

State	Compliance Date
<b>California</b> Cal. Health and Safety Code, Div. 104, Part 3, Ch 15 <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective January 1, 2023
<b>Colorado</b> Col. Rev. Stat. § 25-15-601, et seq. <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective January 1, 2024
<b>Connecticut</b> Conn. Gen. Statutes, Title 22A, §§ 22a-255i <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective December 31, 2023
<b>Hawaii</b> Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 321 <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective December 31, 2024
<b>Maine</b> MRSA, Title 32, Chapter 26-A, § 1733 <a href="#">Link</a> MRSA, Title 38, Chapter 16, § 1614 <a href="#">Link</a>	The Chapter 26-A ban on PFAS in food packaging is delayed while Maine’s Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) seeks input on safer alternatives.  The Chapter 16 notification requirement becomes effective January 1, 2023.
<b>Maryland</b> Md. Code Ann., Env. §9-1901, et seq. <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective January 1, 2024
<b>Minnesota</b> MN Statutes 2021, Sect. 325F.075 <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective January 1, 2024
<b>New York</b> NY-CRR, Title 2, Art. 35, Ch. 43-B, Sections 37-0203, 37-0209 <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective December 31, 2022
<b>Rhode Island</b> RH Gen. Law § 23-18.13-1, et seq. <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective January 1, 2024
<b>Vermont</b> V.S.A. Title 18, Ch. 33A <a href="#">Link</a>	Effective July 1, 2023
<b>Washington</b> RCW 70A.222.070 <a href="#">Link</a>	Becomes effective two years after safer alternative is identified and report is submitted to the legislature. The first report was submitted in February 2021, and a second report was submitted May 2022.