



Amara's Law is common sense:

We know that toxic PFAS, known as “forever chemicals” are a threat to Minnesota families health. In 2023, Minnesota passed Minnesota passed Amara’s Law, the most comprehensive ban on non-essential uses of PFAS in the country — with bipartisan support.

What does this mean?

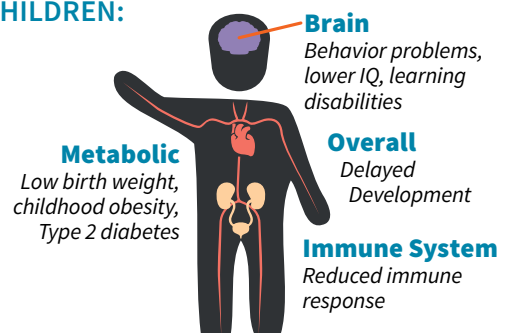
- On January 1, 2025, Minnesota officially banned the use of PFAS in 11 consumer product categories. The product categories of carpets or rugs, cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, fabric treatments, juvenile products, menstruation products, textile furnishings, ski wax, and upholstered furniture must be free of intentionally added PFAS in order to be sold in Minnesota.
- Non-essential uses of PFAS outside the categories listed above are banned by 2032 as determined by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- Industries and businesses that do not have a safer alternative for items or components of items that are deemed vital to the safety and functioning of society have the ability to seek an exemption with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Why is this important?

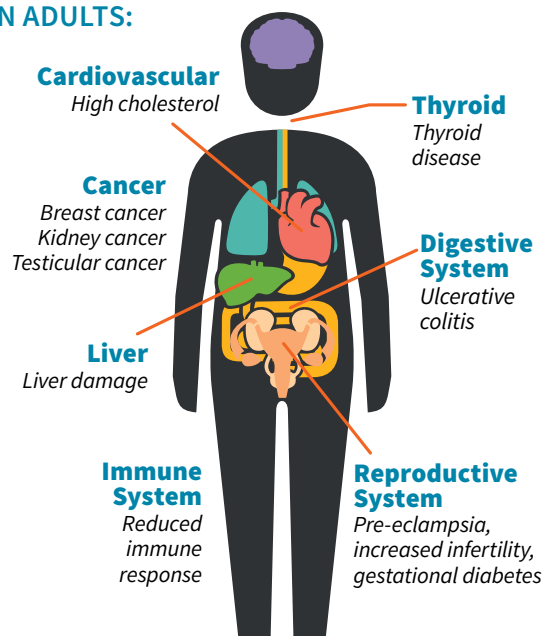
- The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency expects the cleanup of wastewater treatment facilities to cost Minnesota taxpayers between \$14 billion and \$28 billion over a 20-year period. The cost of doing nothing is far too great.
- Exposure to PFAS has been linked to a wide variety of health impacts. Exposure starts in the womb through cord blood and after birth via breast milk. Other exposure occurs through leaching from products and building up in indoor dust, occupational exposure, drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food, and through using contaminated consumer goods.
- Health impacts from PFAS are estimated to cost American families between \$5 billion and \$63 billion annually. [A study](#) by researchers at NYU Grossman School of Medicine studied roughly 5,000 Americans and identified 13 medical conditions that may result from PFAS exposure, such as infertility, diabetes, and endometriosis. These diseases generated medical bills and reduced worker productivity across a lifetime to create the costs measured by the study.)

Health Impacts of PFAS Exposure

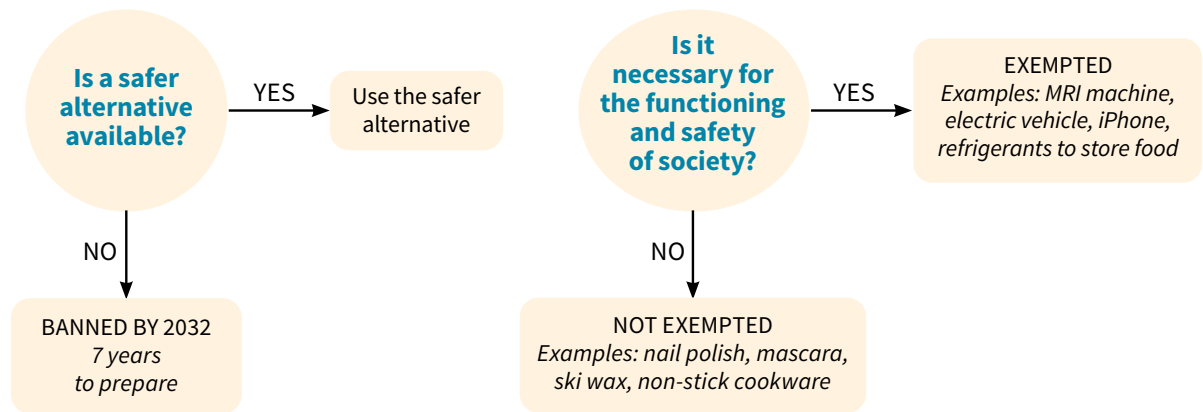
IN CHILDREN:



IN ADULTS:



Amara's Law exemptions and bans:



Class-based PFAS bans in key sectors with implementation dates

	All Products	Artificial Turf	Apparel	Carpets/Rugs	Cleaning Products	Cookware	Dental Floss	Fabric Treatments	Firefighting Foam	Food Packaging	Incontinence Products	Juvenile Products	Menstrual Products	Personal Care Products	Pesticides	Ski Wax	Textile Articles	Turnout Gear
Alaska									2025									
California			2025	2021				2022**	2022	2023		2023	2029	2025			2025	
Colorado		2026	2028	2024	2026	2026	2026	2024	2023	2024		2024	2026	2025		2026	2028	
Connecticut			2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2021	2023		2028	2028	2028		2028	2028	2028
Hawaii									2024	2024								
Illinois									2025									
Maine	2032	2029	2029	2023	2026	2026	2026	2023	2022	2022		2026	2026	2026	2030	2026	2026	
Maryland				2024					2024	2024				2025				
Massachusetts																		2027
Minnesota	2032			2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024		2025	2025	2025		2025	2025	
New Hampshire									2020									
New Jersey									2026									
New York			2025	2024					2020	2022								
Oregon										2025		2023		2027				
Rhode Island		2029		2027		2027		2027	2025	2024		2027	2027	2027		2027	2027	
Vermont		2026	2028	2023		2026		2023	2023	2023	2026	2026	2026	2026		2023	2026	
Washington	2023			2023				2023	2020	2022				2025			2023	
TOTALS	3	4	6	10	4	6	4	8	15	12	1	8	7	10	1	6	8	2

Source: <https://www.saferstates.org/resource/state-action-on-pfas/>

Additional FAQs:

When did the chemical industry first become aware of the dangers PFAS pose to humans and the environment?

Internal industry documents show that [the chemical industry knew PFAS was toxic as early as 1950](#). Documents throughout the decades show a series of studies linking exposure to an array of illnesses and negative health impacts.

Why does the definition of PFAS matter?

Currently, Minnesota and nearly every other PFAS law in the country define PFAS as **one fluorinated carbon atom**. There is an industry push to redefine PFAS in a way that would exempt some of the most widely used PFAS including Teflon and toxic gases. Defining PFAS this way would allow for continued use

of PFAS and continued contamination of Minnesotans water, soil and food.

Who wrote Amara's Law?

Amara's Law is the result of collaboration between industry, law makers, advocates, first responders, and impacted community members. Countless hours were spent ensuring that every aspect of this law was considered and planned for.

Who supports Amara's Law?

Amara's Law passed with bipartisan support in 2023. Businesses, first responders, tradespeople, and impacted community members all support Amara's law.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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