

Subject Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

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Date March 10, 2025

Overview

This bill modifies Amara’s Law by exempting commercial and industrial products and extending the amount of time manufacturers have to submit certain information. It also provides a temporary exemption from Amara’s Law for electronic and internal components that was recommended by the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) as part of a recent report required by the legislature last session (*Recommendations for Products Containing Lead, Cadmium, and PFAS*).

The bill also includes the other recommendations from the PCA’s report, including temporary exemptions for internal circuit boards and pens from prohibitions on products containing lead, and temporary exemptions for airport hangars from prohibitions on using certain firefighting foams containing PFAS.

Amara’s Law was passed in 2023 and banned 11 categories of products from containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) beginning January 1, 2025, and all products beginning January 1, 2032, with certain exemptions. It also established certain requirements for manufacturers, including information and testing requirements.

Summary

Section	Description
1	Definitions. Modifies the definition of “product” for purposes of Amara’s Law to exclude items manufactured for commercial or industrial use.
2	Information required. Extends, from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2028, the amount of time a manufacturer of a product containing intentionally added PFAS sold in the state has to submit to the PCA certain information, including the purpose for and amount of the PFAS added to the product. Under current law, the PCA may waive the

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	requirements under certain circumstances, including if the agency determines that the information is already publicly available, and the agency may also extend the deadline if it determines more time is needed to comply.
3	Exemptions. Exempts electronic and internal components of products from the PFAS prohibitions under Amara's Law until January 1, 2032, as recommended in the PCA's recent report.
4	Prohibition. Exempts internal circuit boards with lead solder and pens that contain lead from prohibitions on lead containing products until January 1, 2028, as recommended in the PCA's recent report. Requires manufacturers of key fobs and pens exempted under this section to submit a report to the PCA every six months with an update on certain compliance measures.
5	Prohibition. Provides an exemption from a ban on using certain firefighting foam containing PFAS for use at airport hangars until January 1, 2028. Allows an operator of an airport hangar to apply for additional one-year extensions. The PCA and state fire marshal must make certain determinations before approving an extension. The exemption and ability to apply for one-year extensions were recommended in the PCA's recent report.



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