



UNDERSTANDING PFAS REGULATIONS

E-BOOK

A Comprehensive Guide to Global Compliance

©2025 - SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3	Introduction
4	Why PFAS are cause for concern
5	Why PFAS are regulated
7	How PFAS are regulated worldwide
13	International PFAS regulations
16	Challenges of PFAS compliance
17	Ensure PFAS regulatory compliance with Source Intelligence
18	References



INTRODUCTION

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are subject to regulation worldwide. Their persistence in the environment and potential to cause adverse health effects make their widespread use in products concerning. Numerous governing bodies have established restrictions or bans for PFAS in consumer products to protect health and the environment.

Regulatory approaches vary among countries and regions, presenting several compliance challenges for companies. Continuously emerging PFAS regulations expose companies to risk within their supply chains. By utilizing risk mitigation strategies and employing the right tools, companies can streamline PFAS identification and reporting.

While PFAS can be found across a wide range of industries and applications, growing scientific and regulatory scrutiny has made them a focal point of global environmental and public health discussions. This e-book will focus on why PFAS are a cause for concern, how they are regulated worldwide, the challenges of PFAS regulatory compliance, and risk mitigation strategies for PFAS manufacturers. Learn how Source Intelligence's industry-leading PFAS solution can help simplify and strengthen compliance efforts.



WHY PFAS ARE CAUSE FOR CONCERN

What are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in various industrial and commercial applications since the 1940s. PFAS are popular because of their remarkable resistance to heat, water, and oil.

The first PFAS compound was perfluorooctanoic acid, or PFOA. Manufacturers first introduced it as a non-stick cookware coating, commonly known as Teflon. In the following decades, manufacturers developed other types of PFAS and incorporated them into various products. Today, the PFAS group includes more than 15,000 substances—some more widely used and studied than others.

Products containing PFAS

PFAS are used in a wide range of consumer and industrial products due to their unique properties. Some examples of products that may contain PFAS include:

- **Non-stick cookware** such as frying pans and pots. These products often contain PFAS, particularly PFOA or its precursor chemicals, for their oil-resistant properties.
- **Firefighting foams**, specifically aqueous film-forming foams (AFFF). These often contain PFAS to create a durable film that smothers fires.
- **Electronics** such as cables, semiconductors, and integrated circuits. The heat-resistant properties of PFAS can enhance the reliability of electronic products.
- **Waterproof clothing** such as raincoats, jackets, hiking boots, and other water-repellent fabrics, like tent fabrics. The water-resistant properties of PFAS make them desirable in manufacturing waterproof textiles.
- **Personal care products** like shampoo, cosmetics, skincare products, and dental floss. These may contain PFAS due to their water-resistant properties and durability.





WHY ARE PFAS REGULATED?

Environmental risks associated with PFAS

The same properties that make PFAS useful in everyday products have also prompted increased scrutiny in recent years. PFAS all contain carbon-fluorine bonds, which are among the strongest chemical bonds. They do not break down easily, leading to long-term exposure risks. People often refer to PFAS as "forever chemicals" and classify them as persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances (PBT).

The resistance to degradation leads to the accumulation of PFAS in the environment, such as in:

Water



PFAS contaminates water bodies like rivers, lakes, streams, and groundwater. Contamination often originates from industrial discharges, runoff from landfills, or wastewater treatment plants. The use of firefighting foams that contain PFAS also greatly contributes to these chemicals infiltrating streams and waterways.

Soil



PFAS accumulates in soil through various pathways, including direct application, atmospheric deposition, and runoff from contaminated sites. Plants and groundwater can then absorb PFAS through the contaminated soil.

Air



Food



PFAS enter the food chain through contaminated water, soil, and air. Over time, they accumulate in food products such as fish, meat, dairy, and crops that are either irrigated with contaminated water or grown in PFAS-contaminated soil.^[1]





UNDERSTANDING PFAS REGULATIONS E-BOOK ©2025 – SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

Health risks associated with PFAS

Furthermore, PFAS build up in the bodies of humans and animals faster than they can be excreted. Studies show that when humans are exposed to PFAS, whether from consuming contaminated food or water, or using products that contain PFAS, they are at risk of adverse health effects. PFAS exposure is linked to:

- Cancer
- Immune system dysfunction
- Reproductive issues and disruption of developmental processes
- Elevated blood cholesterol levels
- Greater risk of high blood pressure, particularly in pregnant women
- Increased risk of thyroid disease leading to metabolic dysfunction
- Lower infant birth weight
- Decreased vaccine response in children

Due to their widespread use, most people have been exposed to PFAS during their lifetimes. For example, the United States (U.S.) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) claim that nearly all people in the U.S. have been exposed to PFAS and have PFAS in their blood. Due to these corresponding health risks, PFAS exposure is recognized as a global priority for regulatory action.^[2]





HOW PFAS ARE REGULATED WORLDWIDE

In response to the dangers of PFAS, many countries have implemented regulations to control their use and release. Additionally, governments have banned PFAS in certain applications. PFAS regulations will only continue to expand worldwide.

PFAS regulations in the United States

In the United States, both federal and state governments have implemented regulations to address PFAS contamination. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) PFAS regulations address this crisis at the national level. At the same time, several states developed their own PFAS regulations in response to local contamination and community concern. The combination of federal and state regulations aims to reduce PFAS exposure.

Federal Regulations

TSCA Section 8(a)(7)

The use of PFAS is monitored under Section 8(a)(7) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), which requires manufacturers and importers to report on their use of PFAS dating back to 2011.^[3] The rule intends to provide the EPA, its partners, and the public with the largest-ever database of PFAS manufactured and used in the country. With the collection of this PFAS data, the EPA intends to examine PFAS production, use, and exposure. Agencies will rely on this data to shape upcoming PFAS regulations.

TSCA New Chemicals Review Process

In late 2024, the U.S. EPA strengthened its new chemicals review process under TSCA to address the risks posed by PFAS and PBT chemicals. The reformed process eliminates exemptions for low-volume (LVE) and low-exposure (LoREX) PFAS and PBT chemicals. It also requires more detailed assessments of chemical risks, including evaluations of human exposure potential and environmental persistence.

These changes ensure that new PFAS and PBT chemicals cannot be produced or marketed without thorough safety reviews. Historically, the EPA was allowed to grant safety review exemptions for the manufacturing of chemicals with low production quantities or exposures. These exemptions permitted some PFAS chemicals to undergo a shorter review and, thus, obtain approval for manufacture.

The updated rule for the new chemicals review process took effect on January 17, 2025. For companies, this means reviews for new PFAS and PBT chemicals will now take longer, resulting in longer approval time for manufacture. Given the potential health risks associated with PFAS, it's possible that some new PFAS chemicals may never receive approval.





UNDERSTANDING PFAS REGULATIONS E-BOOK ©2025 – SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

PFAS Reporting Under TRI

All PFAS chemicals listed under the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) are classified as "chemicals of special concern." They are subject to reporting requirements under the TRI program.^[4] The reporting rule helps the EPA collect more comprehensive PFAS data regarding release and waste management quantities. The supplier notification requirement for PFAS starts immediately when they are added to the TRI. Supplier notifications must begin with the first shipment of the calendar year when the chemical addition to TRI is effective.

There is no longer a reporting exemption allowing the omission of small concentrations of PFAS chemicals from reporting. More PFAS were added to the TRI-listed chemicals, bringing the total number of reportable PFAS to 205.^[22] The nine additional PFAS include:

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

Inactive PFAS Rule

A significant new use rule (SNUR) prevents the manufacturing or processing of PFAS that is designated "inactive" on the TSCA Inventory without an EPA review and risk determination.^[5] This rule is a key action in EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap. An "inactive" designation means a chemical substance has not been manufactured (including imported) or processed in the country since June 21, 2006. The rule applies to all PFAS that are not already subject to a different SNUR.

Additionally, the rule aligns with reporting requirements for the Active-Inactive rule.^[6] Companies must notify the EPA with requests to use any inactive PFAS. When a company notifies the EPA about a new use of an inactive PFAS, the agency carefully reviews health and safety information under the Active-Inactive rule. If the EPA finds no unreasonable risk to human health or the environment, it may approve the use and set any necessary restrictions before it can begin.

U.S. PFAS Regulations by State

Many U.S. states have enacted regulations governing the use of PFAS in consumer and industrial products. Several of these states have also passed additional PFAS laws or have proposed regulations still in the legislative process. Other states are actively working on introducing their initial PFAS laws.

California PFAS regulations

Starting January 1, 2025, California's AB-1817 law will ban making, selling, or distributing new textile products.^[21] This applies to products that contain regulated PFAS, with a few exceptions.



"Textile articles" refers to any textile items commonly used in homes and businesses. This includes clothing, curtains, furniture, bedding, and backpacks. Exemptions apply to some categories of products, including:

- Single-use paper hygiene products
- Carpets and rugs
- Fabric treatments
- Vehicles, vessels, and aircraft
- Industrial-use filter products
- Textile articles used in laboratory analysis and testing
- Fabric used in a building's design or construction
- Clothing items used exclusively by the US military
- Personal protective equipment

Up to January 1, 2028, outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions is also exempt. However, from January 1, 2025, outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions containing PFAS must be labeled with a clear disclosure containing the statement "Made with PFAS chemicals." To comply with the regulation, manufacturers must remove regulated PFAS from textile articles using the least toxic alternatives available.

Additionally, manufacturers must provide a certificate of compliance to sellers and distributors. This certifies that their textile articles meet these standards and do not contain regulated PFAS. This legislation builds on existing provisions of California regulation AB-1817, which already bans the sale or distribution of food packaging and juvenile products containing regulated PFAS.

The California PFAS-Free Cosmetic Act (AB 2771) prohibits PFAS in personal care and beauty products. This law applies to all products sold in California. Section 108981.5 has been added to the code. Starting January 1, 2025, it will be against the law to make, sell, deliver, hold, or sell any cosmetic product with intentionally added PFAS.





In Minnesota, starting January 1, 2025, products containing intentionally added PFAS face strict sales restrictions in the state. The regulation, also known as Amara's Law (Sec. 116.943 MN Statutes), applies to the following product categories:

- Carpets or rugs
- Cleaning products
- Cookware
- Cosmetics
- Dental floss
- Fabric treatments
- Juvenile products
- Menstruation products
- Textile furnishings
- Ski wax
- Upholstered furniture
- Certain types of packaging

The commissioner may expand the list of restricted products through additional rules. Any new bans will start between January 1, 2025, and January 1, 2032. The focus will be on categories that pose the biggest risk to the environment and natural resources.

Starting January 1, 2032, companies cannot sell products that contain intentionally added PFAS. The commissioner may designate certain product categories where, given current technology and available alternatives, the use of PFAS remains unavoidable. These are the only cases exempt from the ban. Additionally, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is currently planning new rules governing their determination of currently unavoidable uses of PFAS in products. These rules will help decide which uses of added PFAS are unavoidable. This applies to Minnesota products sold, offered for sale, or distributed.

The MPCA is also planning new rules governing the reporting of PFAS in products. It plans to start "beta testing" its reporting database in the fall of 2025. The MPCA intends for the reporting system to be fully launched by the end of 2025.

By January 1, 2026, the new rules will be in effect. Manufacturers must provide the MPCA with a list of products containing intentionally added PFAS. Selling or distributing products not reported will be unlawful.

Also, \$2,000,000 is allocated for activities focused on the planning and design of technologies for treating, separating, and destroying PFAS. This includes pilot projects at municipal wastewater facilities, landfills, and industries in Minnesota. Projects must be completed by Dec. 18, 2026, to be eligible for reimbursement.^[23]



Colorado PFAS regulations

SOURCEINTELLIGENCE

In Colorado, the Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals Consumer Protection Act bans the sale and distribution of products containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals.^[7] The state of Colorado is introducing bans using a phased approach:

- **From January 1, 2024:** The law banned PFAS in carpets, rugs, fabric treatments, food packaging, children's products, and oil and gas products. Cookware containing PFAS must have labels listing the PFAS chemicals. They can only have "PFAS-free" labels if no PFAS is intentionally added by manufacturers.
- **From January 1, 2025:** The ban was extended to cosmetics, indoor textile furnishings, and indoor upholstered furniture. Colorado will prohibit the sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, or distribution for use in the state of outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions containing intentionally added PFAS unless the product has a PFAS disclosure label attached.
- **From January 1, 2026:** The PFAS ban extends to cookware, dental floss, menstrual products, ski wax, and most cleaning products. Floor cleaners used in hospitals or medical settings are exempt. The law also bans the installation of artificial turf containing intentionally added PFAS anywhere in the state. People can continue to maintain turf installed before that date.
- **From January 1, 2027:** The ban includes outdoor textile furnishings and outdoor upholstered furniture. The exemption for products using hydrofluoroolefins as propellants will also come to an end.
- **From January 1, 2028:** The law bans outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions and household or business textiles. This includes accessories, clothing, backpacks, and handbags if they contain intentionally added PFAS. The ban includes floor cleaning products used in hospitals and medical settings. It also covers food equipment in commercial places that touches food directly.

State procurement designates products that do not contain intentionally added PFAS as "environmentally preferable," promoting safer and sustainable alternatives.



New York PFAS regulations

Starting January 1, 2025, New York Bill S1322/A994 bans the sale of any new clothing with added PFAS. This law defines "apparel" as a large range of clothing items, including:

- Formal wear
- Regular wear
- Undergarments
- Dresses
- Suits

The prohibition does not apply to outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions until January 1, 2028. It also excludes professional uniforms like personal protective equipment altogether.

The law requires the New York Department of Environmental Conservation to set a limit for PFAS in new clothing by January 1, 2027. This limit will apply to products whether PFAS are added intentionally or unintentionally.

Anyone selling apparel or outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions must comply with certification requirements. Sellers should obtain a certificate of compliance from the manufacturer, confirming that the product meets legal standards. This certificate must be signed by an authorized representative of the manufacturer.

Manufacturers are responsible for providing a signed certificate of compliance stating that their apparel or outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions meets the law's requirements. These certificates must be kept on-site at the locations where the apparel is sold or offered for sale. While the certificate does not need to be submitted to the Department of Environmental Conservation, it must be made available upon request.

Violators may face civil penalties of up to \$1,000 for each day the violation continues, and up to \$2,500 for a second violation. While the law doesn't explicitly require manufacturers to provide certificates, they should be prepared to do so, as sellers who rely in good faith on a manufacturer's written certification are shielded from liability.



INTERNATIONAL PFAS REGULATIONS

EU REACH

The European Union has existing legislation targeting specific types and uses of PFAS. The EU Water Quality Directive sets a threshold limit for PFAS concentrations in water. This is effective on January 12, 2026.

Additionally, the EU REACH Regulation restricts the manufacture and use of certain perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids, their salts, and precursors under Annex XVII. It also bans the sale and use of perfluorohexanoic acid in consumer textiles and food packaging.

EU Revises PFAS Ban Proposal

The European Commission is currently advancing a proposal to restrict PFAS. The European Chemicals Agency's (ECHA) scientific committees will complete evaluations and expect to make a final decision in 2025.

The original plan suggested a full ban. Now, the current plan aims to regulate over 10,000 PFAS substances in different sectors. This approach balances protecting the environment with what industries can handle. The assessment includes considerations of available alternatives, socio-economic impacts, and the potential for phased restrictions.

This effort comes after a January 2023 submission by Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. They wanted to start the PFAS restriction process under REACH. ECHA's scientific committees are reviewing the proposal. Their final opinions will help the European Commission decide.

In November 2024, ECHA and the five national authorities released a progress update. They reported reviewing over 5,600 scientific and technical comments received during the 2023 consultation. Many of these comments were from fluoropolymer companies concerned about the ban's industry impact.

These comments helped find more uses for PFAS that were not mentioned before. The newly found uses include sealing applications, technical textiles, printing, and some medical uses. The authorities are exploring alternative restriction options beyond a complete ban or time-limited exemptions.

The European Commission remains committed to phasing out all PFAS, allowing their use only when they are proven essential and irreplaceable. Specific conditions for continued manufacturing, marketing, or use could delay a full ban until suitable alternatives become available.

Although the proposed PFAS restrictions are not as extensive as initially planned, they will still significantly affect manufacturers operating in or exporting to the EU. As a result, manufacturers will need to:

- Determine whether their products contain PFAS and where they appear in the supply chain
- Implement a compliance management system to reduce PFAS-related risks
- Possibly redesign products to maintain EU market access
- · Recertify or requalify redesigned products, which may involve substantial costs

EU PFAS in Fire Fighting Foams

The EU has introduced several regulations restricting PFAS use in firefighting foams, particularly targeting perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA). These measures fall under an amendment to Annex XVII of the EU REACH Regulation. They took effect on October 10, 2024.

Starting April 10, 2026, the following bans will apply:

- Firefighting foams used for training, testing, and public fire rescue services if they contain PFHxA and its salts above 25 parts per billion (ppb)
- Firefighting foams with PFHxA-related substances above 1,000 ppb

Exceptions apply to industrial chemical sites covered under COMAH or Seveso regulations. Firefighting foam can still be used for training and testing if all releases are fully contained, collected, and safely disposed of (e.g., by high-temperature incineration). Beginning October 10, 2029, the use of firefighting foams containing PFHxA and its salts above 25 ppb will be banned in civil aviation.

These bans apply only within the EU but may indirectly affect non-EU countries through export regulations and influence on policy, such as the UK's PFAS consultation. Notably, portable and fixed firefighting systems are excluded from this regulation and are instead subject to a broader restriction that ECHA has yet to publish. This broader PFAS restriction is still listed in the EU REACH Registry of Restriction Intentions.

Recognizing the challenges of transitioning to PFAS-free alternatives, ECHA has proposed specific transition periods, including:

- A 10-year transition period for industrial facilities to allow time for fluorine-free alternatives to become available
- An extension from three to five years for civil shipping to ensure adequate preparation
- A deadline extension for portable fire extinguishers, which are critical in emergencies, to give manufacturers time to develop suitable PFAS-free alternatives

A complete PFAS ban would affect all water-based extinguishers containing PFAS. Although switching to fluorine-free agents in firefighting foams is recommended, there is currently no legal requirement to do so.

Japan's PFAS Regulation Under the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

In Japan, PFAS are regulated under the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL), which classifies certain PFAS as Class 1 Specified Chemical Substances. This classification prohibits their manufacture, import, use, and the import of products containing them. In the first half of 2024, perfluorohexanesulphonic acid, PFOA, and their related compounds were designated as Class 1 substances.



Key regulatory updates include:

- September 10, 2024: Perfluoroalkanoic acid (branched with eight carbon atoms) and its salts were added to the Class 1 list.
- **January 10, 2025:** Authorities designated additional PFOA-related compounds, including perfluorooctyl iodide, 8:2 fluorotelomer alcohol, and 138 other related substances.

These updates follow decisions made at the 9th Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention. This conference called for the phase-out of perfluoroalkyl acids with branched eight-carbon structures and similar substances.

Japan has limited the import of water-repellent and oil-repellent textiles that contain PFOA compounds. Fire extinguishers and foam that contain perfluoroalkanoic acid, its salts, or PFOA-related compounds must meet new government standards when they are handled.

The CSCL requires manufacturers and importers to report annual production and import volumes of general chemical substances. However, substances considered low-risk are exempt from this requirement.

On January 4, 2025, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry proposed removing certain perfluorinated acrylates from the exemption list. They are now classified as Class 1 Specified Chemical Substances, and the changes will take effect in March 2025.

In January 2025, the Japanese government released a draft policy to strengthen oversight of PFOS and PFOA in tap water under the Water Supply Act. Starting April 2026, all water suppliers will be required to regularly test for PFOS and PFOA. The policy also recommends testing for other PFAS, such as GenX and PFBS. Additionally, it proposes a limit of 500 ng/L for the total concentration of 30 additional PFAS chemicals to help reduce public exposure.



UNDERSTANDING PFAS REGULATIONS E-BOOK ©2025 – SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

SOURCEINTELLIGENCE

CHALLENGES OF PFAS COMPLIANCE

Manufacturers must meet PFAS regulatory compliance obligations (often in several different countries and markets) to protect market access, maintain compliance, and mitigate potential liabilities. However, the reality is that many companies struggle to collect compliance data and identify PFAS in their supply chains, all while keeping up with changing PFAS requirements. The most common challenges of complying with PFAS regulations include:

Combating supplier fatigue

Language barriers, supplier education, and low response rates inhibit your ability to collect compliance data. Following best practices for supplier engagement, such as searching for documentation online or being flexible with documentation requests, can help reduce supplier fatigue.

Correctly applying documentation



Interpreting and applying evidentiary documents can be burdensome and costly without technical expertise. To be efficient with data collection and accurate with evidentiary analysis, a compliance team must be able to accept data in any format available, identify and analyze potentially contradictory information, and understand whether collected documentation is sufficient to support a regulatory requirement.

Maintaining current data



Regulations are often updated, substances and chemicals are added, and scopes are narrowed as new alternatives are discovered. This reality makes it difficult to keep up with changes to existing regulations and requirements for new ones. Companies must track the latest versions of any relevant regulations to ensure their product data is current and they aren't exposing themselves to risk.



ENSURE PFAS REGULATORY COMPLIANCE WITH SOURCE INTELLIGENCE

Complying with global PFAS regulations is a lot to wrap your head around, but that's where we come in. Our PFAS technology is the most comprehensive solution available on the market. We help you mitigate business risks by effortlessly gathering supplier FMD or substance data, as well as new supplier declarations, to automatically detect PFAS in chemicals, parts, and products, and generate compliance documentation to fulfill your regulatory obligations.

We also offer the flexibility to employ a self-managed (SaaS software) solution or managed services, granting you control over your compliance management. Finally, you'll enjoy peace of mind knowing that our in-house PFAS experts, who collaborate closely with regulatory bodies, ensure that our PFAS solution is designed to adapt seamlessly to emerging regulations.

Our global PFAS solution empowers you to:

Identify risks faster

Artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities improve data quality, delivering insights into critical risk areas and improving supply chain visibility.

Mitigate compliance risks

Standardized data collection templates, developed by regulatory experts, ensure compliance data is reliable and actionable.

Boost efficiency

Automated workflows streamline supplier outreach, and automated documentation generation minimizes manual work.

Increase risk foresight

Our regulatory experts guide our solution development, enabling you to prepare for regulatory changes.

Interested in learning more?

1000

Simplify PFAS identification and reporting to reduce risk in your supply chain. Schedule a demo to discover how Source Intelligence can help you comply with global PFAS regulations.

Schedule a demo





REFERENCES

[1] https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-10/final-virtual-pfas-explainer-508.pdf

[2] https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/prevent-exposure/?CDC_AAref_Val

[3] https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/tsca-section-8a7-reporting-and-recordkeeping

[4] https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/changes-tri-reporting-requirements-and-polyfluoroalkyl

[5] https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-11/pdf/2024-00412.pdf

[6] https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory/tsca-inventory-notification-active-inactive-rule

[7] https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb22-1345

[8] https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/325F.075

[9] https://www.pca.state.mn.us/get-engaged/pfas-in-products

[10] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R1297

[11] https://echa.europa.eu/hot-topics/perfluoroalkyl-chemicals-pfas

[12] https://echa.europa.eu/understanding-pops

[13] https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/understanding-clp

[14] https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/water/drinking-water_en

[15] https://echa.europa.eu/-/echa-s-committees-eu-wide-pfas-ban-in-firefighting-foams-warranted

[16] https://echa.europa.eu/-/echa-publishes-pfas-restriction-proposal

[17] https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2022/2022-05-14/html/reg2-eng.html

[18] https://www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/epa-tightens-rules-for-toxic-firefighting-foams/

[19] https://www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/epa-bans-forever-chemicals-in-cosmetic-products/

[20] https://www.pca.state.mn.us/news-and-stories/groundbreaking-study-shows-unaffordable-costs-of-pfascleanup-from-wastewater

[21] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2771

[22] https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-listed-chemicals

[23] https://www.pca.state.mn.us/grants-and-loans/solid-waste-wastewater-pfas-treatment-

grant#:~:text=This%20RFP%20dedicated%20%242%20million,14%2C%202025







©2025 — Source Intelligence 4660 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 100 | San Diego, CA 92122 | +1(877)916-6337