

Vote YES on HB 3512

Stop "Forever Chemicals" From Harming Oregonians

What are PFAS?

PFAS (Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances) or 'forever chemicals' are engineered to repel grease, oil, and water. These same properties allow them to accumulate in the body and the environment, where they cause harm. Added PFAS lurk in cookware, stain-resistant treatments, outdoor gear, cosmetics, food packaging, toys and dental floss.

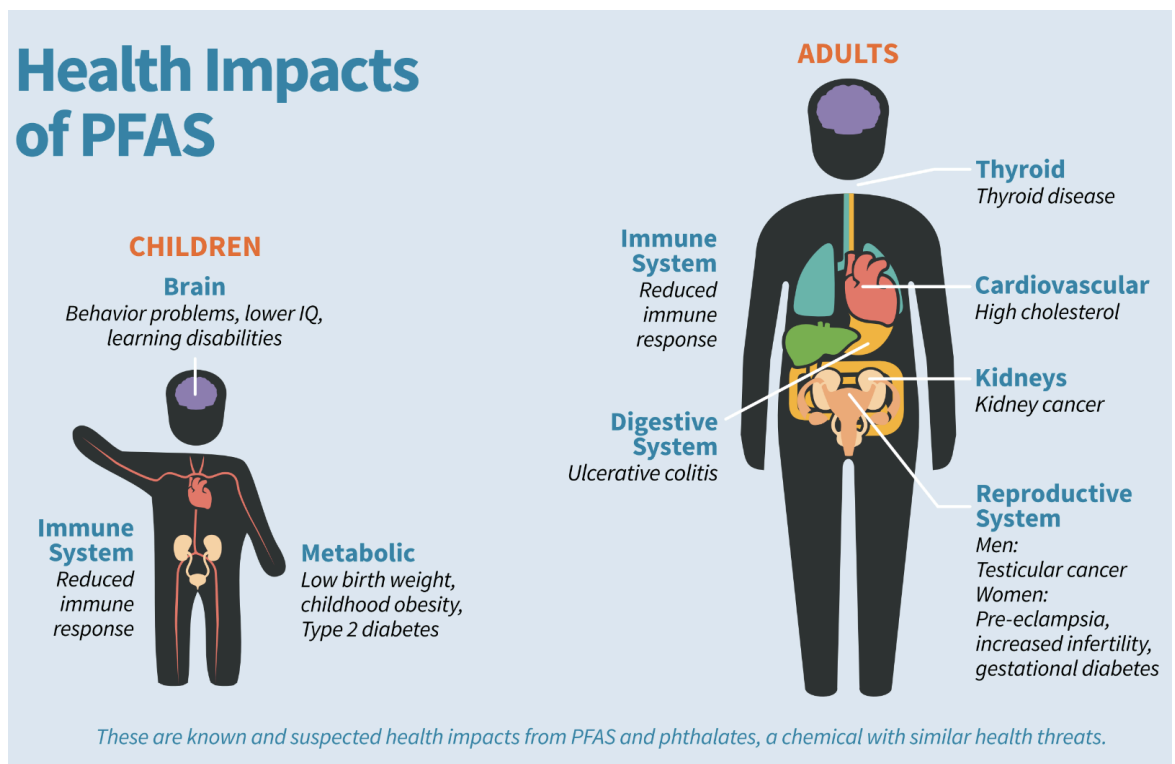
First responders, including firefighters and military personnel, use foam that contains PFAS to suppress flammable liquid fires.

How am I exposed?

You can be exposed to PFAS through the skin, by accidental ingestion, and from inhaling household dust. PFAS has been found in [drinking water](#), [groundwater](#), [soil](#), [breastmilk](#) and in the [blood of 97% of Americans](#).

PFAS and Health

PFAS can cause health problems such as: cancers (including [testicular](#), [thyroid](#), [kidney](#)), [lower birth weight](#), [preeclampsia](#), [thyroid disease](#), [liver damage](#), [ulcerative colitis](#), [high cholesterol](#), [reduced vaccine effectiveness](#) and [fertility issues](#).



* 'Health Impact of PFAS' graphic provided by Clean Water Action and Clean Water Fund

← oeconline.org/PFASfactsheet

HB 3512: Oregon PFAS Phase-Out

OEC recommends a policy that will phase out added PFAS in line with what other states have already done, including for firefighting foam, artificial turf, cleaning products, carpets and rugs, cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, fabric treatments, packaging, juvenile products, menstrual products, refrigerators, textiles, apparel and ski wax. By building on successes across the country, we can improve health in a feasible and fiscally responsible way.

If We Don't Act...

- Costs for wastewater treatment will rise an estimated 60% as EPA regulations require treatment
- Drinking water utilities will soon shoulder the ongoing costs of filtering out PFAS
- PFAS-related healthcare costs will balloon

✓ **Protect children's health.** Children are at a higher risk for toxic exposure because of their physiology, [ongoing development](#), and behaviors such as crawling. We should continue to protect Oregon's children from toxic chemicals and build on efforts like the Toxic Free Kids Act and the Toxic Free Cosmetic Act.

✓ **Prevent firefighter illness.** Firefighters have a [9% higher risk of being diagnosed with cancer and a 14% higher risk of dying from cancer](#) than the general U.S. population. Fire suppressing foam shouldn't poison the firefighters using this material.

✓ **Reduce contamination.** When we stop PFAS at the source, we prevent these chemicals from getting into our [soil](#) and [water](#) where they can impact the [crops](#), [pollinators](#), [livestock](#) and [fish](#) on which we depend.

✓ **Ensure clean drinking water.** Keeping contaminants out of our water means healthy Oregonians. Ratepayers shouldn't be stuck with the bill for ongoing water treatment costs.

✓ **Prevent toxic product dumping.** As other states phase out harmful PFAS-laden products, Oregon shouldn't become a dumping ground for companies who can't sell these products elsewhere.



← [Sign-On or Testify](#)

PFAS Policies Across the Country

Oregon is part of a growing movement to pass policy that protects people, especially children and firefighters, and the environment.

	All Products	Apparel	Carpets/Rugs	Cleaning Products	Cookware	Dental Floss	Fabric Treatment	Firefighting Foam	Food Packaging	Juvenile Products	Menstrual Products	Oil & Gas Products	Personal Care Products	Pesticides	Ski Wax	Textile Articles
Alaska								2025								
Arizona								2020								
Arkansas								2022								
California		2025	2021**				2022**	2022	2023	2023			2025			2025
Colorado		2028	2024	2026	2026	2026	2024	2024	2024	2024	2026	2024	2025		2026	2028
Connecticut			2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2021	2023	2028	2028		2028		2028	2028
Georgia								2019								
Hawaii								2024	2024							
Illinois								2025								
Indiana								2020								
Kentucky								2022								
Louisiana								2022								
Maine	2032	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
Nevada								2022								
New Hampshire			2027		2027		2027	2020	2027	2027	2027					
New Jersey								2026								
New York		2025	2024					2020	2022							
Ohio								2022								
Oregon									2025	2023**			2027			
Rhode Island			2027		2027		2027	2025	2024	2027	2027		2027		2027	2027
Vermont		2028	*2023		2026		2023	2023	2023	2026	2026		2026		2023	2026
Virginia								2023								
Washington	2023**		2023				2023	2020	2022				2025			2023
West Virginia								2022								
Wisconsin								2020								
	* not class-based; covers some PFAS substances but not all															
	** ongoing regulation															