

ECIA Industry Alert:

Minnesota PFAS regulation effective July 2026

What is PFAS and why it matters

PFAS (per and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a large family of synthetic chemicals used since the 1940s in products that need to resist water, grease, stains, or heat—things like nonstick cookware, food packaging, textiles, firefighting foams, and many industrial applications. Their carbon fluorine bonds are extremely strong, so they do not break down easily in the environment, which is why they are often called “forever chemicals.”



They are important to understand because:

- **They persist and accumulate:** PFAS build up in water, soil, wildlife, and in human blood over time.
- **They are widespread:** Low levels are found globally in people, animals, and many environments, far from where they were originally used.
- **They pose health and ecological concerns:** Research links certain PFAS to effects on the immune system, cholesterol, liver function, development, and some cancers, and to broader ecosystem impacts; the science is still evolving.

For companies, this persistence plus growing scientific concern is driving aggressive new regulations, liability risks, and customer scrutiny.

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Minnesota’s PFAS law—often called “**Amara’s Law**” (Minn. Stat. § 116.943)—creates one of the most far-reaching reaching PFAS product reporting and restriction regimes in the U.S.

Core July 1, 2026 requirements

- **Mandatory reporting of intentionally added PFAS in products:** Manufacturers, importers, and in some cases distributors must report) each product or component sold, offered for sale, or distributed in Minnesota that contains intentionally added PFAS.
- **Initial deadline:** The first comprehensive reports are due July 1, 2026
- **Ongoing reporting:** New or changed products must be reported on an annual cycle

- **Information required:** Reports must include detailed information such as product identity, type of PFAS, purpose of the PFAS in the product, and other data
- **Public transparency and fees:** Most reported information (excluding approved trade secrets) will become publicly accessible after review, and manufacturers must pay a one-time \$800 reporting fee.

In addition to reporting, Amara's Law also phases in future prohibitions on certain PFAS-containing product categories on specified dates, but your immediate July 2026 trigger is the reporting obligation.

Minimum actions your company should be taking now

- **Map your Minnesota product footprint**
Identify all products sold, offered for sale, or distributed in Minnesota.
- **Screen for intentionally added PFAS**
Determine which of those products have intentionally added PFAS by collecting supplier declarations or material disclosures for all components and materials.
- **Build a PFAS product inventory and data set**
For each product with intentionally added PFAS, start compiling the data you will need for Minnesota reporting including Product identifiers, PFAS identity, Function, and Concentration
- **Clarify roles and responsibilities in your supply chain**
Decide who is the "manufacturer" for reporting purposes
- **Monitor Minnesota guidance and timelines**
Track MPCA updates here: [Reporting PFAS in products | Minnesota Pollution Control Agency](#)

Please stay tuned for more ECIA Industry Alerts on how your organization can prepare for this and other upcoming environmental legislation.