

A Session for Minnesota's PFAS in products law update: Information on 2025 prohibitions for retailers and manufacturers

Questions and answers

On July 25, 2024, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) held a webinar on PFAS in products prohibitions that take effect on January 1, 2025, under Minnesota's PFAS in products law, also known as Amara's Law. These written responses to questions received during the webinar are advisory as of September 12, 2024. Final interpretation of statute may differ.

Clarification/Definitions

Q: Are cleaning products limited to chemically formulated products? Or would textiles such as dry-cleaning cloths be included?

A: Cleaning products are not limited to chemically formulated products. The definition states "cleaning product" means a finished product used primarily for domestic, commercial, or institutional cleaning purposes, and does not limit the definition to chemically formulated products. Cleaning cloths are included.

Q: Does the definition of the 1 product categories also impregnated anti-fogging or general cleaning cloth used for glasses or sunglasses?

A: "Cleaning product" means a finished product used primarily for domestic, commercial, or institutional cleaning purposes. Cleaning cloths are included.

Q: What would the MPCA consider a "cooking utensil" other than those items that are specifically listed in the definition (i.e., pots, pans, skillets, grills)?

A: A cooking utensil would include any tools used for food preparation.

Q: Can you explain the "not to those used for cleaning within an industrial manufacturing process" of the statement "The 2025 prohibition applies to products used primarily for domestic, commercial, or institutional cleaning purposes, not to those used for cleaning within an industrial manufacturing process" on page <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/2025-pfas-prohibitions#cleaning>

A: For purposes of the 2025 prohibitions, we are not considering PFAS-containing cleaners used in an industrial manufacturing processes to be part of "domestic, commercial, or institutional cleaning." However, they may be prohibited in 2032 if not determined to be currently unavoidable uses.

Q: Does commercial cookware fall under the "houseware cookware" category?

A: Cookware is not limited to houseware cookware and does also include commercial cookware.

Q: What about microwaves?

A: A microwave would be included in the cookware category only if it contains a nonstick food contact surface containing intentionally added PFAS. If the PFAS coating is removed, the microwave would no longer be considered cookware for the purpose of the 2025 prohibition and PFAS would not be prohibited from the rest of the product until 2032.

Q: Are toys included in juvenile products?

A: Yes, if they or their components contain intentionally added PFAS.

Q: Could you please expand on what other type of products could be considered under Juvenile Products?

A: We're viewing "juvenile products" broadly at this point: the statutory definition lists examples, however, is an "included but not limited to" list so is considered to be quite broad, minus the exclusions in (2). See <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/116.943>

Q: Does "juvenile product" also include kid's clothing?

A: Yes.

Q: Regarding juvenile products, is there a definition for "children's electronic product", or even just for "electronic product"? I know the law lists examples of children's electronic products, but is there a specific definition we should use to determine if a product can be classified as an electronic product? Apologies if this is listed somewhere that I missed. Thank you.

A: There is no definition of "children's electronic product" in Amara's law. We are currently working on guidance to address this question.

Q: What about furniture that is finished or refinished? Does the law apply to both?

A: Yes, it does, although the law exempts the sale or resale of used products.

Q: If a "juvenile product" has an internal PFAS-containing but no PFAS on the surface of the product, does the same reasoning applied to cookware (if internal, not banned, but if non-stick surface, banned) apply to such juvenile products? I.e., if the PFAS-containing component in the product does not make contact with the child, is the juvenile product nevertheless banned?

A: No, the same reasoning as cookware does not apply to juvenile products. Internal components of juvenile products are also prohibited from having intentionally added PFAS in 2025, with the exemption in statute of "not including a children's electronic product such as a personal computer, audio and video equipment, calculator, wireless phone, game console, handheld device incorporating a video screen, or any associated peripheral such as a mouse, keyboard, power supply unit, or power cord; or an adult mattress."

Q: So only "houseware" not commercial cooking equipment with trays, grills, etc.?

A: The prohibition is also on commercial cookware, not limited to houseware cookware items.

Q: Do ice trays or machines fall into this category?

A: Ice trays would be included in the 2025 prohibition if they include a nonstick PFAS coating.

Q: What if a person purchases a prohibited product from outside MN for use in MN?

A: A person could purchase a prohibited product from out of state. It may not be sold, offered for sale or distributed for sale in Minnesota.

Q: Will there be a stand-alone FAQ?

A: We will capture all the Q&A from the webinar, address any not answered during the webinar, and post all of them on our webpage. In addition, this page <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/2025-pfas-prohibitions> includes guidance in response to questions we have received, and we expect to post additional guidance there in the future.

Q: What will be required to demonstrate a product is "used"?

Priority: N/A

A: Evidence of prior purchase or use could demonstrate a product is used. **"Used"** means the condition of a product having been installed, operated, or utilized for its intended purpose by at least one owner or operator. Used does not apply to a product that has been returned to a retailer or that is otherwise offered for resale without the product having been installed, operated, or utilized.

Q: Any guidance on intentionally added?

A: Please submit more specific questions on intentionally added to pfasinfo.pca@state.mn.us. The statute defines "Intentionally Added" as PFAS deliberately added during the manufacture of a product where the continued presence of PFAS is desired in the final product or one of the product's components to perform a specific function.

Q: Can you clarify the prohibition, i.e., is the prohibition limited to "intentionally added" as it appears in the statute? Or does the prohibition require the article to be "PFAS free" (which is a very challenging statement)?

A: Yes, prohibitions are limited to "intentionally added" as defined in the statute. The statute defines "intentionally added" as PFAS deliberately added during the manufacture of a product where the continued presence of PFAS is desired in the final product or one of the product's components to perform a specific function.

Q: How does this affect an out of state seller like Amazon?

A: Products in the 11 categories with intentionally added PFAS may not be sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in Minnesota after January 1, 2025. This includes online sales.

Q: If I wash a PFAS-free fabric in water I have learned has very low quantities of PFAS that could remain on the fabric in very low quantities, is that considered to be a case of "intentionally added PFAS?"

A: No.

Q: Re: the question above. Is there any responsibility that falls on the person if they KNOW there is PFAS in the water? Washing a product in PFAS filled water feels intentional to me? That would be knowingly adding it.

A: The other part of "intentionally added" is "where the continued presence of PFAS is desired in the final product or one of the product's components to perform a specific function" which doesn't appear to apply to washing.

Q: Are automotive seats and other machine operator seats included in the "upholstered furniture" category, including all internal components?

A: Furniture is typically defined as a movable article used in readying an area for occupancy or use. We do not interpret vehicle seats to be moveable as they are affixed to the body of the vehicle. Vehicle seats would be subject to reporting and eventual 2032 prohibition. If a machine operator seat is movable and wholly or partly stuffed or filled with any filling material, then it would be included in the upholstered furniture category. The prohibition on PFAS in internal components of upholstered furniture will not be enforced until July 1, 2025, and the MPCA is preparing a report to the legislature on this issue.

Q: Is MPCA considering an educational period after 1/1/2025, before enforcement? Example: Making call outs and assisting retailers prior to issuing fines?

A: Education is the first step to compliance, even after 1/1/2025. However, the MPCA has the authority to issue enforcement for violations of the prohibition. Manufacturers are responsible for maintaining awareness of regulations potentially applicable to their products, so the MPCA will not directly notify manufacturers that their products may be prohibited.

Q: Some distributors have argued PTFE is not a PFAS, but other websites have argued the opposite. Could you please offer insight?

A: The Minnesota definition of PFAS is a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom. PTFE is considered a PFAS under Minnesota's law.

Q: Are products within the 11 categories that are only used by trained professionals/contractors that contain PFAS still banned in 2025?

A: Products containing PFAS in the 11 categories may not be sold in Minnesota after January 1, 2025, even to trained professionals or contractors. The law does not prohibit the use of products already purchased prior to 2025.

Q: How does one determine the "primary use" of a product? Does that mean uses as might be stated by the product manufacturer, or uses that are known and/or reasonable anticipated?

A: Best practice is to refer back to how the product is marketed for intended use or used as directed.

Q: When the law says it bans the sale and distribution for sale of products, how does that apply to leased equipment where nothing is being sold or distributed for sale? Can old equipment still be leased out if it has a PFAS coating or material?

A: Leasing a product is not considered offered or distributed for sale under Amara's law.

Q: The law doesn't specify anything about leasing product. It talks about selling and distributing for sale, but not leasing. Is leasing products that contain PFAS a violation of this law?

A: Leasing a product is not considered offered or distributed for sale under Amara's law.

Q: Toaster and kettles are considered cookware?

A: For the purposes of the 2025 PFAS prohibitions, the MPCA interprets cookware to include only items that have a food contact surface that has a nonstick PFAS coating. If an item does not have a nonstick PFAS coating on a food contact surface, it is not included in the cookware category. If an item is not included in the cookware category, the additional components are not required to be PFAS free to meet the 1/1/25, regulation but will be required to be PFAS free to meet the 1/1/32, regulation. If you have more specific questions about these products please email us at pfasinfo.pca@state.mn.us

Compliance and enforcement

Q: How will MPCA police the sale into Minnesota of PFAS-containing banned products via large online retailers (e.g., Amazon)?

A: Products in the 11 categories with intentionally added PFAS may not be sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in Minnesota after January 1, 2025. This includes online sales. Starting in 2025, the MPCA will be screening products in the 11 categories for intentionally added PFAS.

Q: Are products with PFAS already put on the MN's market before the 1st of January 2025 can be sold until disposal of stocks?

A: They must be removed from sale, there is no sell-through period past January 1, 2025.

Q: If a product is non-hazardous (via GHS), but contains PFAS, is it hazardous waste?

A: PFAS are not currently a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste. However, the MPCA recommends disposing of products containing PFAS as described on our website: <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/disposing-of-pfas-products>.

Q: What will be the required frequency of certification for manufacturers? One-time, annual, lot basis?

A: The law gives the MPCA authority to direct a manufacturer to test a product and provide results of the PFAS content. This is at the MPCA's request, not on a scheduled or annual basis.

Q: How will the MPCA enforce the 2025 product bans against manufacturers (particularly those outside the United States) who sell banned products into Minnesota via large online retailers like Amazon?

A: Products in the 11 categories with intentionally added PFAS may not be sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in Minnesota after January 1, 2025. This includes online sales. The MPCA will look at the specifics of each case to determine entities' role and liability when moving forward with enforcement.

Q: Will purchasers be liable for purchasing a prohibited product that has PFAS?

A: No. The prohibition is on the sale of the product not the purchase.

Q: Sorry if I missed it. What is the enforcement if a product sold is found to contain PFAS?

A: Education is the first step to compliance, even after 1/1/2025. However, the MPCA has the authority to issue enforcement for violations of the prohibition. The MPCA will look at the specifics of each case to determine entities' role and liability when moving forward with enforcement.

Currently unavoidable use

Q: Where can we find classification criteria or a guide for "essential use" cases?

A: Those will be developed in coming months, either as part of the currently unavoidable use (currently unavoidable use) rulemaking or in subsequent currently unavoidable use determinations.

Due diligence

Q: What does "screening" products mean? Will MPCA be testing products? What if there are no scientifically validated testing methods available for products?

A: After products prohibition dates, MPCA will be "screening" products by purchasing products for sale and sampling them for using available test methods for specific PFAS or a total fluorine/organic method as part of its compliance efforts.

Q: Are you requiring sellers to include a PFAS free certification?

A: Sellers are required to keep documentation of communications and efforts made to ensure their products are PFAS free. This could include certifications to relevant third-party or industry standards, however, actual certification is not required.

Q: You've mentioned keeping documentation - any requirement on the required retention period? Is there an applicable statute of limitations that would apply?

A: At this time, the law does not specify a required retention period, record keeping due diligence will be determined in rule.

Q: Is certification required only if MPCA asks?

A: Submittal of test results or other related documentation is not required. Businesses should keep and maintain all documentation and communications regarding PFAS content in products. The law also gives MPCA the authority to direct the manufacturers to test their products and provide results of the PFAS content.

Exemption and extensions

Q: Does Amara's law only apply to the sale of new products in MN, or does it also include the sale of used items in terms of the effective dates for not intentionally adding PFAS in the future?

A: The sale or resale of a used product is excluded from the law, now or in the future.

Q: Regarding refrigerants, will the 2032 prohibition apply to the ability to recharge PFAS based refrigerants in equipment sold prior to 2032?

A: Yes, unless the MPCA makes a determination that the PFAS based refrigerant is a currently unavoidable use, either on its own or in conjunction with specific equipment, or due to other considerations and criteria to be spelled out in the Currently Unavoidable Use rulemaking.

Industry concerns trade secrets- supply chain

Q: What should retailers or distributors do with inventory of products in the 2025 scope that were purchased from a manufacturer prior to January 1, 2025? Is it illegal to sell these products to an end user?

A: Yes, they may not be sold in Minnesota. We would suggest contacting suppliers to see if reverse distribution can be arranged.

Q: Starting January 2025 what will happen with the existing stock already in Minnesota stores of those products belonging to the 11 categories?

A: They must be removed from sale, there is no sell-through period past January 1, 2025.

More info needed

Q: What about product labels that might have?

A: Not clear on what the question is here. Please email pfasinfo.pca@state.mn.us for further inquiry.

Product components

Q: Dental floss and menstruation products are both medical devices and each may be used in a medical setting. They appear to be exempt but then prohibited. Are you able to clarify this?

A: The use of intentionally added PFAS in these products is prohibited starting in 2025. They do not fall under the medical device exemption.

Q: A company sells equipment that may include maintenance kits with a PFAS cleaning agent. Is this “bundled” product permitted to be sold after the 2025 ban?

A: If the maintenance kit is bundled with a product prohibited in 2025, then it would be considered a component of the product and would also be prohibited.

Q: Is packaging in general considered for any product or ONLY packaging to the previously discussed categories?

A: As laid out at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/2025-pfas-prohibitions>, packaging for products in categories prohibited in 2025 would only be considered a component of the product if the package is integral to contain, protect, or dispense the product and contains intentionally added PFAS. In the case of products in 2025 prohibition categories with such integral packaging, if either the integral package or the associated product contains intentionally added PFAS, the product/package combination are prohibited.

Q: Hello, I have a question about juvenile products. What if PFAS is contained only within an internal component of juvenile products that would not come into direct contact with a child's skin or mouth during reasonably foreseeable use and abuse of the product?

A: Intentionally added PFAS are prohibited from all components of juvenile products including internal components, with the exception in statute of "not including a children's electronic product such as a personal computer, audio and video equipment, calculator, wireless phone, game console, handheld device incorporating a video screen, or any associated peripheral such as a mouse, keyboard, power supply unit, or power cord; or an adult mattress."

Q: Are stools and chairs for use in industrial places (such as in front of a machine tool) considered to be furniture?

A: Furniture is typically defined as a movable article used in readying an area for occupancy or use. If an industrial stool or chair is movable and wholly or partly stuffed or filled with any filling material, then it would be included in the upholstered furniture category. The prohibition on PFAS in internal components of upholstered furniture will not be enforced until July 1, 2025, and the MPCA is preparing a report to the legislature on this issue.

Q: Is a fabric layer on hard transit bus seats included in textile furnishing prohibition? What about fabric covering over softer motor coach seats--is this covered under either textile or upholstered furniture categories?

A: No. The definition of textile furnishings is "textile goods of a type customarily used in households and businesses." The MPCA does not interpret vehicles to be included in this definition.

The seats would also be excluded from upholstered furniture as furniture is typically defined as a movable article used in readying an area for occupancy or use. We do not interpret vehicle seats to be movable as they are affixed to the body of the vehicle. Vehicle seats would be subject to reporting and the 2032 prohibition.

Q: Would "upholstered- furniture" include cushions that are not directly attached to patio furniture?

A: Cushions that are not directly attached to patio furniture would not fall under the upholstered furniture, however they would be considered 'textile furnishings' which are subject to the 2025 prohibitions.

Q: If textile furnishings, would include PFAS coated cords or Teflon O-rings?

A: If we understand your question, we will say that if a textile furnishing, includes a component which contains PFAS such as a coated cord or an O-ring, then those components could cause the product to be prohibited in 2025.

Q: I would assume a fluorinated container would be apart of the 2025 ban?

A: If it is an integral container required to contain, protect, or dispense the product, it is considered a product component and is included in the 2025 prohibition on intentionally added PFAS – if in one of the 11 categories prohibited in 2025. All other non-integral packaging will be subject to the 2032 prohibition.

Q: If I import a pillow to Minnesota and it happens to contain a PFAS stuffing but I did not intend for it to contain that stuffing (someone upstream in the supply chain made the decision), is that PFAS stuffing considered to be "intentionally added"?

A: Yes, the PFAS would be considered intentionally added to that product component. Research upstream suppliers prior to importing to ensure there are not intentionally added PFAS in any component and keep documentation.

Q: Are products used to repair/replace car windshields considered automotive maintenance products? Are they banned in 2025 even if they are only used by trained professionals?

A: No. An automotive maintenance product is included only when the purpose of the product is to clean or maintain the appearance of a motor vehicle. The car windshield is required for safety and function of the vehicle, not the appearance.

Q: Is paint on children furniture included?

A: Children's furniture is included under the juvenile products category, so paint on children's furniture would be considered a component of the furniture and prohibited from having intentionally added PFAS in 2025.

Q: Would a technical membrane, such as the filter "fabric" in a water filter be considered a restricted fabric?

A: Fabrics are not included in the 2025 prohibitions, unless they are a component of another prohibited product from the 11 categories. However, in 2032 all uses of PFAS will be prohibited unless they receive a currently unavoidable use designation.

Q: Are inaccessible components of products within the scope of the Regulation?

A: Yes. "Product" means an item manufactured, assembled, packaged, or otherwise prepared for sale to consumers, including but not limited to its product components. "Product component" means an identifiable component of a product, regardless of whether the manufacturer of the product is the manufacturer of the component. Inaccessible components are still considered product components and included in the scope of the prohibitions.

Reporting platform

Q: Will this deck be shared after the presentation?

A: Yes, it will be posted on our website. <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/events-and-meetings/pfas-prohibitions-for-retailers-and-manufacturers-2024-07-25>

Q: Last week, as here, there is a lot of good information being shared in the Q&A. Can you find a way to share this dialogue alongside the slide deck and the video (assuming this will not be captured in the latter)?

A: There were a lot of questions last week. The MPCA's team is still working to answer all of the questions. Once complete, we will be posting the full Q&A along with the recording.

Q: What certifying entities or procedures does the state recommend for enforcing supplier compliance?

A: Based on our limited research to date, information on some independent third-party certifiers was presented during the webinar; more detailed slides will be added to the posted version. <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/events-and-meetings/pfas-prohibitions-for-retailers-and-manufacturers-2024-07-25>

Responsibility for reporting

Q: If a person is able to view a product for sale on the internet while physically in the state of Minnesota, is that product considered to be "offered for sale"?

A: Online retailers are also subject to the law and must comply. Viewing a product is not a violation, however, they can't sell in MN.

Q: Regarding the previous question about online viewing.... how then should "offered for sale" be understood? Does that mean, for example, that the product can be viewable but must be accompanied by a notice that it is not offered for sale in Minnesota, or a sale to a Minnesota address just cannot be concluded/executed?

A: The MPCA is still working on the exact details of how this would look. We are working with online retailers to find a good solution.

Q: If the electronic components in cookware are not restricted by the early date, are they then also not required to be reported?

A: If a product has intentionally added PFAS and is still being sold in Minnesota in 2026 then it is required to be reported.

Q: My company sells gaskets containing PFAS, that may be incorporated into thousands of different types of products – including some that are covered under the 2025 ban. We don't sell our gaskets in MN, but we have no idea whether our gaskets are contained in products sold by others into Minnesota. Does our company have any responsibility/liability for banned products sold in MN that (unknown to our company) contain our gaskets?

A: We recommend contacting any purchasers of your product, informing them of the PFAS content and upcoming Minnesota prohibitions. Keep documentation of these communications.

Rulemaking

Q: Will your staff be addressing any of the January 1, 2026, submittal from companies on disclosure? Will MPCA be re-considering this requirement in light of EPA's TSCA reporting rule?

A: At this time, no changes are being considered.

Q: How does Minnesota PFAS law differ from other States? Are there specific test methods or requirements listed on your website?

A: Amara's Law includes a 2025 prohibition on intentionally added PFAS in 11 product categories, a 2026 reporting requirement for products with intentionally added PFAS that continue to be sold, and a 2032 prohibition on intentionally added PFAS in all products, except those designated as Currently Unavoidable Use. We have not listed specific test methods or requirements.

Q: Regarding last week's presentation, what exactly will be happening between the October 2024 rule writing deadline goal and the March 2025 public comment period open goal? For the reporting requirements and fee structures rules.

A: Procedural work happening during this time will include internal legal review, rule drafting at Minnesota Revisor's office, Commissioner's review, and Governor's office review.

Testing thresholds and concentrations

Q: A refrigerator has PFAS as the refrigerant. A refrigerator is used to store a beverage and food. Is a refrigerator using HFC 134a banned in 2032?

A: If the refrigerant contains intentionally added PFAS it would be included in the 2032 prohibition unless it receives a currently unavoidable use designation. The refrigerator must also be PFAS free by 2032.

Q: Is PTFE considered a PFAS? Also, would cookware expand to items such as dough boxes?

A: Yes, PTFE is a PFAS under Minnesota's definition. Cookware will include similar items to the listed item if they contain a nonstick coating containing PFAS. If the product does not contain a nonstick PFAS coating, then it would not be included in cookware.

Q: Is there any allowable threshold for PFAS or is it a complete ban?

A: The Legislature was clear that the law should not provide any threshold for PFAS or fluorine. Intentional additions of PFAS where the continued presence of PFAS is desired in the final product or one of the product's components to perform a specific function will be prohibited in 2025 product categories or in 2032 if not a currently unavoidable use.

Q: What method is recommended for testing? Is it targeted PFAS and/or total fluorine methods and are there specific EPA methods (e.g. EPA 1633) or otherwise accepted?

A: Testing for PFAS is a rapidly evolving area. Testing methods will likely vary depending upon the product/material type. We expect to provide more guidance on this in the future.

Q: How will test data confirm intentional from unintentionally added PFAS?

A: Strictly as an informal rule of thumb and not as a compliance guideline, PFAS analyses or total organic fluorine screening results above 100 parts per million (ppm) **may** indicate the presence of intentionally added PFAS. Therefore, presence above 100 ppm might signal the need to investigate further whether an intentional addition has taken place in any component or anywhere in the supply chain. However, the statute does not specify a limit and the MPCA is able to investigate compliance at any level of Total organic fluorine.

Q: Hello, with respect to certificates, MPCA is suggesting these specific certificates for PFAS testing. Given that there are more than 10,000 PFAS chemicals, these certificates only cover selected ones. Will MPCA be adopting a 100 ppm limit for total organic fluorine, similar to California's AB1817?

A: Strictly as an informal rule of thumb and not as a compliance guideline, PFAS analyses or total organic fluorine screening results above 100 ppm **may** indicate the presence of intentionally added PFAS. Therefore, presence above 100 ppm might signal the need to investigate further whether an intentional addition has taken place in any component or anywhere in the supply chain. However, the statute does not specify a limit and the MPCA is able to investigate compliance at any level of total organic fluorine.

Q: What's the recourse if MPCA testing says a product contains PFAS, yet the manufacturer or retailer has tests to the contrary that state it does not?

A: Further investigation with the manufacturer would be needed.

Q: Will testing and showing proof be required in advance of the prohibition ban?

A: Submittal of test results or other related documentation is not required. Businesses should keep and maintain all documentation and communications regarding PFAS content in products.

Q: We do PFAS testing at our lab in Bentonville, AR. How do we get on the third-party certification list?

A: The third-party certification list provided in the presentation was a sample list of certifiers of products, not of certified labs for PFAS testing. The MPCA does not maintain a list of certified PFAS testing labs.

Q: What are the lab/analytical methods for PFAS that MPCA will be using to determine compliance?

A: The MPCA is still determining what methods will be used for screening and testing products for compliance.

Q: Could you please expound on how MPCA will test products in the first 11 categories for PFAS. Will that be a random sample? An annual sample? Spot checks? And will those results be published on a website that's consumer-facing?

A: The MPCA will test some products in the 11 categories for PFAS next year. These products will be purchased in the same ways consumers would buy them. Purchases are made in stores and online. If the MPCA identifies intentionally added PFAS, next steps will be on a case-by-case basis. How testing results will be published is still being determined.

Q: Total organic fluorine detection limits do not tend to get low enough to account for PFAS in the ppt level that are specifically regulated---and therefore may actually result in non-detected when concentrations below DL exist. Would TF/Total organic fluorine test be considered along with specific targeted analytical methods as a result?

A: Total organic fluorine may be used as an initial screening method for products, if products come back at levels in which we suspect PFAS is being intentionally added we may consider specific targeted analysis. We may use specific targeted analysis right away. Testing procedures will be determined on a case-by-case basis.