

**REPORT OF THE
CHIEF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

DATE: September 9, 2025

TO: Honorable Members of the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee

FROM: Sharon M. Tso 
Chief Legislative Analyst

Council File No. 25-0002-S77
Assignment No: 25-09-0750

SUBJECT: Resolution to Support SB 682 (Allen)

CLA RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution (Nazarian – Jurado) to include in the City’s 2025-2026 State Legislative Program, support for SB 682 (Allen), which would regulate PFAS in consumer products under the Safe Consumer Products Program.

SUMMARY

Resolution (Nazarian – Jurado), introduced August 15, 2025, states that the City of Los Angeles supports policies that reduce toxic pollutants at their source and strengthen the protection of water systems from perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), a group of persistent man-made chemicals found in both the environment and the human body. The Resolution notes that PFAS are used in a wide range of consumer products, do not readily break down, and are linked to serious health issues, including cancer, liver and kidney damage, and reproductive harm.

The Resolution presents that SB 682 (Allen) would require the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to identify consumer products containing PFAS for evaluation and potential regulation or prohibition under the Safer Consumer Products Program. The Resolution highlights that SB 682 would assist local agencies, such as the Bureau of Sanitation, in managing PFAS contamination by targeting pollution at its source, rather than only after it reaches wastewater systems.

Therefore, the Resolution requests that the City include support for SB 682 (Allen) to advance the regulation of PFAS in consumer products and enhance statewide efforts to protect both environmental and human health.

BACKGROUND

Widespread concern over PFAS—perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—has heightened in California following increasing evidence of contamination in major rivers, groundwater systems, and drinking water sources across the state. PFAS are a group of highly persistent man-

made chemicals found in many consumer products from non-stick cookware to waterproof fabrics, firefighting foam, and food packaging.

Studies have revealed that PFAS contamination levels in resources such as the Los Angeles and Santa Ana Rivers frequently exceed federal and state safety limits, particularly downstream from wastewater treatment plants. The difficulty in eliminating PFAS from water, coupled with the chemical's ongoing usage by various industries, has resulted in their consistent presence in both water systems and agricultural land, all while conventional wastewater treatment is unable to effectively remove them.

Mounting scientific research implicates PFAS exposure in a variety of serious health outcomes, including increased risk of certain cancers, liver and kidney disease, immune system suppression, reproductive and developmental harm, and changes in cholesterol and hormone levels. Because PFAS do not readily break down in the environment and can accumulate in the human body over time, there has been a popular move to address their widespread impact.

California's Safer Consumer Products Program, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), aims to reduce or eliminate hazardous chemicals in consumer products through a science-based regulatory approach. The program identifies specific products containing chemicals of concern, designates them as "Priority Products," and requires manufacturers to conduct a comprehensive alternatives analysis to determine if safer options exist. Based on the findings, the DTSC may require regulatory responses—such as removing the chemical, restricting sales, improved labeling, or other risk reduction measures—to protect public health and the environment. The overarching goal of the program is to encourage both industry and consumers to transition toward products and chemistries that are inherently safer for people and ecosystems.

DEPARTMENTS NOTIFIED

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation



Christopher Fields
Analyst

Attachment: 1. Resolution (Nazarian – Jurado)
2. SB 682 (Allen)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, any official position of the City of Los Angeles with respect to legislation, rules, regulations, or policies proposed to or pending before a local, state, or federal government body or agency must have first been adopted in the form of a Resolution by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles supports many policies that reduce toxic pollutants at the source and strengthens protecting water systems from perfluoralkyl and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS); which consists of a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1950s and are persistent in the environment and have been found in the human body; and

WHEREAS, PFAS are a synthetic class of chemicals used in products from cookware to textiles that do not readily break down once they enter the environment, and PFAS exposure is linked to serious health impacts, including cancer, liver and kidney damage, and reproductive and developmental harm; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 682 (Allen) would require the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to identify consumer products containing PFAS to evaluate and regulate usage under the Safer Consumer Products Program for possible regulation or prohibition; and

WHEREAS, this bill would support local wastewater agencies, like the Bureau of Sanitation, that must manage PFAS contamination after entering into the system, but lack upstream authority over consumer product inputs; and

WHEREAS, SB 682 provides a critical upstream regulatory approach that will reduce PFAS pollution at its source and support public health and environmental protection;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that with the adoption of this Resolution, the City of Los Angeles hereby includes in its 2025-2026 State Legislative Program support of SB 682 (Allen), which would regulate PFAS in consumer products under the Safer Consumer Products Program, advancing statewide efforts to protect environmental and human health.

PRESENTED BY:


ADRIN NAZARIAN
Councilmember, 2nd District

SECONDED BY:



ORIGINAL


AUG 15 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 4, 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 2, 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 17, 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 23, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 23, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 6, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 22, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 8, 2025

SENATE BILL

No. 682

Introduced by Senator Allen

February 21, 2025

An act to amend Sections 108076 and 108079 of, ~~and~~ to add Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 109030) to Part 3 of Division 104 of, *and to repeal Section 109030.3 of*, the Health and Safety Code, relating to product safety.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 682, as amended, Allen. Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Existing law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030,

to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Existing law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Existing law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified.

This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a cleaning product, dental floss, juvenile product, food packaging, or ski wax, as provided, that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. *The bill would, until January 1, 2031, exempt certain components of a cleaning product from this prohibition, as specified.* The bill would, on and after January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale cookware that contains intentionally added PFAS, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would authorize the department, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions.

This bill would require these prohibitions on products containing intentionally added PFAS to be enforced by the department pursuant to the existing authority described above, including, but not limited to, product testing and administrative penalties. The bill would require a manufacturer of a product regulated by the bill to provide a certificate of compliance to the department upon request instead of on or before July 1, 2029. The bill would exempt a manufacturer of a product regulated by the bill from the registration and registration fees required by the existing enforcement authority described above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:

3 (a) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are
4 a class of persistent and highly toxic chemicals with widespread
5 contamination across the United States, including California. The
6 United States Geological Survey estimates that 45 percent of the
7 United States' tap water is contaminated with PFAS. It is also
8 estimated that 98 percent of people living in the United States have
9 PFAS in their blood.

10 (b) PFAS have been and continue to be used in a broad range
11 of industrial processes and in manufacturing products because of
12 their water and stain resistant, nonstick, surfactant, and other
13 properties, including for making packaging, plastic food ware,
14 cleaning products, ski waxes, menstrual products, metal products,
15 propellants, coatings and paints, and much more, despite the
16 growing body of evidence that these chemicals may leach into
17 food, water supplies, and even the human body through exposures.

18 (c) Exposure to PFAS poses a significant threat to the
19 environment and public health. Adverse health effects associated
20 with PFAS include, but are not limited to, kidney and liver damage,
21 decreased immune system function, including interference with
22 vaccine response and increased risk of asthma, developmental and
23 reproductive harm, increased cholesterol levels, increased thyroid
24 disorders and other hormone disruption, and increased incidences
25 of testicular and kidney cancer.

26 (d) PFAS in products is a major source of PFAS contamination
27 and phasing out nonessential uses of PFAS must be an immediate
28 legislative objective.

29 (e) The intent of this act is to phase out the sale of products with
30 avoidable PFAS use to address the imminent threat of further
31 contamination of the environment in the state.

32 (f) As the European Union notes in its "Guiding criteria and
33 principles for the essential use concept in EU legislation dealing
34 with chemicals," the essential use concept, as implemented by this
35 act, is not intended to determine whether a certain substance,
36 product, product group, or service is itself essential for society,
37 nor whether an individual consumer or company considers the use
38 essential for them.

SEC. 2. Section 108076 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

108076. For purposes of this chapter, all of the following definitions apply:

(a) “Covered PFAS restriction” means a restriction imposed by any of the following:

(1) Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 108945).

(2) Chapter 13.5 (commencing with Section 108970).

(3) Article 1 (commencing with Section 109000) of Chapter 15.

(4) Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 109030).

(b) “Covered product” means any of the following:

(1) A juvenile product, as defined in Section 108945.

(2) Textile articles, as defined in Section 108970.

(3) Food packaging, as defined in Section 109000.

(4) A 2028 product, as defined in Section 109030.

(c) “Department” means the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

SEC. 3. Section 108079 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

108079. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (e), on or before July 1, 2029, a manufacturer of a covered product shall register with the department and provide to the department all of the following in the manner prescribed by the department in regulation:

(1) The name and a description of each covered product it manufactures.

(2) The applicable registration fee.

(3) (A) A statement of compliance certifying that each covered product is in compliance with the applicable covered PFAS restriction.

(B) The department may request, and a manufacturer shall provide, technical documentation, including analytical test results, to demonstrate compliance with the applicable covered PFAS restriction. The certification and analytical tests shall comply with those published on the department’s internet website pursuant to subdivision (b).

(b) On or before January 1, 2029, the department shall publish on its internet website a list of accepted methods for testing whether a covered product complies with the covered PFAS restrictions and appropriate third-party accreditations for laboratories. The

1 department may update the list of accepted testing methods and
2 appropriate third-party accreditations for laboratories as necessary.

3 (c) The department shall specify in regulation the manner for
4 registering and the registration fee. The registration fee shall not
5 exceed the department's reasonable costs of implementing this
6 chapter.

7 (d) On and after July 1, 2030, the department shall enforce and
8 ensure compliance with this chapter.

9 (e) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a product covered
10 pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 109030).

11 (2) For a product covered by Chapter 17.5 (commencing with
12 Section 109030), the department may request, and a manufacturer
13 shall provide upon request, a statement of compliance certifying
14 that each covered product is in compliance with the applicable
15 covered PFAS restriction as well as technical documentation,
16 including analytical test results, to demonstrate compliance with
17 the applicable covered PFAS restriction. The certification and
18 analytical tests shall comply with those published on the
19 department's internet website pursuant to subdivision (b).

20 SEC. 4. Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 109030) is
21 added to Part 3 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, to
22 read:

23
24 CHAPTER 17.5. PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
25 SUBSTANCES
26

27 109030. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions
28 apply unless the context otherwise indicates:

29 (a) "2028 product" means any of the following:

30 (1) Cleaning products.

31 (2) Cookware.

32 (3) Dental floss.

33 (4) Juvenile products.

34 (5) Food packaging.

35 (6) Ski wax.

36 (b) "Cleaning product" has the same meaning as "designated
37 product" in Section ~~108952~~. 108952, *except that "cleaning*
38 *product" does not include either of the following:*

39 (1) *A battery provided with a cleaning product.*

40 (2) *A battery installed in a cleaning product by a consumer.*

1 (c) “Component” means an identifiable ingredient, part, or piece
2 of a product, regardless of whether the manufacturer of the product
3 is the manufacturer of the component.

4 (d) “Cookware” has the same meaning as in Section 109010,
5 but does not include inaccessible electronic components of
6 cookware. For these purposes, an “inaccessible electronic
7 component” is an electronic part or component of a cookware
8 product that is located inside and entirely enclosed within another
9 material and is not capable of coming out of the product or being
10 accessed during any reasonably foreseeable use or abuse of the
11 product.

12 (e) “Department” means the Department of Toxic Substances
13 Control.

14 (f) (1) “Food packaging” means a package, packaging
15 component, or food service ware that is intended to provide a
16 means to market, protect, handle, deliver, serve, contain, or store
17 a food or beverage, if it is likely to contact a food or beverage. It
18 includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

19 (A) A unit package, an intermediate package, or a shipping
20 container.

21 (B) Unsealed receptacles, including, but not limited to, carrying
22 cases, crates, cups, plates, bowls, pails, rigid foil and other trays,
23 wrappers and wrapping films, bags, or tubs.

24 (C) An individual assembled part of a food package, including,
25 but not limited to, an interior or exterior blocking, bracing,
26 cushioning, waterproofing or heat or cold protection, coating,
27 closures, inks, or labels.

28 (2) “Food packaging” does not include a product that meets the
29 definition of “food packaging” in Section 109000 or a refrigerator
30 or other appliance used in a home or commercial setting, such as
31 a hospital.

32 (g) “Intentionally added PFAS” means PFAS added to a product
33 that has a functional or technical effect in the product, including
34 the PFAS components of intentionally added chemical mixtures
35 and PFAS that are intentional results or outcomes of an added
36 chemical or process, such as PFAS created as a result of
37 fluorination of plastic.

38 (h) (1) “Juvenile product” means a product designed for use
39 by infants and children under 12 years of age.

(2) “Juvenile product” does not include a product described in either paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 108945.

(3) “Juvenile product” does not include either of the following until January 1, 2032:

(A) An off-highway motor vehicle, as defined in Section 38012 of the Vehicle Code, including a replacement part for such a vehicle.

(B) A motorcycle that is eligible for a special transportation identification device pursuant to Section 38088 of the Vehicle Code, including a replacement part for such a motorcycle.

(i) (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), “manufacturer” means either of the following:

(A) A person that manufactures the product and whose name appears on the product label.

(B) A person for whom the product is manufactured or by whom it is distributed, and who owns or is the licensee of the brand or trademark under which the product is used in a commercial enterprise, sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the state.

(2) In the case of a product imported into the United States, “manufacturer” includes the importer or first domestic distributor of the product if no person that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) has a presence in the United States.

(3) “Manufacturer” does not include trade associations or similar entities.

(4) For purposes of this chapter, a product may have more than one manufacturer.

(j) “Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS” means a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(k) “Person” means an individual, firm, corporation, association, or other entity doing business in California.

(l) (1) “Product” means a “consumer product” as defined in Section 25251.

(2) “Product” does not include the provision of services or commodities by water, sewer, electric, or gas utilities or agencies.

(m) “Ski wax” means a lubricant applied to the bottom of snow runners, including, but not limited to, skis and snowboards, to improve their grip or glide properties and includes related tuning products.

1 109030.2. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c),
2 on and after January 1, 2028, a person shall not distribute, sell, or
3 offer for sale in the state a 2028 product that contains intentionally
4 added PFAS.

5 (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), on and after January
6 1, 2030, a person shall not distribute, sell, or offer for sale in the
7 state cookware that contains intentionally added PFAS.

8 (c) A prohibition described in subdivision (a) or (b) shall not
9 apply to either of the following:

10 (1) A product for which federal law governs the presence of
11 PFAS in the product in a manner that preempts state authority.

12 (2) A previously used product.

13 109030.3. (a) *A 2028 product that is a cleaning product does*
14 *not violate subdivision (a) of Section 109030.2 if an inaccessible*
15 *electronic component or internal mechanical component of the*
16 *cleaning product contains intentionally added PFAS but the*
17 *cleaning product otherwise does not contain intentionally added*
18 *PFAS.*

19 (b) *If PFAS is detected in a cleaning product and an inaccessible*
20 *electronic component or internal mechanical component of the*
21 *cleaning product contains intentionally added PFAS, the*
22 *manufacturer of a cleaning product shall have the burden of proof*
23 *to demonstrate that the PFAS is either not intentionally added or*
24 *solely attributable to an inaccessible electronic component or*
25 *internal mechanical component of the cleaning product.*

26 (c) *For purposes of this section, both of the following definitions*
27 *apply:*

28 (1) *“Inaccessible electronic component” is an electronic part*
29 *or electronic component of a cleaning product that is located inside*
30 *and entirely enclosed within another material and is not capable*
31 *of coming out of the product or being accessed during any*
32 *reasonably foreseeable use or abuse of the product, and includes*
33 *parts of a product used for holding batteries regardless of whether*
34 *the parts are touched when replacing those batteries.*

35 (2) *“Internal mechanical component” is one of the following:*

36 (A) *O-rings used to create a tight, flexible seal against liquids*
37 *or gases.*

38 (B) *Gaskets used to provide a barrier or seal between surfaces*
39 *to prevent leaks.*

1 (C) *Venting caps or cap liners used to enable release of gas*
2 *and prevent bulging or bursting of containers.*

3 (d) *This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2031,*
4 *and as of that date is repealed.*

5 109030.4. On or before January 1, 2029, the department may
6 adopt regulations to administer this chapter.

7 109030.6. This chapter does not limit or restrict any other
8 mandates, prohibitions, deadlines, enforcement authorities, or
9 rights of action.

O