



# Newsletter

**Global Environmental and  
Chemical Regulations,  
Policies and Standards**

**Stay Informed!**

August 2022  
VOL. 2, ISSUE 8

# NEWSLETTER

*Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards  
August 2022*



## WHO IS IAEG?

The International Aerospace Environmental Group ([IAEG](#)) is a non-profit organization of global aerospace companies created to collaborate on and share innovative environmental solutions for the industry. The group works to promote the development of voluntary consensus standards and provide accessible solutions for key environmental issues.

Members of IAEG recognize that there are currently a wide variety of different laws and regulations impacting health and the environment in place worldwide. The complexity and variability of requirements and guidance has led to an increased burden for the industry and its supply chain.

IAEG work groups address such issues as chemical material declarations and reporting requirements, the development of alternative technologies and greenhouse gas reporting and management. They create a forum for diverse and often competitive businesses to come together and share information on industry-wide opportunities for the promotion and adoption of global environmental requirements. In addition, IAEG provides opportunities for wider education on environmental issues and the supply chain via its meetings agendas and bespoke seminars.

## IAEG WORK GROUP 9 NEWSLETTER

The Aerospace and Defense (AD) industry is committed to developing an approach to help the AD industry evaluate emerging global environmental and chemical regulations and their impact on compliance and potential operational risk for companies and their supply chain. The objectives are to:

- » Maintain a list of global regulations, policies and standards considered and to be considered, including executive summaries of those regulations.
- » Develop a method to evaluate designated emerging regulation's potential impact on compliance and/or operational risk, business continuity and/or impact on supply chain.
- » Develop summaries of the associated timeline for regulations (e.g., deadlines) and highlight the specific impacts.
- » Develop communication materials and conduct informational webinars, as appropriate, for member companies and/or AD supply chain companies, as appropriate.

This Newsletter summarizes environmental and chemical regulations relevant to the AD industry. Contact Lisa Brown at [myrna.l.brown@lmco.com](mailto:myrna.l.brown@lmco.com) or Lindsey Bean at [lindsey.bean@ngc.com](mailto:lindsey.bean@ngc.com) for any questions on this Newsletter. For general assistance on IAEG matters, contact Christer Hellstrand at [chellstrand@iaeg.com](mailto:chellstrand@iaeg.com) or Amanda Myers at [Amanda.Myers@sae.org](mailto:Amanda.Myers@sae.org).

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## AFRICA

### Egypt

**Decision No. 81 of 2022 to limit the lead content in non-colored and colored paints and varnishes (in force)**

On 26 July 2022, the Egyptian government published Decision No. 81 of 2022, which limits the lead content in non-colored and colored paints and varnishes. For non-colored paints and varnishes, the lead content must not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm). The lead content in colored paints and varnishes must be restricted to 5,000 ppm. Anyone handling these paints and varnishes, such as manufacturers and importers, must ensure these limits are met.

There are no non-compliance provisions associated with this update.

More information can be found [here](#) in Arabic



## ASIA

### China

**Addition of 22 substances to the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (published)**

On 19 July 2022, the Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) announced the addition of [22 substances](#) into the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC). These substances were manufactured in or imported into China before 15 October 2003, which fulfilled the supplementation criteria but missed the previous supplementation window. The 22 substances are now regulated as existing chemical substances in China and are free from new chemical registration or notification requirements under the Measures for the Ecology and Environmental Management Registration of New Chemical Substances (MEE Order No. 12). The last update to IECSC was in March 2022 when MEE added [18 substances](#) (also see [IAEG March 2022 Newsletter](#)).

There are no non-compliance provisions associated with this update.

More information can be found in Chinese in this [announcement from MEE](#).

## Solicitation of information on UV-238 and methoxychlor (consultation)

The Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of 30 POPs that may cause adverse effects to human health and the environment due to their persistent, bio-accumulative, toxic, and/or mobile nature. The Convention was signed on 22 May 2001, but the obligations under the Convention were effective from 1 November 2004 for China. The POPs that are listed under the Convention are distributed in three Annexes:

- » Annex A (measures must be taken to eliminate the production and use of these chemicals)
- » Annex B (measures must be taken to restrict the production and use of these chemicals)
- » Annex C (measures must be taken to reduce the unintentional releases of these chemicals)

Addition of chemical substances to the Annexes is permitted only after being reviewed by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee and adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The 18th meeting of the Convention's Persistent Organic Pollutant Review Committee will review Ultraviolet Absorber (UV-328) (CAS No. 25973-55-1) in September 2022. In addition, the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention will consider an amendment to add methoxychlor (Methoxy DDT) (CAS No. 72-43-5) to Annex A in May 2023.

The due date for interested parties to report any relevant information regarding UV-238 and methoxychlor to the Department of Solid Waste and Chemicals of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment was 20 August 2022.

More information can be found in Chinese in this [announcement from MEE](#).

## India

### Delay in implementation of Bureau of Indian Standards Quality Control Orders for six substances (published)

India's Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) delayed the implementation of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) quality control orders (QCOs) for six substances. The BIS QCOs will now enter into force on 13 March 2023 rather than 13 September 2022. The DCPC made this announcement through [six notifications](#) (one for each substance) on 12 August 2022. The delay enables manufacturers, importers, and traders of the six substances to operate and trade uninterrupted until 13 March 2023.

The substances that may be relevant to the Aerospace and Defense (A&D) industry and are subject to a delayed implementation date for the QCOs are:

- » beta picoline (CAS No. 108-99-6) – used in the manufacture of solvents and dyes
- » potassium carbonate (CAS No. 584-08-7) – used as flame retardants
- » acetone (CAS No. 67-64-1) – used in paints and plastic processing
- » pyridine (CAS No. 110-86-1) – used in paints, dyes, and adhesives

There are no non-compliance provisions associated with these four substances.

In addition, India's DCPC delayed the implementation of BIS QCOs for four substances to February 2023 instead of August 2022. The DCPC made this announcement through [four notifications](#) (one for each substance) on 27 July 2022. The four substances are:

- » acetic acid (CAS No. 64-19-7) – used in the manufacture of rubber and plastic products
- » aniline (CAS No. 62-53-3) – used in dyes, explosives, and intermediates

- » methanol (CAS No. 67-56-1) – used in plastic, paint and anti-freeze products, and as a solvent
- » morpholine (CAS No. 110-91-8) – used as an intermediate in the rubber industry, and metal corrosion inhibitor for various equipment

Morpholine enters into force on 1 February 2023. Acetic acid, aniline, and methanol enter into force on 3 February 2023. Penalties for non-compliance regarding these four substances include fines up to 5 lakh rupees.

The QCOs require companies manufacturing or importing these chemicals to comply or face a ban. Companies will have to apply to the standards bureau for a certificate, which will be valid for two years before it will need renewal. In addition, companies must ensure that all packaging and labels display the BIS mark.

## Indian Standards (IS) for liquid sulfur dioxide, acetone, and acetaldehyde (consultation)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) published a draft revision to the Indian Standards (IS) for [liquid sulfur dioxide](#) (CAS No. 7446-09-5) on 21 July 2022. The IS provides new requirements, sampling methods, and tests for liquid sulfur dioxide. Furthermore, the IS establishes requirements for handling, packaging, and marking of containers containing the substance. The uses that are covered for liquid sulfur dioxide include its use as a refrigerant and a raw material in synthetic chemicals.

If the draft revision is approved, products conforming with the requirements set out in the IS could be certified by the BIS and include the conformity mark on the packaging.

Comments must be provided for the IS by 28 September 2022. Additional information can be found [here](#).

Also, the BIS published draft revisions to the Indian Standards (IS) for [acetone](#) (CAS No. 67-64-1) and [acetaldehyde](#) (CAS No. 75-07-0). The standards cover the following:

- » codes of safety for the use of highly flammable intermediates acetone and acetaldehyde
- » properties of acetone and acetaldehyde
- » the nature of hazards associated with each and essential information on personal protective equipment, storage, handling, labelling, transport, spillage/leakage, and waste disposal
- » fire prevention and firefighting
- » training
- » health monitoring
- » first aid

Comments were due by 15 August 2022 for acetone and by 21 August 2022 for acetaldehyde.

## Indian Standards (IS) - classification of dangerous goods (consultation)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) published a draft revision to the Indian Standards (IS) for the classification of dangerous goods. This standard covers the classification of dangerous goods based on the United Nations number and type of hazards involved. Packaging and transportation of dangerous goods are not covered in this standard. The dangerous goods list does not include goods that are so dangerous that their transport – except with special authorization – is prohibited.

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The draft revision classifies 2,336 substances according to standardized hazard types, and subsidiary hazards following the classification scheme that recognizes 13 compatibility groups.

Comments must be provided for the IS by 20 September 2022.

Additional information and the list of 2,336 substances can be found [here](#).

## Japan

### Updated list of CAS numbers associated with Class I and II substances regulated under Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (published)

On 29 July 2022, Japan's National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) updated the list of CAS numbers associated with Class I and Class II substances regulated under the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Law. Based on the PRTR law, chemical companies must provide safety data sheets (SDS) as the main hazard communication document between the users of the substances.

For Class I substances, the suppliers must submit an annual report to the Ministry of Environment (MoE), as well as providing SDS to the downstream users. The report to the MoE must include an estimation of the amount of chemical substance released into the environment and the quantity of the substance handled over a year. Suppliers of Class II substances do not need to comply with annual PRTR reporting obligation but providing an SDS is a mandatory requirement.

Through such updates, the NITE intends to help industry entities identify controlled substances. In the latest set of revisions to the list, CAS numbers associated with the following group of chemicals (specified with their control numbers) have been modified, added, or deleted:

- » Control no. 88: hexavalent chromium compounds
- » Control no. 132: cobalt and its compounds
- » Control no 257: alkanols (limited to those with ten carbon atoms)
- » Control no. 581: alkyl(benzyl)(dimethyl)ammonium salts [limited to those with alkyl groups of 12 to 16 carbon atoms and mixtures thereof]
- » Control no 652: 3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol
- » Control no 666: thallium and its compounds

Penalties for non-compliance include fines.

Japan's newly announced chemical substances can be found [here](#). Additional information can be found in [the NITE Chemical Risk Information Platform](#).

### 185 chemicals added under the Chemical Substance Control Law (published)

On 29 July 2022, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), and Ministry of the Environment (MoE) published 185 new chemical substances under the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL). These substances are classified as Newly Announced Chemical Substances under the CSCL and are added to the Existing and New Chemical Substances inventory. For new chemical substances, approval is required from the MHLW, METI, and MOE prior to production/import.

Penalties for non-compliance include fines up to one million yen and/or imprisonment up to three years.

More information can be found here [in English](#) and [in Japanese](#).

## **Russia**

### Resolution concerning list of substances that cannot be classified as by-products of production under the Federal Law “On Environmental Protection” (draft)

The Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade opened a review of a draft resolution on 5 August 2022, which ended on 19 August 2022. The draft resolution is concerning the list of substances that cannot be classified as by-products of production.

In accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 511 of the Federal Law of January 10, 2002 No. 7-FZ "On Environmental Protection" (as amended by Federal Law No. 268-FZ of 4.07.2022), Russia proposed to establish a list of substances and articles formed as a result of economic activity of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs that cannot be attributed to the by-products of production.

The Federal Law “On Environmental Protection” establishes the procedure for classifying substances and articles as by-products of production, the requirements for handling them, including the procedure for keeping records and sharing information on by-products of production. It also establishes a three-year period for the use of by-products as raw materials in its own production or the transfer to other persons as raw materials or products from the moment of attribution of substances and objects to by-products of production.

The aim of the newly established list is to further regulate the activities of handling by-products of production. This is to avoid classifying substances and articles, formed because of economic activity as by-products of production, if they are not suitable for use in the quality of finished products or raw materials. This List includes 47 substances and articles with the code of the Federal Classification Catalogue of Waste. All substances from the List are classified as hazard class I waste.

This resolution shall enter into force on 1 March 2023.

More information on the draft resolution can be found here [in English](#) and [in Russian](#).

## **Taiwan**

### Changes to hazardous air pollutant species and emission limit standards for the first batch of stationary pollution sources (draft amendment)

On 29 July 2022, the Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) opened a 60-day public consultation on changes to hazardous air pollutants species and emission limits standards for the first batch of stationary pollution sources. On 26 February 2021, the stationary pollution source hazardous air pollutant emission standards were promulgated, setting standards for 22 types of hazardous air pollutants. The current draft amendments were proposed based on the set standards.

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Amendments proposed include:

- » renaming as the “Hazardous Air Pollutant Species and Emission Limit Standards for Stationary Pollution Sources”
- » adding pipe emission limits for 18 hazardous air pollutants
- » tightening pipe emission limit for trichloroethene from 5,000 parts per million (ppm) to 55 ppm
- » adding emission limits for 23 hazardous air pollutants discharged by exhaust gas outlets (e.g., factory ventilation holes, rather than by the flue, chimney, or pipes)

Interested parties must provide comments by 27 September 2022.

Additional information on the draft amendment can be found here [in Chinese](#) and [in English](#). More information can be found in Chinese in the [Taiwan EPA Laws and Regulations Retrieving System](#).

## Amendment to the labelling requirements for toxic substances and chemicals of concern (consultation)

On 21 July 2022, Taiwan’s Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) published a draft amendment to the labelling requirements for toxic substances and chemicals of concern. These changes are made under the Administrative Measures for Labelling and Safety Data Sheets of Toxic Substance and Chemical Substances of Concern. Comments were due on 20 August 2022.

The draft amendment provides:

- » minimum dimensions of labels for containers or packaging with different capacities
- » requirements for containers and packaging (containing toxic and chemical substances of concern) to comply with the essential items for classification and labelling specified in the National Standard CNS 15030
- » specification for the text or graphic content of labels, other than the national standards of the Republic of China, for the characteristics of the listed toxic and chemical substances of concern

Additional information can be found in English in [the notice from Taiwan EPA](#). More information is available in Chinese in this [EPA announcement](#).



## EUROPE

### European Union

#### Classification and labelling consultation on four substances (draft amendment)

On 8 August 2022, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) opened a consultation period to invite comments on the hazard classes of four substances:

- » 2-bromo-2-(bromomethyl) pentanedinitrile (CAS No. 35691-65-7) – used in adhesives, paints, and metalworking fluids

- » 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS No. 4098-71-9) – used in the manufacture of resins/hardeners for coating materials, adhesives, sealants, elastomers, and polyurethanes
- » 9-octadecenoic acid (Z)-, sulfonated, potassium salts (CAS Nos. 68609-93-8 and 67968-63-2) – used in air care products, polishes and wax blends, adhesives, and sealants
- » captan (CAS No. 133-06-2) – used in tires and rubber goods

Interested parties should comment by 7 October 2022.

More information can be found [here](#).

## Amendment to Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the Classification, Labelling, and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (consultation)

On 22 July 2022, the European Commission (EC) opened a consultation period on a draft act to amend Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the Classification, Labelling, and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP). The amendments modify entries in Part 3 of Annex VI by adding notes to eight substances with harmonized classifications. The notes provide further instructions on how to classify and label substances or the mixtures containing them. Comments were due on 19 August 2022.

The draft act assigns new notes to the following substances, all classified as Repr.1B (reproductive toxicity category 1B):

- » boric acids and its salts (CAS Nos. 10043-35-3; 11113-50-1)
- » diboron trioxide (CAS No. 1303-86-2)
- » tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate (CAS No. 12267-73-1)
- » disodium tetraborate anhydrous (CAS No. 1330-43-4)
- » orthoboric acid sodium salt (CAS No. 13840-56-7)
- » disodium tetraborate decahydrate (CAS No. 1303-96-4)
- » disodium tetraborate pentahydrate (CAS No. 12179-04-3)
- » 2-ethylhexanoic acid and its salts (CAS No. not available)

The notes aim to provide legal clarity by specifying when substances or mixtures should be classified as reproductive toxicants. If adopted, suppliers shall be able to adapt labelling and packaging to the revised classifications on a voluntary basis from the entry into force of the draft act. To provide flexibility to suppliers, the EC states that compliance with the revised harmonized classifications should not be required immediately. Further details of the proposed notes can be found using the link attached.

More information can be found [here](#).

## Romania

### Amendment to Law No. 56/1997 for the application of the provisions of the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and their destruction (announced)

On 15 July 2022, the Romanian Parliament adopted an amendment to Law No. 56/1997 for the application of the provisions of the Convention regarding the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and their destruction. More stringent rules are introduced for certain chemicals, limiting their use and sale beyond the borders of states part of the Convention.

The new Law No. 215 amends Law No. 56/1997 and modifies requirements pertaining to import, export, and transfer within the EU of chemicals observed as toxic. Anyone who imports, exports, or transfers chemical substances (listed in Annex 1 of Law No. 215) within the EU are obliged to notify the Department of Export Control (ANCEX) of the intention at least 60 days before the action is carried out, and to request a license for the operation. The notification to the ANCEX can be made at the latest at the time of import, where the respective license exists for export or transfer within the EU.

The new additional provisions under Law No. 215 are:

- » quantities of substances and their end use for each country involved must be reported for all annual declarations
- » for chemical substances included in the lists considered military or dual-use products, their import, export, and transfer within the EU are subject to the export control regime of military products or dual-use products
- » for the purposes of this law, import, export, or transfer within the EU also means any other non-commercial activities of acquisition outside the national territory or transfer outside the national territory
- » the end-user certificate must state, in relation to substances:
  - use is not prohibited by the convention
  - will not be re-exported
  - types and quantities
  - final use
  - the name and address of the end user

Penalties for non-compliance include fines up to 100,000 lei and/or imprisonment up to 5 years.

More information can be found in Romanian in the [Legislative Portal](#).

## United Kingdom

### Annual notifications for export and import of hazardous chemicals on the Great Britain Prior Informed Consent list for 2023 (announced)

On 17 August 2022, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) announced that companies are required to submit annual notifications for exports of chemicals on the Great Britain (GB) Prior Informed Consent (PIC) List for 2023. The GB PIC regulation controls the import and export of some hazardous chemicals to and from GB including the movement of a listed chemical from GB to Northern Ireland (NI). The regulation requires the first exporter of a listed chemical, in any calendar year to any country, to notify the Designated National Authorities at least 35 days before the intended date of export. Early

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notification allows HSE to process notifications and seek the explicit consent of the importing country, where required, or to consider the evidence for granting a waiver where there is no response to repeated requests for consent.

Furthermore, the HSE requires special reference identification numbers (RINs) for:

- » chemicals exported for the purpose of research or analysis in quantities of 10 kilograms (kg) or less per exporter, per year and per importing country
- » exported chemicals to an importing country that has waived its right to receive an export notification and has notified a positive import response under the Rotterdam Convention

For exports of PIC chemicals to the EU, each special RIN covers exports of up to 10 kg of the substance for research and analysis purposes to each EU importing country.

No penalties for non-compliance have been established.

More information can be found in this [bulletin from HSE](#).



## NORTH AMERICA

### Canada

#### Amendment to the Domestic Substances List with six substances (consultation)

On 23 July 2022, the Canadian Ministers of Environment and of Health conducted screening assessments on six substances under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA), and identified the significant new activities (SNACs) of concern the substances may be subject to. These substances are:

- » rosin (CAS No. 8050-09-7)
- » tall-oil rosin (CAS No. 8052-10-6)
- » resin acids and rosin acids, calcium salts (CAS No. 9007-13-0)
- » resin acids and rosin acids, sodium salts (CAS No. 61790-51-0)
- » resin acids and rosin acids (CAS No. 73138-82-6)
- » thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ( $[(H_2N)C(S)]_2S_2$ ), tetramethyl- (TMTD; CAS No. 137-26-8)

The SNACs in question are:

- » manufacture of rosin, tall-oil rosin, resin acids and rosin acids, sodium salts, and resin acids and rosin acids greater than 1,000 Kilograms per year
- » manufacture of resin acids and rosin acids, calcium salts greater than 100,000 kg per year
- » manufacture of TMTD greater than 100 kg per year
- » use of TMTD in the manufacture of latex products above 100 kg per year

For each proposed SNAC, the Ministers must be notified at least 90 days before which the activity begins.

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The Ministries are seeking public comment that will be taken into consideration to amend the Domestic Substances List with these substances. Interested parties should submit comments to the Department of Environment and Climate Change by 21 September 2022.

More information can be found in this [notice in the Canada Gazette](#) and this [notice on TMTD in the Canada Gazette](#)

## New risk management actions for 2-butanone, oxime (consultation)

The Government of Canada opened a consultation for the proposed new risk management plan of 2-butanone, oxime (CAS No. 96-29-7), a chemical found in paints and coatings, stains and finishes, and adhesives and sealants. 2-Butanone, oxime was added to the toxic substances list under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act after indicating carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health risks. A performance measurement evaluation found the risk management for this substance to be ineffective.

The proposal sets concentration limits for the following products of concern:

- » exterior non-spray paints, coatings, stains, and finishes (including primers, varnish, and polyurethane): 0.032% weight/weight (w/w)
- » interior or dual-use spray paints and coatings: 0.18% w/w
- » interior or dual-use spray paints and coatings: 0.048% w/w
- » exterior spray paints and coatings: 0.55% w/w
- » interior or dual use gasketing adhesives and silicone sealants: 0.20% w/w
- » exterior silicone sealants: 0.42% w/w

Comments must be submitted by 13 October 2022.

More information can be found [here](#).

## United States

### Addition of 22 substances to the Safer Chemical Ingredients List (announced)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced on 11 August 2022 the addition of 22 substances to the Safer Chemical Ingredients List (SCIL) under the Safer Choice program, a branch of the Pollution Prevention Program. The SCIL is a tool to promote the use of safer chemicals in products to reduce their risk and exposure to human health. The SCIL now contains 1,055 chemicals and the list is expected to be updated on a regular basis.

The EPA also removed one compound from the SCIL: boron, trifluoro(tetrahydrofuran)-, (T-4)-, polymer with 3-methyl-3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)methyl]oxetane, ether with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol (2:1), bis(hydrogen sulfate), diammonium salt (CAS No. 452080-64-7).

There are no non-compliance provisions associated with this update.

More information can be found this [update from EPA](#).

## Addition of diisononyl phthalate category to the list of toxic chemicals subject to the Toxics Release Inventory reporting requirements (consultation)

On 8 August 2022, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a supplemental proposed rule to add a diisononyl phthalate (DINP) category to the list of toxic chemicals subject to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements, which is under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA). Based on an updated hazard assessment, DINP meets the EPCRA toxicity criteria for concerns to cause cancer and other severe chronic health effects.

If the proposed rule is finalized, certain information (e.g., quantities of DINP-category chemicals released into the environment and managed as waste) must be reported to the TRI. This requirement applies where more than 25,000 pounds of DINP-category chemicals are manufactured or processed per year and/or more than 10,000 pounds of DINP-category chemicals are used per year

Comments for the supplemental proposed rule must be provided by 7 October 2022.

More information can be found in this [notice from EPA](#).

## Proposed Rule to list new alternatives for the refrigeration and air conditioning and fire suppression sectors (consultation)

On 28 July 2022, the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) published a Proposed Rule to list new alternatives for the refrigeration and air conditioning and fire suppression sectors. The Proposed Rule provides requirements for electrical air conditioners, heat pumps, dehumidifiers, laboratory equipment containing refrigerants, safe use of flammable refrigerants, and safe design, construction, installation, and operation of refrigeration systems. Comments were due on 12 September 2022.

The EPA is also requesting comments on potential approaches to Significant New Alternatives Policy program listing decisions for very short-lived substances, which have ozone depletion potentials similar to those of ozone-depleting substances scheduled to be phased out.

More information can be found in the [Federal Register](#).

## Mexico

### Mexico approves amendment to the Basel Convention (in force)

On 8 August 2022, the Federal Executive of Mexico approved the amendment to the Basel Convention, which was published on 1 December 2021. The Basel Convention is an international environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes and entered into force on 5 May 1992. The convention is a comprehensive agreement on the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, as defined by their origin and/or composition and characteristics. The amendment prohibits the parties listed in Annex VII (members of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD], the European Union, Liechtenstein) from any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes that are destined for operations to states not listed in Annex VII.

This Decree entered into force on 10 August 2022. There are no non-compliance provisions associated with this update.

More information can be found in Spanish [here](#).

## Amendment to law regulating the control of pesticides and toxic substances (draft)

The Mexican government is seeking comments on its draft amendment (published on 15 July 2022) to the law that regulates the control of pesticides and toxic substances, also known as the CICOPLAFEST (Comisión Intersecretarial Para El Control Del Proceso Y Uso De Plaguicidas Y Sustancias Tóxicas). The amendment adds import and export restrictions for both perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS; CAS No. 1763-23-1) and its derivatives, and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1), its salts and related compounds as listed in Annex I of the attached file.

The proposal requires companies to apply for permits from the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources to import or export the substances. The draft amendment implements Mexico's obligations under the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants.

Interested parties can submit comments through the comment portal now. There is no deadline provided.

Information can be found here [in English](#) and [in Spanish](#). Additional information can be found [here](#) in Spanish.



## OCEANIA

### Australia

#### Addition of one substance to the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (published)

On 15 July 2022, the Australian Government's Department of Health (DoH) published a notice to amend the chemical name of a substance in AIIC:

- » previous name: polyisobutylene, reaction products with hydrazine, phenol, and nitric acid
- » amended name: phenol, 2-amino-, 4-polyisobutenyl derivs (CAS No. 2781943-62-0)

On 22 July 2022, the DoH published a notice, which adds one substance to the Australia Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC). The substance is 2,5-furandione, polymer with 1-alkene, .alpha.-methyl-.omega.-(2-propen-1-yloxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1-alkene, alkyl amide (CAS No. not available). It is assessed as meeting the criteria to be classified as a polymer of low concern, which is given by Schedule 2 of the General Rules. It is also assessed as not meeting the definition for lung overloading potential, which is given in the Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines.

Then, on 27 July 2022, the DoH published a notice, which adds ten substances to the AIIC:

- » hexanedioic acid, mixed 4-methyl-2-propylhexyl and 5-methyl-2-propylhexyl and 2-propylheptyl esters (CAS No. 1043888-25-0)
- » 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-dodecylhexadecyl ester, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-tetradecyloctadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (CAS No. 1803166-30-4)
- » 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol and O,O,O-tris(4-isocyanatophenyl) phosphorothioate (CAS No. 1616796-88-3)
- » decanedioic acid, polymers with glycerol, polyethylene glycol and succinic anhydride monopolyisobutylene derivs (CAS No. 1847401-64-2)
- » 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with hexadecyl 2-propenoate, octadecyl 2-propenoate and 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (CAS No. 1793072-86-2)
- » ethanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, chloride (1:1), polymer with ethenylbenzene (CAS No. 121436-73-5)
- » 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, 3,3'-carbonate (CAS No. 145899-78-1)
- » hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,4-butanediol and 2-hydroxybutanedioic acid (CAS No. 152049-37-1)
- » poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, mono-C12-14-alkyl ethers, sodium salts (CAS No. 246867-88-9)

The notices make revisions in accordance with Section 83 of the Industrial Chemicals (IC) Act 2019, which permits a chemical to be added to the AIIC within 5 years after when the assessment certificate was issued.

Chemical substances that are listed in the AIIC can be introduced by any registered introducers (manufacturer or importer). According to the IC Act 2019, which regulates the manufacture and import of industrial chemicals (chemicals used for purposes other than agriculture, veterinary or therapeutic purposes, or in food or feed), introducers shall apply for registration before introducing an industrial chemical to Australia. For chemicals not listed in the AIIC, introducers shall apply to the Executive Director for an assessment certificate for its introduction.

Penalties for non-compliance include fines.

More information can be found in the [22 July 2022 notice](#) and in the [27 July 2022 notice](#).



## SOUTH AMERICA

### Brazil

#### Approval of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (published)

On 4 August 2022, the Federal Senate in Brazil approved the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, which aims for an 80% reduction in the production/consumption of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)

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by 2045. Used as refrigerants, solvents, fire suppressants, foam blowing agents, aerosols, and propellants, there are currently 18 HFCs listed under the Amendment.

Brazil, as a Group 1 developing country, is set to follow a HFC phase-out schedule after implementing a freeze in 2024:

- » 2029 – reduce to 90% or less of baseline production/consumption
- » 2035 – reduce to 70% or less of baseline production/consumption
- » 2040 – reduce to 50% or less of baseline production/consumption
- » 2045 – reduce to 20% or less of baseline production/consumption

Information can be in Portuguese in this [Legislative Decree](#). More information can be found in English [here](#).

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