Act new source performance standards (NSPS) regulations and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations that apply to plastics facilities and require they use only zero-emissions energy sources; direct EPA to initiate a rulemaking to designate ethane and methane as volatile organic compounds.

- Direct EPA to update its decades-old Clean Water Act regulations for plastics facilities to reflect the best available technology for conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollut-ants from new and modified sources and establish a zero plastic standard for wastewater and stormwater discharges. Direct EPA to update Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for new and expanded facilities to eliminate the discharge of toxic priority pollutants from wastewater and stormwater streams.
- Direct EPA to promulgate regulations to prevent the discharge of plastic from other entities that transport, make, and package plastic materials.
- Direct EPA to initiate rulemakings under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to (1) consider listing plastic as hazardous waste due to its public health and environmental harms, which would result in waste reduction measures, record-keeping in transit, and strict criteria for disposal and export; (2) ensure proper disposal of plastic hazardous waste that does not include incineration; and (3) require the inclusion of best management practices for the disposal of plastics in state and regional solid waste plans.
- Direct EPA to conduct risk evaluations of plastics and update its Toxic Substances Control Act regulations to regulate plastics that pose an unreasonable risk to public health or the environment, and for those plastics (1) prohibit production of single-use products, except as necessary to supply medical and personal protective equipment, and accessibility options for persons with disabilities; (2) require manufacturers to track and ensure proper disposal or recycling of those plastics; and (3) require zero discharge of plastic pellets and powders in the generation, storage, and transportation of those plastics.
- Direct EPA to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to conduct a study and report on the environmental, public health, and environmental justice impacts of the plastic industry and its planned expansion, including the production, entire supply chain, end uses, disposal fate, and lifecycle impacts of plastic products. The study and report must also assess the best available technologies and practices that reduce or eliminate the environmental justice and pollution impacts of plastics facilities and associated infrastructure. These will inform EPA's revision of environmental regulations to mitigate these impacts.
- Direct the Food and Drug Administration to fund a nationwide study on the presence of microplastics in water and food products, including fish, fruits, and vegetables.
- Direct the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to fund a nationwide study on the presence of plastics in the human body and to determine how the presence of plastics in human blood and organs is affecting human health.