1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	2nd Session of the 59th Legislature (2024)
3	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
4	HOUSE BILL NO. 2305 By: Pfeiffer
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7	<u>COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE</u>
8	An Act relating to environment and natural resources; creating the Oklahoma PFAS Act; defining terms;
9	requiring promulgation of rules and regulations by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality on PFAS waste; specifying content of certain rules;
11	requiring the creation of a fee schedule for the disposal of PFAS substances; establishing certain
12	liability for PFAS waste generators; creating certain liability exceptions for certain passive receivers of
13	PFAS substances; construing clause; requiring application and authorization for certain activities; authorizing Department to authorize certain
14	activities; providing for certain classification of PFAS waste; providing for codification; and providing
15	an effective date.
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18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
19	SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
20	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-7-501 of Title 27A, unless
21	there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
22	This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Oklahoma PFAS
23	Act".
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SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-7-502 of Title 27A, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. As used in the Oklahoma PFAS Act:

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- 1. "PFAS" means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and
- 2. "PFAS waste" means the following materials containing high concentrations of PFAS that are being abandoned, discarded, disposed of, destroyed, or stored pending such disposal or destruction:
 - a. waste aqueous film-forming foam ("AFFF") containing
 PFAS,
 - b. waste containing high concentrations of PFAS that is generated at PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities,
 - c. waste containing high concentrations of PFAS that is generated at facilities using PFAS in the production of products other than PFAS,
 - d. waste containing high concentrations of PFAS from remediation projects,
 - e. any treatment waste containing high concentrations of PFAS associated with the removal of PFAS including, but not limited to, waste or waste streams from spent water treatment materials used for the removal of PFAS in drinking water or groundwater, and

- f. any other waste that typically contains or is expected to contain high concentrations of PFAS.
- 3. "High concentrations of PFAS" means a PFAS concentration that poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment as determined through criteria established by rules promulgated pursuant to Section 2-3-402 of the Oklahoma Statutes and the Administrative Procedures Act.

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- SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-7-503 of Title 27A, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. Subject to subsection B of this section, the following protected passive receivers of PFAS waste that provide essential services shall not be liable to the State of Oklahoma, or any political subdivision of the state, for costs arising from a release to the environment of a PFAS substance:
- 1. A public water system (as defined in Section 1401 of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f));
- 2. A publicly or privately owned or operated treatment works

 (as defined in Section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control

 Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)), or the owner of a site where biosolids

 generated from a treatment works or a permitted municipal wastewater

 lagoon (as defined by the administrative rules of the Department)

 are applied;

3. A municipality to which a permit under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) is issued for stormwater discharges;

- 4. A political subdivision of the State of Oklahoma acting as a wholesale water agency;
- 5. A contractor performing the management or disposal activities described in subsection B for an entity described in and of subparagraphs 1 through 4;
- 6. An entity with a fire suppression system installed, or otherwise in use, in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local fire codes that uses AFFF containing PFAS;
- 7. A sponsor of the civilian portion of a joint-use airport or a shared-use airport with the release of PFAS substances resulting from the use of AFFF pursuant to, and carried out in accordance with, Federal Aviation Administration standards and guidance on the use of the substances; and
- 8. An owner or operator of a solid waste management facility (as defined in Section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903)).
- B. The exemption from liability contained in subsection A shall only apply if the protected passive receiver of a PFAS substance manages, transports, conveys, treats, disposes of, or arranges for the transport, treatment, or disposal of the PFAS substance, in accordance with all relevant and applicable federal, state, or local

permits or other legal requirements, and the most recently approved engineering standards, at the time that the activity is carried out.

- C. Nothing in this section precludes liability for damages or costs associated with the release of a PFAS substance by a protected passive receiver of a PFAS substance if the protected passive receiver acted with gross negligence or willful misconduct in the discharge, disposal, management, conveyance, or storage of the PFAS substance.
- SECTION 4. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-7-504 of Title 27A, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The Environmental Quality Board shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations related to the receipt, storage, treatment, and disposal of PFAS waste in this state.
- B. Rules and regulations adopted under subsection A of this section shall include provisions requiring that any person accepting PFAS waste for storage, treatment, and/or disposal shall demonstrate to the Department that the manner in which the PFAS waste is to be stored, treated, and/or disposed of is protective of human health and the environment. The rules and regulations shall establish criteria or guidelines to assist the Department in making a determination regarding this protection.
- C. The Environmental Quality Board shall establish a schedule of fees, pursuant to Section 2-3-402 of the Oklahoma Statutes and

the Administrative Procedures Act, for the application to dispose,
and for disposal of, PFAS waste based on the type and amount of PFAS
waste disposed of at a facility in Oklahoma. The fees shall be
deposited into the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality

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SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-7-505 of Title 27A, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. A person shall submit an application for the activity to the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and shall receive authorization from the Department prior to receiving, storing, treating, or disposing of PFAS waste. The process and requirements necessary for the authorization shall be governed by rules and regulations adopted pursuant to Section 3 of this act. The Department, in the exercise of its reasonable discretion, may waive specific requirements of this act or the adopted rules where there is no feasible alternative to the storage, treatment, or disposal at issue and the action does not result in a greater risk to human health and the environment. Prior to the adoption of such rules and regulations, the Department may authorize the continuation of activities covered under this subsection if it determines that the activities will be conducted in a manner that is sufficiently protective of human health and the environment as determined by the Department.

- B. Nothing in this section shall relieve the manufacturer of PFAS-containing material from liability related to the storage, treatment, and/or disposal of PFAS waste.
- C. PFAS waste generated in or transported from another state shall maintain the same classification or characterization it would receive in the state of origin, unless such classification or characterization is less protective of human health and the environment than the classification or characterization it would have received if generated in this state. If the PFAS waste generated in or transported from another state is banned from disposal in the state of origin, then the waste is similarly banned from disposal in Oklahoma.

SECTION 6. This act shall become effective November 1, 2024.

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