

**STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS CONSIDERED BY THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE (TF)
2025-2026 SESSION
March 19, 2026**

- ✓ During this Task Force Meeting members can discuss legislation.
- ✓ TF can propose a recommend position on a bill and then staff will send the proposed recommendation to CEO-LAIR for review. Bills being considered for a proposed recommendation will be placed on the monthly TF agenda.
- ✓ During the legislative update TF members can identify other bills from the Legislative table they would like to consider for a recommended position.
- ✓ Staff will rely on your guidance and expertise in prioritizing bills and identifying the bills for the TF to recommend formal positions on.
- ✓ CEO-LAIR will review proposed recommendations and provide a Memo of Findings for each proposed recommendation.
- ✓ Once Memo of Findings is received, bill can be placed on TF agenda for a formal recommendation to the Board.
- ✓ After a formal recommendation is approved by TF, Staff will send a letter to the Board with the formal recommendation.

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT	SUMMARY	County / TF Position
AB 27	Schiavo	Amended June 19, 2025 (Chiquita Canyon) 2-Year Bill Senate Committee on Appropriations	Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event: exclusions. Proposed Law: This bill would provide an exclusion from gross income for amounts received, on or after March 1, 2024, as compensation for loss, damages, expenses, relocation, suffering, loss in real property value, closing costs with respect to real property, including relator commissions, or inconvenience, including access to the real property, related to the Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event in the County of Los Angeles.	County & TF: Support
AB 28	Schiavo	Amended Sept. 3, 2025 (Landfills) 2-Year Bill Senate Inactive	Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures. Proposed Law: This bill would require the state board to amend its regulations on methane emissions from a municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) to establish requirements for the monitoring of landfill gas temperature.	County & TF: Support
AB 762	Irwin	Amended January 26, 2026 (Ban Toxic Products) 2-Year Bill Senate pending referral	Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition. Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable,	Pending Analysis

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			battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product and that is not designed or intended to be reused.	
AB 1153	Bonta	Amended January 22, 2026 (Illegal dumping) 2-Year Bill Senate pending referral	Illegal disposal site abatement. Proposed Law: This bill would authorize CalRecycle, to provide program funding to public entities to abate illegal disposal sites to remove and dispose of recreational vehicles and to develop enforcement strategies including to develop local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers.	County & TF: Support
AB 1606	Nguyen	Introduced January 20, 2026 (Tax-Cleanup costs) Assembly Revenue & Tax Hearing on April 6	Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credits: cleanup costs. Proposed Law: This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, would allow a credit against those taxes to a qualified taxpayer for qualified cleanup expenses. The bill would define qualified cleanup expenses for this purpose to mean costs directly related to the one-time removal and disposal of unauthorized encampments, illegal dumping, and abandoned property.	Pending Analysis
AB 2462	Pellerin	Introduced February 20, 2026 (HHW Products) Assembly ESTM Hearing on March 24	Unsafe products: disposal: penalties. Proposed Law: This bill would require product manufacturers to provide safe return or appropriate disposal of unsafe or recalled products at no cost to end consumers, a recycling center, a municipal facility that accepts the product for recycling or disposal, a retailer that sells the product, a permitted solid waste facility, a household hazardous waste collection facility, and a thrift retail store. Would authorize CalRecycle impose an administrative penalty on a person in violation of the act of \$2,500 per day or \$5,000 per day if the violation is intentional or knowing, would create the Product Recall Penalty Account in the State Treasury and would require CalRecycle to deposit the penalties collected into the account. Authorizes CalRecycle to refer enforcement to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for unsafe products identified as hazardous waste.	Pending Analysis

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BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT	SUMMARY	County / TF Position
SB 501	Allen	Amended January 14, 2026 (HHW Batteries) Assembly pending referral	Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries. Proposed Law: This bill would extend EPR for loose batteries to include medium format batteries (E-bikes, outdoor lawn equipment, portable power systems, etc.) seeks to expand the program under AB 2440 EPR program to categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. The bill would define a “small format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing no more than 11 pounds with a rating of no more than 300 watt-hours and a non-rechargeable battery weighing no more than 4.4 pounds. The bill would define a “medium format battery” to include a rechargeable battery weighing more than 11 pounds but no more than 25 pounds, a rechargeable battery with a rating of more than 300 watt-hours but no more than 2,000 watt-hours, and a non-rechargeable battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but fewer than 25 pounds.	County: Support
SB 561	Blakespear	Amended June 23, 2025 (HHW EPR) DEAD	Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act. Proposed Law: This bill would have created a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares.	
SB 811	Caballero	Amended January 22, 2026 (Hazardous waste) Assembly pending referral	Hazardous materials: metal shredding facilities. Proposed Law: This bill would establish a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of metal shredding facilities that would be administered by the DTSC pursuant to authority separate from laws governing the control of hazardous waste. The bill would prescribe the requirements for obtaining a permit, for being deemed to have a permit, for operating a metal shredding facility, and for transporting certain materials related to metal shredding. The bill would require the DTSC to have primary responsibility for enforcing these provisions, would require the DTSC to conduct an annual compliance evaluation inspection of each metal shredding facility, and would authorize the DTSC to refer violations to a district attorney or the Attorney General for prosecution.	County: Watch
SB 936	Blakespear and Umberg	Introduced January 29, 2026 (Hazardous waste)	Nitrous oxide: sales	Pending Analysis

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BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT	SUMMARY	County / TF Position
		Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development	<p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. Would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. Would prohibit the sale and distribution of a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. Would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, would also authorize a court to suspend the business license, including a license to sell tobacco products or cannabis, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions.</p>	

March 2026 Legislative Update



SB 561 (Blakespear) - Hazardous Waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act

- ▶ This bill would have created a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares.

Bill Status

Dead



AB 762 (Irwin and Wilson)-Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

- ▶ Proposes a phased ban on disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing nicotine.
- ▶ Grants local and state agencies the power to enforce and pursue civil liability against violators.
 - ▶ Establishes a tiered penalty system for violations (\$500 up to \$2,000)
- ▶ Authorizes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to suspend or revoke tobacco retail licenses for businesses found in violation of established regulations.
- ▶ This mandate targets environmental and safety concerns specifically related to nicotine-based disposable vapes.



Bill Status

Referred to the Senate Committee on Rules

AB 1606 (Nguyen)- Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credits: cleanup costs.

- ▶ Provides tax credits for qualified cleanup expenses related to removal of unauthorized encampments, illegal dumping and abandoned property incurred during the taxable year.
 - ▶ Waste removal, property sanitization, installation of temporary security/fencing, and repairs to property damage caused by encampments or illegal dumping.
- ▶ Personal Income Tax: Credit capped at \$20,000.
- ▶ Corporate Tax Law: No limit on credit amount.



Bill Status

Set for hearing in the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee on 04/06/2026.

AB 2462 (Pellerin) Unsafe products: disposal: penalties.

- ▶ Bill would designate the manufacturer as the sole party responsible for the disposal of recalled unsafe products.
- ▶ Bill would require manufacturers to extend no-cost safe return options for unsafe products beyond end consumers and retailers to also cover the following entities:
 - ▶ End consumers and retailers.
 - ▶ Recycling centers and municipal recycling/disposal facilities.
 - ▶ Permitted solid waste facilities.
 - ▶ Household hazardous waste collection sites.
 - ▶ Thrift retail stores.

Bill Status

Set for hearing in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee on 03/24/2026



SB 501 (Allen) - Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

- ▶ Amends the Act of 2022 (AB 2440) to include medium-format batteries:
 - ▶ rechargeable batteries between 11-25 lbs. or 300-2,000 Watt-Hours.
 - ▶ non-rechargeable between 4.4 - 25 lbs.
- ▶ Expands coverage to include large industrial batteries and high-capacity primary cells:
 - ▶ E-bike batteries, heavy-duty power tools, and high-capacity portable power stations.
- ▶ Bill would clarify that a key or locking device to prevent theft would not preclude battery from being consider a loose battery.

County Position: Support

Bill Status

Held at the Assembly pending referral



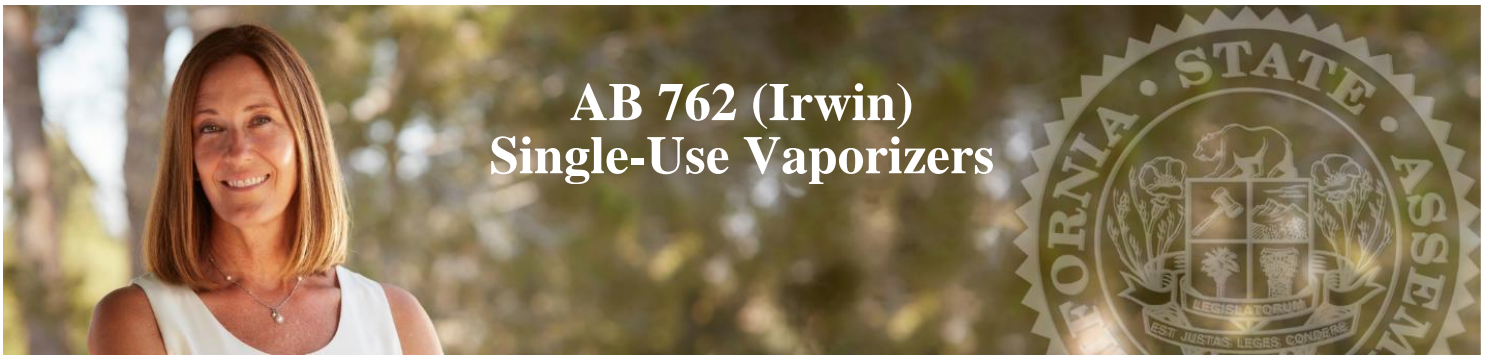
SB 936 (Alanis)- Nitrous oxide: sales

- ▶ Prohibits the sale of nitrous oxide containers holding more than 8 grams or those marketed with food-based flavors/scents.
- ▶ Bans devices used specifically for the inhalation of nitrous oxide.
- ▶ Violations are infractions with fines ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 for subsequent offenses.

Bill Status

Re-referred to the Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development





AB 762 (Irwin) Single-Use Vaporizers

Summary

Single-use vapes pose a significant environmental, safety, and public health issue. AB 762 would prohibit the sale of single-use vapes in California, fostering the transition to reusable or refillable alternatives.

Background

Single-use vapes have surged in popularity due to their convenience. More than 12 million disposable vapes are sold every month in the U.S. These vapes are classified as acute single-use hazardous waste by the EPA and are not able to be recycled with other plastic waste. The lack of a standardized recycling process has led a rapidly-increasing number of vapes to be landfilled.

Widespread public health concerns about vaping led to the ban of flavored tobacco in e-cigarettes. SB 793 (Hill, Ch. 34, Statutes of 2020) prohibited tobacco retailers from selling or possessing flavored tobacco products and flavor enhancers. While the legal age to purchase a vape is 21, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that over 55 percent of minors that use vapes reported using disposable vapes.

Need for the Bill

Single-use vapes contain lithium ion batteries that are not intended to be recharged and can cause costly safety risks once in the waste stream. Lithium ion batteries are highly flammable and difficult to extinguish if ignited. Materials recovery facility (MRF) fires have increased due to the influx in processing of single use vapes. Vapes fires pose threats to worker safety and create costly cleanup issues for facility owners and local governments. The

U.K. has linked increased disposable vape waste with a 77 percent rise in battery fires at MRFs.

Not only do single-use vapes pose threats to MRFs, they waste valuable resources. The amount of lithium in single-use vapes discarded each year could power more than 2,600 electric vehicle batteries. Instead, after an average of one week of use, single-use vapes are processed and sent to landfills where they leach nicotine salts, lead, mercury, and battery acid into the surrounding environment.

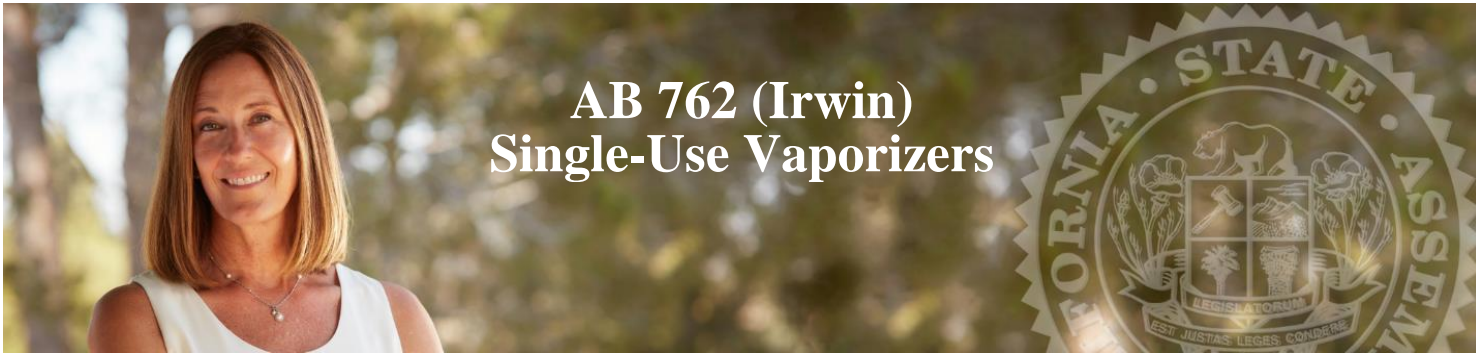
This Bill

AB 762 prohibits the sale of single-use disposable vapes by:

- Banning the import, sale, and distribution of single-use disposable vaporizer products in California, effective January 1, 2026;
- Requiring that vape devices have a removable battery, and be rechargeable and refillable.

Support

Californians Against Waste (Cosponsor)
California Product Stewardship Council (Cosponsor)
California Public Interest Research Group (Cosponsor)
RethinkWaste (Cosponsor)
ACR Solar
Action on Smoking and Health
Active San Gabriel Valley
Albatross Coalition
Algalita Marine Research and Education
Azul
Ban Single-Use Plastic
Breast Cancer Prevention Partners
California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice
California Teamsters Public Affairs Council
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton
Environmental Justice Program
Chico Bag



AB 762 (Irwin) Single-Use Vaporizers

Community Environmental Council
Courage California
Clean Water Action
Defenders of Wildlife
Ecology Center
Endangered Habitats League
Families Advocating for Chemical and Toxics Safety (FACTS)
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Ivan's Recycling
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Marin Sanitary Service
National Stewardship Action Council (NSAC)
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Northern California Recycling Association
Oceanic Preservation Society
Plastic Free Future
Plastic Pollution Coalition
Product Stewardship Institute
ReGen Monterey
Republic Services
ReThink Disposable
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
Santa Barbara County Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division
Save Our Shores
Save the Bay
Simply Recycle
SoCal 350 Climate Action
Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA)
Legislative Task Force
The Last Plastic Straw
The Surfrider Foundation
The 5 Gyres Institute
Torus Consulting
TRI-CED Community Recycling
tUrn Climate Action
Upstream
Waste Management
West Marin Environmental Action Coalition
Wilmington Recyclers
Zero Waste Marin
Zero Waste San Diego
Zero Waste Sonoma
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PRESS RELEASE



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 20, 2026

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Assemblymember Gail Pellerin Introduces Legislation to Hold Manufacturers Accountable for Dangerous Recalls

(Sacramento, CA) – Federal regulations for product recalls have been firmly in place since the 1970s. However, the increasing complexity of modern goods and supply chains has led to a sharp rise in safety risks, leaving underfunded recovery systems struggling to keep pace with today's hazardous defects.

In 2025, millions of Anker brand battery packs were recalled. The recall placed the responsibility on the consumer to find an appropriate facility and to properly dispose of the item.

Assemblymember Gail Pellerin has introduced legislation, AB 2462, co-sponsored by the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), to hold manufacturers accountable for dangerous recalls. This legislation updates a state law passed in 2008, AB 1860, Huffman), which added additional state requirements to any manufacturer facing a federal recall.

Unfortunately, since the passage of this bill, many producers have directed consumers to bring these recalled items to public solid waste facilities instead of returning them to the manufacturer. The result has been an explosion in costs for local public agencies and unfair burden on secondhand retailers to ensure unsafe products aren't re-entering the market.

"We've had a law on the books for nearly two decades that holds those responsible for creating the product in the first place, also responsible for proper management of those recalled products at their expense. The changes proposed under AB 2462 will make the existing law more effective," said Assemblymember Pellerin.

Why have recalled products become a challenge? While federal safety standards and recall protocols have existed for decades, the frequency of product recalls has hit record highs recently. Many products on the market today pose greater risks than they did when the program was created due to complex electronic components and hazardous chemicals.

Recalled products require a broad range of disposal methods, from landfilling to hazardous waste management. When improperly disposed of, a battery-embedded device, like a small power bank for

example, can cause fires in collection trucks and at solid waste and recycling facilities, exposing facility workers and emergency responders to toxic airborne particulates normally associated with fires.

“While recalled products are problematic for the consumer who purchased that product, that is not the end of the burden,” said Doug Kobold, Executive Director for CPSC. “When not properly managed, these products can pose significant risks to the environment and pose unnecessary health risks to those people who are charged with properly handling our discards.”

Take Action Today

For more information on current product hazards and to see if items in your home have been flagged for safety risks, please visit the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission at cpsc.gov/recalls.

If you have experienced a recall for any products you own, wherein the manufacturer did not safely take the products back, please contact your elected officials.

"AB 2462 restores accountability by ensuring manufacturers — not local taxpayers — bear the cost of managing dangerous recalls. As recalls grow more complex and costly, this measure protects public safety and shields limited local resources from avoidable burdens," said Colusa County Supervisor and CSAC Second Vice President, Kent Boes.

Assemblymember Pellerin and the bill co-sponsors invite community organizations, safety advocates, and fellow legislators to join our growing movement for manufacturer responsibility. You can formally endorse this legislation and receive updates on its progress by signing onto the official Co-Sponsors Coalition Letter at <https://tinyurl.com/Recalled-Products>.

###

Assemblymember Gail Pellerin represents California's 28th Assembly District including Santa Cruz County and parts of Santa Clara County. She chairs the Assembly Elections Committee and the Select Committee on California's Mental Health Crisis. Courtesy photos can be found [HERE](#).

California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit educating both the public and private sectors about Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility. CPSC partners with business,

TOMASA DUEÑAS

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Legislative Summary / Findings
SB 501 (Allen) – As Amended on January 14, 2026
Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: Covered Batteries

Background: Current law requires every retailer to establish an extended producer responsibility system in place for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Current law also requires producers of small household batteries to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries.

Summary: SB 501 would add to the definition of a loose battery that is covered in the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 to specify that it includes batteries removed with common household tools. This bill would also expand the scope of the Responsible Battery Recycling Act to include batteries up to 25 pounds, striking existing language that excludes batteries weighing over two kilograms and rechargeable batteries over five kilograms and having over 300 Watt-hours. The bill would further categorize all covered batteries as either a small-format battery or a medium-format battery.

Commission Recommendation: None.

CEO Legislative Affairs Findings: CEO-LAIR issued a pursuit to support SB 501 on April 2, 2025. SB 501 is consistent with the January 14, 2025, Board-adopted [motion](#) to support legislation to establish a statewide household hazard waste extended producer responsibility policy, the goals of the Los Angeles County Zero Waste Plan, and existing policy to support proposals that promote sustainability in waste producer responsibility.

Bill Status: SB 501 is pending referral to a committee in the Assembly.

SB 501 –Producer Responsibility for Medium-Format Batteries

SENATOR BEN ALLEN

Fact Sheet

SUMMARY

SB 501 will expand California’s extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for loose batteries to include medium-format batteries, such as those found in e-bikes, outdoor lawn equipment, and portable power systems.

BACKGROUND

Batteries are a significant source of household hazardous waste and pose significant safety risks when improperly managed. For instance, small batteries from cell phones have [caused dangerous trash fires](#), and certain e-bike batteries were [recently issued a product safety warning](#) by the US Consumer Product Safety Commission due to the risk of ignition and explosion.

Municipal solid waste entities are required to provide for safe collection of household hazardous waste, and these products are technically prohibited from being sent to landfills. However, consumers often face inadequate access to convenient collection options from their local jurisdiction, which can increase the chance of improper and dangerous disposal. Local jurisdictions are also facing significant fiscal burdens from the cost of proper collection and disposal of these products, which are increasing in the waste stream.

In 2022, [AB 2440 \(Irwin\)](#) and [SB 1215 \(Newman\)](#) established programs to promote the safe and proper collection and management of small loose batteries and battery-embedded products, respectively. AB 2440 required the producers of household batteries to either comply individually or through a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of these batteries, through an EPR framework. This includes planning for a specific number of collection sites, minimum recycling efficiency rates, and outreach and education. SB 1215 extended the consumer-facing fee of the e-waste program to additional products to pay for disposal costs.

EPR refers to a policy framework that places shared or full responsibility on managing the end-of-life of a product on to the producers of that product and entities in

the product chain, rather than on local governments and consumers. The framework usually entails a producer responsibility organization (PRO) made up of industry companies, which develops and implements a plan for end-of-life management under oversight of a public entity. EPR can also incentivize producers to make more sustainable product design choices.

Medium-format batteries were not included in AB 2440 and are only included in the SB 1215 program if they are embedded in the product, meaning they are not easily removable by the consumer. However, many medium-format batteries in products are designed to be easily removed by the consumer, and have been increasing in both the marketplace and waste stream as products such as [e-bikes become more popular](#).

States including Vermont, Illinois, Washington, Connecticut, Colorado, and Nebraska have all included medium-format batteries in recently enacted EPR programs for batteries, allowing for efficiencies in distributing costs for program administration amongst battery producers and implementing the program.

SOLUTION

SB 501 expands the batteries covered under AB 2440’s EPR program to those up to 25 pounds in order to include batteries typically considered “medium format.” The bill would also clarify that a key or locking device to prevent theft would not preclude a battery from being considered a loose battery covered under the program as long as the battery meets other criteria for being easily removable by a consumer.

SUPPORT

National Stewardship Action Council
Rural County Representative of California
Resource Recovery Coalition of California
Californians Against Waste
California Product Stewardship Council
Rethink Waste

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SENATOR
CATHERINE BLAKESPEAR
SENATE DISTRICT 38



SB 936: Nitrous Oxide

SUMMARY

This bill would prohibit the public retail sale of nitrous oxide (laughing gas or N₂O) tanks, with limited exemptions for medical, dental, culinary, and automotive applications.

Nitrous oxide tanks are defined as any size canister or tank larger than the standard 8-gram whipped cream charger.

BACKGROUND

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is increasingly popular as an illegal recreational drug in California. Better known as “Whippets,” these products are commonly used as recreational party inhalants and present serious public health, safety and waste management challenges.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is increasingly popular as an illegal recreational drug in California. Better known as “Whippets,” these products are commonly used as recreational party inhalants and present serious public health, safety and waste management challenges.

In 2025, the Food and Drug Administration issued a consumer warning that N₂O has [several negative short-term health impacts](#), including dizziness, impaired brain function, possible asphyxia or death, as well as long-term complications, such as neurological and organ damage. Drug users in recovery have compared the addictiveness of nitrous oxide to that of [crack cocaine](#).

Nitrous oxide has a range of legitimate applications, including culinary use (e.g., whipped cream), medical use (e.g., anesthesia), and automotive engineering and manufacturing (e.g., engine propellant), which has historically contributed to its broad availability in the retail market. However, most legitimate large-scale users obtain nitrous oxide through authorized, licensed distributors rather than retail outlets.

PROBLEM

Under current law, it is illegal to sell N₂O to minors, regardless of size. However, large tanks labelled for “culinary use” are often marketed towards children with flavors like cherry, bomb pop, vanilla, etc. Additionally, retailers have gone further with names like “Baking Bad” and similar slogans that intentionally blur the line between legitimate culinary use and recreational inhalation.

As a result, the retail sale of nitrous oxide has been banned in the California counties of [Orange](#), [San Mateo](#), [Humboldt](#), and [Santa Cruz](#). In addition, it has been banned in the cities of [Santa Ana](#), [Costa Mesa](#), and [Newport Beach](#), as well as the state of [Louisiana](#) and [Nebraska](#).

Nitrous oxide cylinders also present a growing waste management problem for local agencies. While these cylinders typically cost consumers \$30-\$50 to purchase online, they regularly cost local governments \$50-\$75 each to dispose. Some Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) facilities have reported residents

dropping off several large cylinders at a time. This cost burden has been unfairly falling on haulers and counties, which in turn pass the cost to consumers.

SOLUTION

SB 936 would prohibit the public sale of nitrous oxide canisters larger than 8 grams, with exceptions for legitimate usage.

SUPPORT

Rural Counties Representatives of California (Co-Sponsor)

National Stewardship Action Council (Co-Sponsor)

County of Orange (Co-Sponsor)

San Diego County District Attorney, Summer Stephan (Co-Sponsor)

California Narcotic Officers' Association

California Product Stewardship Council

Californians Against Waste

County of Humboldt

County of Mendocino

County of Santa Barbara

Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority

League of California Cities

Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Recology

Republic Services

Resource Recovery Coalition of California

Riverside County Sheriff's Office

Urban Counties of California

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

Zero Waste Marin

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