

S 1432

Fire Suppression PFAS Liability Protection Act

Congress: 118 (2023–2025, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Environmental Protection

Introduced: May 3, 2023

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (May 3, 2023)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/1432>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Lummis, Cynthia M. [R-WY]

Party: Republican • **State:** WY • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (8 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Boozman, John [R-AR]	R · AR		May 3, 2023
Sen. Cramer, Kevin [R-ND]	R · ND		May 3, 2023
Sen. Graham, Lindsey [R-SC]	R · SC		May 3, 2023
Sen. Mullin, Markwayne [R-OK]	R · OK		May 3, 2023
Sen. Ricketts, Pete [R-NE]	R · NE		May 3, 2023
Sen. Sullivan, Dan [R-AK]	R · AK		May 3, 2023
Sen. Wicker, Roger F. [R-MS]	R · MS		May 3, 2023
Sen. Crapo, Mike [R-ID]	R · ID		Jun 13, 2024

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Environment and Public Works Committee	Senate	Referred To	May 3, 2023

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Environmental Protection

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Fire Suppression PFAS Liability Protection Act

This bill exempts entities from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) for certain releases of certain perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS. Specifically, the bill applies to entities with a fire suppression system installed (or otherwise in use) in accordance with applicable fire codes that uses an aqueous film forming foam that contains PFAS.

Under the bill, the exemption only applies if the release of PFAS resulted from the lawful discharge of an aqueous film forming foam in connection with a fire suppression system that conforms to applicable fire codes and is compliant with the most recently approved engineering standards at the time of discharge.

Liability for damages or costs associated with the release of certain PFAS must not be precluded if an entity (1) acts with gross negligence or willful misconduct, or (2) continues to use an aqueous film forming foam agent in its fire suppression system five years after the date on which approved engineering standards were updated to no longer require the use of such foam.

Actions Timeline

- **May 3, 2023:** Introduced in Senate
- **May 3, 2023:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.