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PFAS: United States Key Regulatory Developments in 2025

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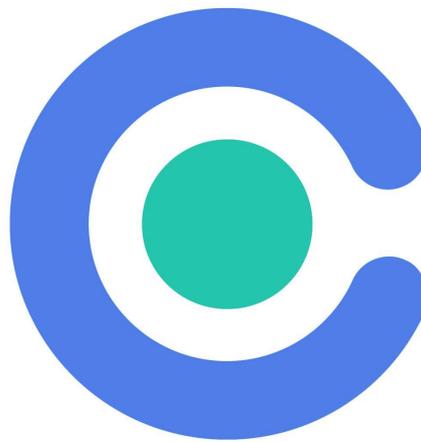
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01. About The Authors



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Victoria is a Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist with the Global Regulatory Compliance team specializing in the topics of Chemicals in Products and Energy Efficiency for the USA.

Before joining Compliance & Risks in 2008, Victoria was a senior legal analyst at major California law firms in complex/significant litigation on intellectual property, labor class action, and environmental law; and was the operations manager for a software company.

01. About The Authors



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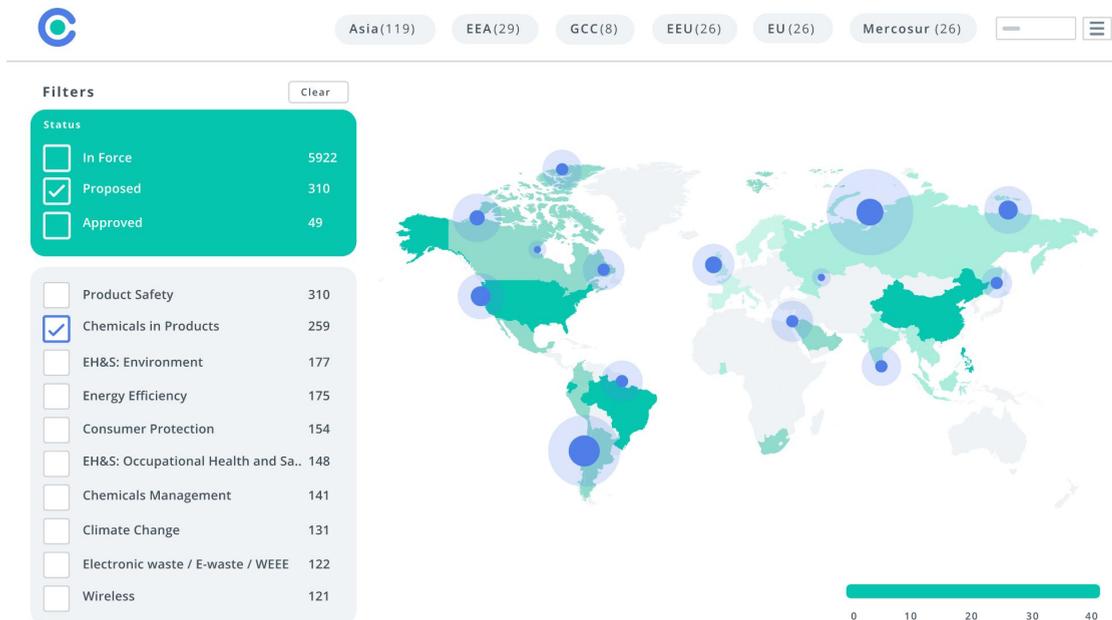
Luisa joined the Global Regulatory Compliance team in 2024 as a Regulatory Compliance Specialist, where she conducts regulatory monitoring on certain U.S. states, as well as internationally.

Prior to joining Compliance & Risks, Luisa held roles focused on toxicology, product safety, and chemical compliance across the consumer goods industry.

In her previous role, she managed regulatory compliance for the U.S. and Canada, led R&D consultations, and oversaw full project lifecycles. She also developed compliance strategies, trained staff on labeling and safety, and reviewed product labels and safety data sheets for market readiness.

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03. Overview

In this annual review of PFAS chemical regulations, propounded in 2025, we find that active US states have focused on "Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances", or "PFAS", and PFAS in products has increased in number in 2025.

PFAS is often referred to as a "forever chemical" in that it does not break down and can persist for decades.

PFAS is known to industry, and increasingly to consumers, to be widely used in many consumer products including EEE (electronics), appliances, semiconductors; and, during 2025, bills and rules on PFAS have covered a particular set of household products: apparel; carpets and rugs; cleaning products; cookware; cosmetics; dental floss; textiles, fabric treatments; children's (juvenile) products; menstrual products; ski wax; packaging; upholstered furniture; and in manufacturing - for its nonstick, repellent, and water resistant properties. Environmental rules now propose to ban PFAS from its air and water releases.

This whitepaper is an overview of the regulation and legislation of PFAS in the US and its states, in 2025. It provides an update on legislation and rules affecting product manufacturing, sale, distribution, and new registration and reporting requirements. It covers legislation that was enacted, bills proposed, and the status of statutes and rules.



04. US Federal Regulations - Enacted

USA Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, Rule, 40 CFR 372, 1988 - Amendment - (on addition of nine 9 PFAS chemicals) Final Rule, 90 FR 573, January 2025

The EPA has updated the list of chemicals subject to toxic chemical release reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA).

This action updated the regulations to identify nine per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to be reported pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (FY2020 NDAA).

EPA has found nine chemicals that meet the requirements of this part of the FY2020 NDAA and have an identity not claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI).

The nine chemicals are:

1. Ammonium perfluorodecanoate (PFDA NH₄) (3108-42-7)
2. Sodium perfluorodecanoate (PFDA-Na) (3830-45-3)
3. Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (377-73-1)
4. Fluorotelomer sulfonate acid (27619-97-2)
5. Fluorotelomer sulfonate anion (425670-75-3)
6. Fluorotelomer sulfonate potassium salt (59587-38-1)
7. Fluorotelomer sulfonate ammonium salt (59587-39-2)
8. Fluorotelomer sulfonate sodium salt (27619-94-9)
9. Acetic acid, [(γ-ω-perfluoro-C8-10-alkyl)thio] derivs., Bu esters (3030471-22-5)



USA: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Data Reporting and Recordkeeping under TSCA; Change to Submission Period, Interim Final Rule, 90 FR 20236, May 2025

This rule as finalized is a second revision to the October 2023 Reporting and Recordkeeping regulation; and has extended or delayed the original dates, for the period of reporting on the use or manufacture of PFAS. The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) issued a revised data submission period for the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) PFAS reporting rule. The date of the submission period (for reporting on PFAS) begins on **April 13, 2026**, and ends on **October 13, 2026**, with an alternate end date for small manufacturers reporting exclusively as article importers, of **April 13, 2027**.

As promulgated in October 2023, the regulation requires manufacturers (including importers) who manufactured perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in any year between 2011-2022 to report certain data to EPA related to exposure and environmental and health effects. EPA found it required more time to prepare the reporting application to collect this data.

This interim final rule took effect May 13, 2025.



05. US Federal Regulations - Proposed

USA: Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances, Final Rule, 88 FR 70516, October 2023 - Proposed Amendment (on revisions and exemptions to reporting) Draft Rule, 90 FR 50923, November 2025

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is proposing amendments to the significant rule on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulation for Reporting and Recordkeeping requirements for Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Promulgated in **October 2023**, the original regulation requires manufacturers (including importers) of PFAS in any year between 2011-2022 to report certain data to EPA.

Published on **November 10 2025**, the EPA is now proposing to incorporate exemptions and modifications to the scope of the 2023 reporting regulation - maintaining reporting on PFAS, consistent with statutory requirements, while exempting reporting on actions "least likely to reasonably ascertain". EPA proposes to amend the one-time PFAS reporting and recordkeeping regulation finalized in 2023 (88 FR 70516) to incorporate a number of the following exemptions to the scope of reportable manufacturing activities:

- A de minimis exemption of 0.1%;
- Imported articles;
- Byproducts;
- Impurities;
- Research and development (R&D); and
- Non-isolated intermediates.

The Agency would propose technical corrections of the reporting requirements to clarify reporting in "data fields", and to adjust the data submission period of the reporting regulation.

The proposed amendments would include the submission period as follows: the submission period (for reporting) will begin 60 days after the effective date of the final rule and would extend for three months (see proposed 40 CFR 705.20). EPA suggests removal of reporting deadlines for small manufacturers, to report exclusively as "article importers".



06. Enacted US State Bills

Vermont (USA): Regulating Consumer Products Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Other Chemicals, Senate Bill 25 Enacted, 2024 - Amendment - (on phasing out consumer products containing added PFAS) House Bill 238 Enacted, 2025

This Bill was signed into law on June 11, 2025, to phase out and ultimately prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution of consumer products containing intentionally added Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).

The initial and most critical deadlines begin on **January 1, 2026**, when most product categories, including textiles, juvenile products, residential rugs and carpets, artificial turf, aftermarket treatments, incontinency products, and ski wax, must be PFAS-free. Staggered deadlines are **July 1, 2027**, for cleaning products and dental floss, and **July 1, 2028**, for cookware.

Compliance requires immediate supply chain auditing and reformulation, as the state is authorized to enforce the bans.

Non-compliant manufacturers may face consumer protection actions for damages.

Manufacturers must also be prepared to issue a Certificate of Compliance within 60 days of a request from the state.

Furthermore, covered products are immediately banned from being sold in fluorine-treated containers, with a complete ban on the manufacture, sale, or distribution of the containers and products in them taking effect on **January 1, 2032**.

Illinois (USA): Reduction of PFAS, Senate Bill 561 Enacted, 2021 - Amendment - (on prohibiting certain products containing intentionally added PFAS) House Bill 2516 Enacted, 2025

Illinois has significantly amended its PFAS Reduction Act, strengthening the prohibition on the use of intentionally added Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in certain consumer products. Enacted on August 15, 2025, Public Act 104-0231 requires manufacturers and retailers to stop the sale, offer for sale, or distribution of cosmetics, dental floss, juvenile products, menstrual products, and intimate apparel containing intentionally added PFAS by the compliance deadline of **January 1, 2032**. "Intentionally added PFAS" is defined as any PFAS deliberately included for a specific product function, excluding unintentional contamination.

To avoid civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for initial violations and \$10,000 for subsequent ones, businesses must audit their supply chains and reformulate products. The ban has few exemptions, primarily for used items, medical devices, certain electronics, and products preempted by federal law.

Maine (USA): Reporting Requirements and Prohibitions: Products Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), Rule, Chapter 90, April 2025 - Amendment - (on specific unavoidable uses (CUUs) of intentionally added PFAS) Rule, Chapter 90, 2025

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has amended Rule Chapter 90 to designate two specific industrial uses of intentionally added PFAS in cleaning product containers as "Currently Unavoidable Uses" (CUUs). This decision grants a temporary, five-year exemption from the statewide sales ban that takes effect on January 1, 2026. The two approved CUUs are the use of PFAS in a cleaning product container, internal cartridge valve, and vented cap liner, both of which are used in the industrial sector.

Manufacturers of products under these specific CUU designations must immediately and continuously notify the Maine DEP of ongoing PFAS use to legally sell after January 1, 2026. This exception is temporary; the CUU designation for both product components will automatically end on **January 1, 2031**.



New Mexico (USA): Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances Protection Act, House Bill 212, 2025 Enacted

The New Mexico Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Protection Act establishes a phased compliance schedule requiring manufacturers to limit the sale of products with intentionally added PFAS and to submit mandatory product information to the New Mexico Department of Environment (Department). Starting **January 1, 2027**, manufacturers cannot sell cookware, food packaging, dental floss, juvenile products, or firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS. This restriction broadens on **January 1, 2028**, to include carpets/rugs, cleaning products, cosmetics, textiles, and upholstered furniture. Additionally, beginning **January 1, 2032**, a near-total ban on intentionally added PFAS in products will take effect, with limited exceptions for "currently unavoidable uses".

Beyond product restrictions, manufacturers of products containing intentionally added PFAS sold in the state must report specific details, e.g., product use and the amount of PFAS, to the Department on or before **January 1, 2027**. Importantly, failure to submit this required information by **January 1, 2028**, will prevent the manufacturer from selling that product in New Mexico. The Department has enforcement authority, including requesting product testing, which can lead to an obligation to provide data and notify all downstream sellers if the product is found to be non-compliant.



07. Proposed US State Bills

Minnesota (USA): Delaying Prohibitions on PFAS for Electronic and Internal Components in Upholstered Furniture, House Bill 2947, 2025

A new proposed Minnesota House Bill 2947 aims to provide a significant extension for manufacturers regarding the state's strict Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) prohibitions under Minnesota Statutes section 116.943, subdivision 8. This proposed change would postpone the compliance deadline until **January 1, 2032**, specifically for PFAS found in any electrical, electronic, or mechanical part or motor used in upholstered furniture or textile furnishings.

Minnesota (USA): Reporting and Fees on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) in Products, Draft Rules, Chapter 7026, April 2025

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is developing Draft Rules, Chapter 7026, to establish a reporting and fee program for manufacturers of products in Minnesota that intentionally contain Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). Manufacturers must submit detailed information, including a product description, the identification and amount of each PFAS present, and its function in the product or component by the proposed initial reporting deadline of February 1, 2026. This requirement is established by Minnesota Session Law 2023, Chapter 60, and involves paying a fee upon submission to help cover the program's administrative costs. Additionally, manufacturers need to ensure they can submit updates by **February 1, 2026**, for significant product changes or new products, or recertify reports by **July 1, 2026**, if no updates are necessary. All records must be kept for a minimum of five years.

New Jersey (USA): Requirements and Prohibitions for Sale and Distribution of Certain Products Containing PFAS, Assembly Bill 5600, May 2025

New Jersey's Assembly Bill 5600 introduces a phased compliance requirement related to the sale and distribution of products containing intentionally added PFAS substances for specific characteristics or functions. Within one year of enactment, cookware manufacturers must add new labeling, including a dual English and Spanish statement of "This product contains PFAS" and a link to detailed usage information. Compliance steps up quickly: within two years, new outdoor apparel designed for severe wet conditions containing PFAS must be labeled "Made with PFAS," and discharging Class B firefighting foam for training becomes prohibited. The most significant deadline comes in three years, when the sale of a broad range of covered residential products, including cosmetics, food packaging, apparel, and juvenile products with intentionally added PFAS, will be completely banned, with a five year deadline for the total prohibition of outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions. Non-compliance with these requirements can lead to significant civil, administrative, and daily penalties.

New York (USA): Phasing Out the Sale of Products Containing Intentionally-Added PFAS, Assembly Bill 8585, May 2025

New York's proposed Assembly Bill 8585 indicates a significant compliance shift for manufacturers selling products in the state, implementing a phased approach to banning products containing intentionally added PFAS (perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances). The main requirements include a manufacturer notification starting **January 1, 2028**, that requires detailed information on PFAS use, quantity, and CAS numbers for covered products. After that, a sales ban will take effect on **January 1, 2029**, targeting specific categories such as carpets, cookware, cosmetics, fabric treatments, and personal care products. Lastly, a broad sales ban starting **January 1, 2034**, on any product containing intentionally added PFAS, with exceptions only for uses the Department of Environmental Conservation considers "currently unavoidable." Manufacturers are required to continually monitor and update their submissions, and while good faith reliance on a manufacturer's assurance provides some protection for distributors and retailers, the primary responsibility for compliance and documentation lies with the manufacturer.

Massachusetts (USA): PFAS and Other Chemicals of Concern in Children's Products, House Bill 4357, 2025

Massachusetts' proposed House Bill 4357 aims to restrict toxic chemicals in children's products significantly, imposing significant new compliance obligations on manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. A key prohibition is the knowing sale or distribution of children's products containing intentionally added PFAS, measured by a to-be-determined total organic fluorine threshold. Furthermore, the Department of Environmental Protection will publish two dynamic lists: "toxic chemicals of concern" and "high priority chemicals." Manufacturers of products containing a listed "chemical of concern" above the *de minimis* level must submit a detailed electronic notice to the Department within 180 days of the listing, followed by biennial updates. For "high priority chemicals," obligations are more restrictive: manufacturers must notify downstream sellers within 180 days, face mandated removal or substitution in specific children's product types (mouthable, personal care, or for children under 3) within three years, and an outright sales ban on all containing products within five years. Any chemical substitution, especially if not from the Department's suggested "safer alternatives" list, requires rigorous disclosure and a hazard assessment to prove the resulting product is less hazardous.

New Mexico (USA): Toxic PFAS in Consumer Products, NMAC 20.13.2, Proposed Rule, October 2025

The New Mexico Environment Department has submitted proposed rules to implement the state's PFAS Protection Act, establishing important obligations for manufacturers of consumer products that intentionally add Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). The main goal is to phase out and ban the sale and distribution of these products, starting with cookware, food packaging, and juvenile products on **January 1, 2027**, and extending to categories like cosmetics, textiles, and carpets by **January 1, 2028**. Notably, manufacturers will face new reporting requirements, including an initial filing and fee by **January 1, 2027**, and must follow strict, bilingual labeling standards for any non-exempt products containing intentionally added PFAS. Non-compliance may result in significant penalties, with a near-total sales ban set to take effect on **January 1, 2032**, unless a product is granted a "Currently Unavoidable Use" (CUU) designation and an associated fee.



08. 2025 Compliance Deadlines Recap

January 1, 2025

California (USA): Ban of PFAS in Cosmetics, Assembly Bill 2771 Enacted, 2022

Compliance Deadline: Prohibition of sale etc. of any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS.

January 1, 2025

California (USA): Prohibition of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Menstrual Products, Assembly Bill 2515 Enacted, 2024

Compliance Deadline: Prohibits manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering intentionally added PFAS in menstrual products.

January 1, 2025

California (USA): Prohibition of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Textiles, Assembly Bill 1817 Enacted, 2022

Compliance Deadline: Prohibition of sale, etc., of textile articles containing PFAS.

January 1, 2025

Colorado (USA): Prohibitions on Products Containing Intentionally Added Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals, Senate Bill 24-081 Enacted, 2024

Compliance Deadline: Prohibits sale, offering or distribution, etc. unless marked "Made with PFAS chemicals".

January 1, 2025

Colorado (USA): Restrictions on Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) in Household Products, Food Packaging and Fuels, House Bill 22-1345 Enacted, 2022

Compliance Deadline: Prohibits sale or offer or distribution intentionally added to PFAS chemicals: cosmetics; indoor textile furnishings and upholstered furniture.

January 1, 2025

Illinois (USA): Reduction of PFAS, Senate Bill 561 Enacted, 2021

Compliance Deadline: A manufacturer of Class B firefighting foam may not knowingly manufacture, sell, offer, or distribute, including Class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS.

January 1, 2025

Maine (USA): Restriction of Products Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances, House Paper 1113, Legislative Document 1503 Enacted, 2021

Compliance Deadline: Manufacturers of products containing intentionally-added PFAS selling in Maine to submit notification to the Department.

January 1, 2025

Minnesota (USA): Restrictions on PFAS, Lead, and Cadmium in Products, and Food Package Labeling, House File 2310 Enacted, 2023

Compliance Deadline: Prohibition of sale, offer, or distribution, of specified products containing PFAS on this date.

January 1, 2025

New York (USA): Prohibition of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Apparel and Outdoor Apparel for Severe Wet Conditions, Senate Bill S1322 Enacted, 2023

Compliance Deadline: Prohibition on sale, offer or distribution of any new apparel containing PFAS as intentionally added chemicals.

January 1, 2025

Rhode Island (USA): Prohibiting Certain Products with Intentionally Added PFAS, Senate Bill 2152, House Bill 7356A Substitute Enacted, June 2024

Compliance Deadline: With the exception of the provisions of Section 23-18.18-5 (d), beginning on this date, discharge or otherwise use for training class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals, and, a manufacturer of the foam, may not manufacture, knowingly sell, offer or distribute for sale, or use in this state class B firefighting foam to which PFAS have been intentionally added.

January 1, 2025

Rhode Island (USA): Toxic Packaging Reduction Act, R.I. Gen. Laws Sections 23-18.13-1-12, 1990 - Amendment - (on delay of ban on PFAS in food packaging and processing agents) House Bill 7619A Enacted, 2024

Compliance Deadline: No food package of any amount to which PFAS has been intentionally introduced during manufacturing or distribution shall be offered for sale or promotional purposes by its manufacturer or distributor.

January 1, 2025

Washington (USA): Safer Products Restrictions and Reporting for Designated Priority Products, Rule, May 2023

Compliance Deadline: Ban on intentionally added PFAS in Aftermarket stain- and water-resistance treatments applied to textile and leather consumer products and in carpets and rugs.

January 31, 2025

Washington (USA): Safer Products Restrictions and Reporting for Designated Priority Products, Rule, May 2023

Compliance Deadline: Deadline for regulated entities required to comply with reporting requirements to submit their notification to Ecology.

March 1, 2025

Rhode Island (USA): Prohibiting Certain Products with Intentionally Added PFAS, Senate Bill 2152, House Bill 7356A Substitute Enacted, June 2024

Compliance Deadline: By this date, a manufacturer that produces, sells, or distributes a class B firefighting foam prohibited under subsection (c) of this section shall recall the product and reimburse the retailer or any other purchaser for the product.



09. Conclusion

The aim of this paper is to provide an updated overview of enacted and proposed regulatory and legislative developments for PFAS in consumer products at the US federal and state level for 2025.

Product regulation regarding PFAS has been expanding in the United States, as compliance requirements for reporting, restriction, prohibition, and labeling become increasingly common and complex across multiple states.

This is bolstered by action at the federal level where the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced in June 2023 its framework for addressing new uses of PFAS to ensure that, before these chemicals enter the market, EPA would undertake an extensive evaluation to confirm the chemicals pose no harm to human health and the environment; and the 2023 issuance of the PFAS Reporting and Recording Rule affected most manufacturers and moved US chemicals into prominence.

PFAS is one of the key topics impacting business and is expected to continue. Compliance & Risks continues to monitor and document these developments.

Want to find out how you can stay on top of the changing [PFAS compliance](#) landscape? [Start a conversation](#) with us today!

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