69th Legislature 2025 SB 475.1

1	SENATE BILL NO. 475
2	INTRODUCED BY D. EMRICH
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4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROHIBITING ALUMINUM IN VACCINES; PROVIDING
5	ENFORCEMENT; PROVIDING FOR NOTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION; AND PROVIDING
6	EFFECTIVE DATES."
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8	WHEREAS, aluminum is used to induce allergies in animals by pairing aluminum with a silicone-
9	covered food molecule to induce a permanent food allergy for study, and this is used to study treatments for
10	food allergies; and
11	WHEREAS, when a child receives a vaccine that contains aluminum, the aluminum can create an
12	allergy to anything that the child comes into contact with in the ambient environment; and
13	WHEREAS, a child receiving a vaccine that contains aluminum is 30 times more likely to develop an
14	allergic rhinitis than a child that has received no vaccines, due to the aluminum forcing the body into a hyper-
15	reactive state; and
16	WHEREAS, it is possible for vaccines to be manufactured without aluminum as an ingredient.
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18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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20	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Prohibition on aluminum in vaccines enforcement. (1) A vaccine
21	containing aluminum as an ingredient may not be used or sold within the state. A health care provider, as
22	defined in 50-4-106, may not administer a vaccine that contains aluminum as an ingredient.
23	(2) The department of public health and human services may use its authority pursuant to 50-1-
24	202 to enforce this section.
25	(3) The department of labor and industry may maintain a licensing action against a health care
26	provider for a violation of this section.
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28	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Provider notification implementation plan. (1) Within 30 days of [the



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effective date of this section], the department of public health and human services shall provide notice of [sections 1 and 2] to each vaccine manufacturer, vaccine distributor, and health care provider in the state.

- (2) Within 1 year of [the effective date of this section], a vaccine manufacturer or vaccine distributor shall submit an implementation plan to the department of public health and human services. The implementation plan must include:
 - (a) a reasonable timeline for compliance not to exceed 90 days;
- 7 (b) provisions for the removal of vaccines containing aluminum from all retail, pharmacy, and 8 health care establishments in the state; and
- 9 (c) provisions for the distribution of aluminum-free vaccines to pharmacy and health care providers 10 in the state;
 - (3) Within 15 days of the date that aluminum-free vaccines become available for human use, the department of public health and human services shall certify to the code commissioner that aluminum-free vaccines are available.
 - (4) Within 30 days of the department of public health and human services certifying the availability of aluminum-free vaccines, a vaccine manufacturer or vaccine distributor shall proceed with the implementation plan submitted pursuant to subsection (2).

NEW SECTION. **Section 3. Codification instruction.** [Sections 1 and 2] are intended to be codified as a new part in Title 50, chapter 17, and the provisions of Title 50, chapter 17, apply to [sections 1 and 2].

NEW SECTION. Section 4. Effective date and contingent effective date. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval.

(2) [Section 1] is effective on the date that the director of the department of public health and human services certifies to the code commissioner that aluminum-free vaccines are available. The director of the department of public health and human services shall submit certification within 15 days of the occurrence of the contingency.

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