as the growing efforts of legislators to implement regulatory frameworks within the sector.

While these bills are still at the proposal stage, they unequivocally show the strong intent of state governments to address the regulatory gaps in the near future.

The landscape is rapidly evolving, and it is therefore important to monitor the regulatory developments closely, and be ready to adjust and reassess current practices. More than ever, fashion brands are experiencing big challenges in adapting to the emerging regulations.

As detailed in this whitepaper, mandatory due diligence, accountability as well as sustainability of products are the most regulated areas, requiring increased transparency in the supply chains and new approaches to management of products.

Looking ahead, more stringent requirements are likely to be introduced, necessitating businesses to be prepared and react swiftly to the changes.

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