



# Newsletter

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

**Stay Informed!**

June 2022  
VOL. 2, ISSUE 6

# NEWSLETTER

*Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards  
June 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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## ASIA

### China

#### Finalization of Pollutant Control Action Plan (published)

On 11 October 2021, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) released a Draft Pollutant Management Action Plan (Action Plan). The Action Plan provides ways to more effectively manage pollutants that pose risks to the environment and/or human health but are not managed yet or cannot be managed through existing measures. MEE published the final Action Plan on 24 May 2022.

New pollutants, which are defined as toxic chemicals with severe health or environmental concerns, include:

- » persistent organic pollutants (under the Stockholm Convention)
- » endocrine disruptors
- » antibiotics

There are several objectives/targets provided in the Action Plan:

- » publishing an inventory of new pollutants before the end of 2025
- » publishing the first batch of priority assessment chemicals by the end of 2022
- » publishing the first list of new pollutants subject to priority controls (prohibitions or restrictions for the production, use, import, and export of the pollutants)
- » publishing the results from the national survey of chemical substances (collection on information such as chemical names, and production, and use volumes) in China by the end of 2023
- » completing the environmental risk screening of chemical substances of high concern and substances that are produced and consumed at high volumes
- » completing the environmental risk assessment of the first batch of high priority chemical substances

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

More information can be found in Chinese in this [notice from the General Office of the State Council on Printing and Distributing](#).

### India

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

India's Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals announced the delay of implementation of quality control orders (QCOs) for six substances in May 2022. Manufacturers, importers, and traders of the six substances are required to

maintain the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) specification requirements on the packaging and labels of products until these QCOs come into force.

The substances subject to a delayed implementation date for the QCOs are:

- » methylene chloride (CAS No. 75-09-2) – used as solvent in paints and coatings – in force 20 November 2022
- » ethyl acrylate (CAS No. 140-88-5) – used in adhesives, coatings, and plastics – in force 30 November 2022
- » methyl acrylate (CAS No. 96-33-3) – used in adhesives, paints, and coatings – in force 30 November 2022
- » vinyl acetate monomer (CAS No. 108-05-4) – used in paints, coatings, adhesives, glues, and sealants – in force 30 November 2022
- » orthophosphoric acid (CAS No. 7664-38-2) – used in textile processing – in force 20 December 2022
- » polyphosphoric acid (CAS No. 8017-16-1) – used to descale and polish metallic surfaces – in force 22 December 2022

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, they must ensure that all packaging and labels display the BIS mark.

Penalties for non-compliance include fines up to 5 lakh rupees.

More information can be found in the [Gazette of India](#).

## Draft E-waste Management Rules (consultation)

The Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change published draft E-waste Management Rules on 19 May 2022. This sets new standards for businesses to adhere to for the recycling of electronic waste. The rules will apply to every manufacturer, producer of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) as well as to every refurbisher and recycler involved in the manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, and processing of e-waste or EEE. Components, consumables, parts, and spares that make the product operational are also included in the scope. Categories of EEE affected by the new rules include:

- » information technology and telecommunication equipment
- » large and small EEE
- » electrical and electronic tools (except for large-scale stationary industrial tools)

The following exclusions apply:

- » used batteries as covered under the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules
- » packaging plastics as covered under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
- » radioactive waste as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962)

The draft e-waste rules may come into effect later this year. Electronics manufacturers and businesses that generate e-waste must ensure that at least 60 percent of their electronic waste is collected and recycled by 2023. The recycling rate will increase to 70% by 2024 and 80% by 2025. In addition, the importers of used EEE will have a 100% recycling obligation for the imported material after the end of life if not re-exported.

Interested companies should submit comments on the draft rules by 18 July 2022.

More information can be found in this [notice from the Ministry of Environment Forest, and Climate Change](#).

## Draft Indian Standards for carbon tetrachloride (consultation)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) published a draft revision to the Indian Standards (IS) for carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56-23-5), which is used as a refrigerant, aerosol propellant, foam blowing agent, and solvent. The draft revision proposes the following requirements for the use of carbon tetrachloride:

- » maximum non-volatile matter of 0.002% by mass
- » maximum moisture content of 0.01% by mass
- » content of methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and chloroform (used individually or combined) at a maximum of 0.025% by mass

The IS provide new requirements, sampling methods, and tests for carbon tetrachloride. Furthermore, the IS establish requirements for handling, packaging, and marking of containers containing the substance. The following must be marked/labelled on the packaging:

- » name of the substance/material
- » the name of the manufacturer and their recognized trademark, if any
- » month and year of manufacture
- » net weight and gross weight
- » batch and lot number
- » maximum lead content
- » toxic heavy metals content
- » any relevant health hazard warnings

If the draft revisions are 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 were due to the IS by 28 June 2022.

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

## Singapore

### Adding three substances to Second Schedule of the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 1999 and the Schedule of EPMA (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (published)

On 10 May 2022, Singapore's National Environment Agency (NEA) added three substances that are relevant to the aerospace and defense industry to Second Schedule of the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) 1999. The three substances have also been added to the Schedule to the EPMA (Hazardous Substances) Regulations.

The EPMA is an Act to consolidate the laws relating to environmental pollution control, to provide for the protection and management of the environment and resource conservation, and for related purposes. Falling under the EPMA, the Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations facilitate the control of environmentally hazardous chemicals by the NEA.

Singapore added the three substances to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention and Rotterdam Convention. Importers, manufacturers, and distributors of these substances and articles containing these substances will be required to apply for a permit for the import, export, sale, store, and use of the chemicals. The three substances are:

- » nonylphenol (NP) and nonylphenol ethoxylates (CAS Nos. 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 11066-49-2, 90481-04-2, 9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 127087-87-0, and 104-40-5) – used in oil additives, latex paints, and solubilizers
- » dechlorane plus (CAS No. 13560-89-9) – used in polymers and as a flame retardant
- » UV-328 (CAS No. 25973-55-1) – used in plastics and coatings

Penalties for non-compliance including fines and/or imprisonment.

Additional information can be found in the Singapore Statutes online regarding [Order 2022](#) and [Regulation 2022](#).

## Ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (published)

On 1 June 2022, Singapore ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, which aims for an 80% reduction in the consumption of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) by 2045 (Singapore has no production of HFCs). Used as refrigerants, solvents, fire suppressants, foam blowing agents, aerosols, and propellants, there are currently 18 HFCs listed under the Amendment.

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

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

More information can be found in German, French, and Italian in this [amendment notice](#) to the Montreal Protocol. More information can be found in English in this [17 February 2017 frequently asked questions](#) from the United Nations on the Kigali Amendment.

## South Korea

### National Institute of Environmental Research Announcement No.2022-158 and Announcement No. 2022-159 (consultation)

South Korea's National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) issued two notices on 18 April 2022: NIER Announcement No. 2022-158 and NIER Announcement No. 2022-159. These notices amend the Toxic Chemical Substances List and the Globally Harmonized System Classification List. The consultations for the notices ended on 9 May 2022. Under NIER Announcement No. 2022-158, 10 substances (see NIER Given No. 2022-1-1099 to 2022-1-1109 in the announcement) are proposed to be designated as toxic substances after hazard evaluation under K-REACH. Transitional measures are provided for control of these toxic substances under the Chemicals Control Act. NIER Announcement No. 2022-159 updates the classification and labelling information of certain substances, including the 10 toxic substances.

By 1 January 2023, manufacturers and importers of newly designated toxic substances must register, mark, label, and file an import declaration of toxic substances and implement handling standards for hazardous chemicals, established by the Enforcement Rules of Chemicals Control Act.

By 1 July 2024, companies that manufacture, sell, store, transport, use, or handle newly designated hazardous chemicals must obtain a hazardous chemical business license. Also, companies that install or operate hazardous chemicals handling facilities must prepare and submit a chemical accident prevention management plan.

By 1 July 2026, companies handling newly designated hazardous chemicals must comply with the standards for installation and management of hazardous chemical handling facilities, described in the Enforcement Rules of the Chemicals Control Act.

Additional information can be found in Korean in [NIER Announcement No. 2022-158](#) and [NIER Announcement No. 2022-159](#).



## EUROPE

### European Union

#### The European Chemicals Agency adds N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide to the REACH Candidate List of substances of very high concern (published)

On 10 June 2022, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) added N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide (CAS No. 924-42-5) to the REACH Candidate List of substance of very high concern (SVHC). The substance was added as it may be carcinogenic and mutagenic. N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide is used as a monomer for polymerization, as a fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer, in paints and coatings, and when manufacturing other chemicals, textiles, and leather.

Substances that may have serious and often irreversible effects on human health and the environment can be identified as SVHCs. These substances may be placed on the Authorisation List in the future. Inclusion on this list will mean that the use of the substances will be prohibited unless a company receives an authorization to continue its use from the European Commission.

With the substance being listed on the Candidate List, there are certain obligations including:

- » article suppliers must notify SVHCs to ECHA's SCIP [Substances of Concern In articles as such or in complex objects (Products)] database under the Waste Framework Directive
- » any supplier of articles containing a Candidate List substance above a concentration of 0.1 % (weight by weight) has to give sufficient information to their customers and consumers to allow safe use
- » suppliers of these substances have to provide their customers with a safety data sheet

In addition to the aforementioned obligations, importers and producers of articles have to notify ECHA if their article contains N-(hydroxymethyl)acrylamide by 10 December 2022.

Penalties for non-compliance vary by European Union Member State.

More information can be found in [this announcement](#) from ECHA and in this [Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorization](#).

## The European Commission recommends clarification of the definition of nanomaterials (published)

On 10 June 2022, the European Commission published a new recommendation for the clarification of the definition of nanomaterials. This recommendation supports a coherent European Union (EU) regulatory framework for nanomaterials, helping to align legislation across all sectors.

The new definition states that 'nanomaterials' means a natural, incidental, or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50% or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions:

- » one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nanometer (nm) to 100 nm
- » the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fiber, or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm
- » the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm

In the determination of the particle number-based size distribution, particles with at least two orthogonal external dimensions larger than 100  $\mu\text{m}$  need not be considered. However, a material with a specific surface area by volume of  $< 6 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$  shall not be considered a nanomaterial.

This revised definition replaces the initial definition from Recommendation 2011/696/EU. These changes have been developed following a thorough review, and should make implementation easier and more efficient, but will not significantly affect the scope of identified nanomaterials.

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

## Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling, and packaging of substances and mixtures (consultation)

On 22 June 2022, the European Commission published an amendment to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling, and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation) to three notes to Part 1 of Annex VI (CLP Regulation):

- » Note X: The classification for the hazard class(es) in this entry is based only on the hazardous properties of the part of the substance, which is common to all substances in the entry. The hazardous properties of any substances in the entry also depend on the properties of the part of the substance, which is not common to all substances in the group. The latter must be evaluated to assess whether more severe classification(s) (i.e., a higher category) or a broader scope of the same classification might apply for the hazard class(es) in the entry.
- » Note 11: The classification of mixtures as reproductive toxicant is necessary if the sum of the concentrations of individual boron compounds, classified as reproductive toxicant in the mixture as placed on the market, is  $\geq 0.3 \%$ .
- » Note 12: The classification of mixtures as reproductive toxicant is necessary if the sum of the concentrations of individual substances covered by this entry in the mixture, as placed on the market, is equal to or above the

applicable generic concentration limit for the assigned category, or a specific concentration limit given in this entry.

Interested parties should comment by 20 July 2022.

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

## The European Chemicals Agency invites comments on hazard classes of three substances (consultation)

On 14 June 2022, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) opened a consultation period to invite comments on the hazard classes of 3 substances:

- » 1,1-dichloroethylene (CAS No. 75-35-4; EC No. 200-864-0) – used in plastics and flame retardant coatings
- » 2-ethylhexanoic acid, monoester with propane-1,2-diol (CAS No. 85114-00-7; EC No. 285-503-5) – used in coatings and inks
- » tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate (CAS No. 2455-24-5; EC No. 219-529-5) – used in coating, adhesives, and sealants.

Interested parties should comment by 15 August 2022.

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

## The European Commission revises permitted concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts, and related compounds (draft amendment)

The European Commission (EC) published a draft amendment to the European Union's (EU's) persistent organic pollutants (POPs) regulation. The draft amendment revises the permitted concentration of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1), its salts, and related compounds as an unintentional trace contaminant (UTC) in substances, mixtures, and articles. Comments were due on 14 June 2022.

The EC is proposing to remove the 1 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) UTC limit for polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) micro-powders on 5 July 2022. From 6 July 2022, the limit of 1 mg/kg will only apply to the manufacture, placing on the market, and use of PFOA (including its salts and related compounds), where the substance is present in PTFE micro-powders transported or treated for the purpose to reduce the concentration of PFOA, its salts and related compound below the limit of 0.025 mg/kg. The draft amendment also proposes to remove the exemption for the use of PFOA, its salts, and related compounds in the manufacture of PTFE and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). PTFE is used in seals, gaskets, valves, wire insulation, insulated transformers, bearings, and surface coatings. PVDF is used chemical-resistant valves, bearings, pump parts, and heat-shrinkable tubing.

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

## Italy

### Ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (published)

On 25 May 2022, Italy ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, which aims for an 85% reduction in the consumption of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) by 2036. HFCs are used as refrigerants, solvents, fire suppressants, foam blowing agents, aerosols and propellants. There are currently 18 HFCs listed under the Amendment.

Italy is set to follow the following HFC phase-out schedule:

- » 2024 – reduce to 60% or less of baseline production/consumption
- » 2029 – reduce to 30% or less of baseline production/consumption
- » 2034 – reduce to 20% or less of baseline production/consumption
- » 2036 – reduce to 15% or less of baseline production/consumption

More information can be found in German, French, and Italian in this [amendment notice](#) to the Montreal Protocol. More information can be found in English in this [17 February 2017 frequently asked questions](#) from the United Nations on the Kigali Amendment.



## NORTH AMERICA

### Canada

#### Prohibition of certain toxic substances regulations (draft amendment)

On 14 May 2022, the Canadian Department of the Environment Department of Health published draft regulations that will prohibit certain toxic substances – the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2022. This would repeal and replace the earlier 2012 regulation and aims to position Canada to ratify and implement amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

The draft regulations will prohibit the manufacture, use, sale and import of the following substances (listed in Schedule 1 of the regulations) unless incidentally present in a product or has a valid permit:

- » the fluorinated substances perfluorooctane sulfonate (CAS No. 1763-23-1), perfluorooctanoic acid (CAS No. 335-67-1), and perfluorocarboxylic acids
- » the brominated flame retardants hexabromocyclododecane (CAS No. 3194-55-6) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers
- » the flame retardants dechlorane plus (CAS No. 13560-89-9) and decabromodiphenyl ethane (CAS No. 84852-53-9)

Certain exclusions apply under the draft regulations for substances or products containing the substances that are:

- » contained in hazardous waste, hazardous recyclable material, or non-hazardous waste
- » present as a contaminant in a chemical feedstock that is used in a process where there are no releases of the substance, and the substance is destroyed or completely converted to a substance that is non-toxic
- » used in a laboratory for analysis, in scientific research, or as a laboratory analytical standard
- » in transit through Canada from a place outside Canada to another place outside Canada

Interested parties should provide comments by 28 July 2022. Notices of objection were due on 13 July 2022.

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

## United States

### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing Facilities (draft amendment)

On 7 June 2022, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published draft amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing facilities. The EPA is proposing inorganic hazardous air pollutant (HAP) standards for process vessels. The proposal affects currently unregulated emissions of HAP from the miscellaneous coating manufacturing (MCM) source category. Inorganic HAP can be emitted as part of a source's particulate matter emissions, containing metal HAP. These emissions can occur when raw materials in powder form are added to the paint mixing vessels. Therefore, the proposed amendments define the maximum achievable control technology standard for inorganic HAP, or metal HAP, within the MCM source category pursuant to the Clean Air Act sections 112(d)(2) and (3).

Interested parties can provide comments by 8 August 2022.

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

### Asbestos Part 1: Chrysotile Asbestos; Regulation of Certain Conditions of Use Under Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Extension of Comment Period (consultation)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a Proposed Rule on 12 April 2022 for chrysotile asbestos, the only known form of asbestos currently imported into the US. This will ban the manufacture, import, processing, distribution in commerce, and commercial use of chrysotile asbestos under section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Chrysotile asbestos, a known carcinogen, can be found in asbestos diaphragms, sheet gaskets, brake blocks, vehicle friction products, and other gaskets imported into the US.

The prohibitions relating to asbestos diaphragms and sheet gaskets for commercial use are proposed to take effect two years after the final rule's effective date. The proposed bans relating to oilfield brake blocks, vehicle friction products, and other gaskets for commercial use are proposed to take effect 180 days after the final rule's effective date.

EPA is also proposing targeted disposal and recordkeeping requirements in line with industry standards and the Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The proposed disposal and recordkeeping requirements would take effect 180 days after the final rule's effective date.

On 25 May 2022, the deadline for comments for the Proposed Rule was extended from 13 June 2022 to 13 July 2022.

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



## Oceania

### Australia

#### The Department of Health adds six substances to the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (published)

The Australian Department of Health published a notice on 13 May 2022 that adds six substances to the Australia Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC). Chemical substances that are listed in the AIIC can be introduced by any registered introducers (manufacturer or importer). According to the Industrial Chemicals (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.

The notice adds the six substances in accordance with Section 82 of the IC Act 2019, which states that the Executive Director must list an industrial chemical on the AIIC if five years have passed since the assessment certificate was issued. These substances are:

- » carbamo(dithioperoxy)thioic acid, N,N-bis(phenylmethyl)-, C,C'-1,6-hexanediyl ester (CAS No. 151900-44-6)
- » 2-propenoic acid, polymer with .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), graft, sodium salt (CAS No. 109326-81-0)
- » siloxanes and silicones, 3-[3-[[3-(coco acylamino)propyl]dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxypropoxy]propyl Me, 3-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)propyl Me, di-Me, mixed [[[3-[3-[[3-(coco acylamino)propyl]dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxypropoxy]propyl]dimethylsilyl]oxy]- and [[[3-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)propyl]dimethylsilyl]oxy]-terminated, acetates (salts) (CAS No. 519142-86-0)
- » 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymers with cyclohexyl acrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate and polyethylene glycol hydrogen sulfate Ph ether 1-phenylethyl and 1-propen-1-yl derivs. ammonium salts (CAS No. 2002435-42-7)
- » alkenes, C20-24 .alpha.-, polymers with C24-54-branched and linear .alpha.-alkenes and maleic anhydride, C18-22-alkyl esters (CAS No. 1392130-09-4)
- » formaldehyde, polymer with 1-phenylethanone, hydrogenated, polymers with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (CAS No. 129870-75-3)

Penalties for non-compliance include fines.

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

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