



# **PFAS in Consumer Products**

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# PFAS Threats

## Possible Health Effects of PFAS

National Institutes of Health:

- Altered immune and thyroid function
- Liver disease
- Lipid and insulin dysregulation
- Kidney disease
- Adverse reproductive developmental outcomes
- Cancer

# Vermont Action Taken

## Products Already Covered by Law

- Firefighting foam
- Food packaging
- Rugs/ carpets
- Ski wax
- Cosmetic products
- Menstrual products
- Artificial turf
- Incontinence products
- Juvenile products
- Cookware
- Textiles

# ANR Recommendations

## Proposed Additional Product Categories

- Dental floss
- Cleaning products
- Fluorinated containers

# “Intentionally Added”

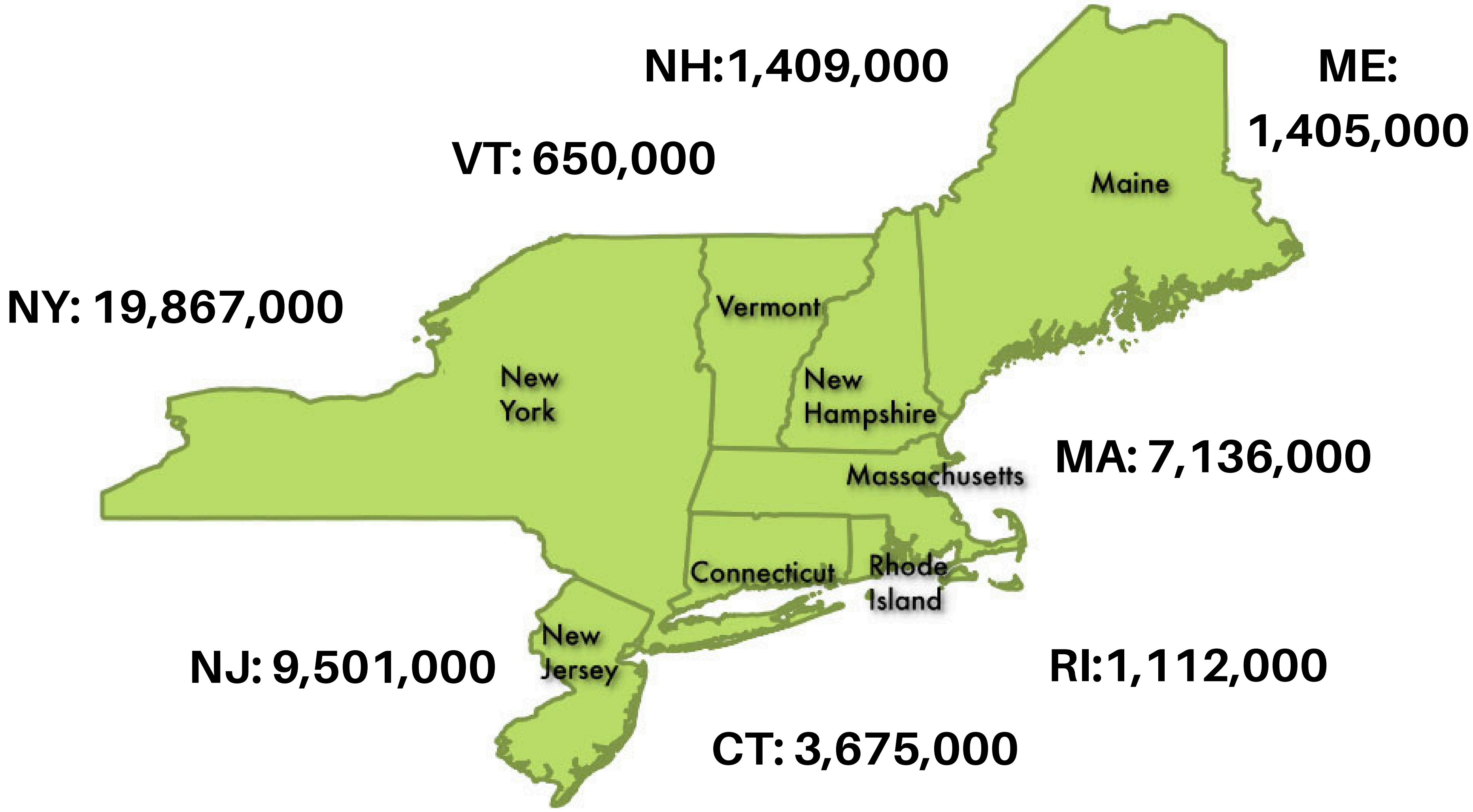
“When a person manufacturing a product or product component knows or can reasonably ascertain the final product or product component could contain PFAS, including because:

- (i) PFAS or PFAS precursors are added to the product or product component;
  - (ii) PFAS or PFAS precursors are used in the manufacturing process of the product or product component; or
  - (iii) PFAS are present in the final product as a byproduct or impurity; or
- (B)** the product or a product component contains PFAS above thresholds established by the Secretary”

# ANR Recommendations

## Broader Consumer Products Ban

- Applies to all consumer products
- Waiver process for “unavoidable uses”
- Contingent on a trigger mechanism: states with combined population of 15 million must act first



**NY: 19,867,000**

**NJ: 9,501,000**

**CT: 3,675,000**

**VT: 650,000**

**NH: 1,409,000**

**MA: 7,136,000**

**RI: 1,112,000**

**ME: 1,405,000**

# PFAS Definition

““Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS” means “PFAS” as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 705.3. The Secretary may adopt exemptions to the definition of PFAS if that chemical is not toxicologically similar to chemicals defined as PFAS. The Secretary may add chemicals to the definition of PFAS if that chemical contains at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and is toxicologically similar to chemicals defined as PFAS.”



# ANR Recommendations

## Proposed Exemptions

- Recycled content
- Pesticides

# Pesticides

*“PFAS not only endanger agricultural workers and communities but also jeopardize downstream water sources, where pesticide runoff can contaminate drinking supplies. From home gardens to pet care, the use of these pesticide products further illustrates why we must end all non-essential uses of these persistent ‘forever chemicals,’”*

- David Andrews, Ph.D., Senior Scientist, Environmental Working Group



**Thank you! Questions?**

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