IAEG™
INTERNATIONAL AEROSPACE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

Newsletter

Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies and Standards

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May 2022
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NEWSLETTER

Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards
May 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 voluntary 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 or Lindsey Bean at lindsey.bean@ngc.com for any questions on this Newsletter. For general assistance on IAEG matters, contact Christer Hellstrand at chellstrand@iaeg.com or Amanda Myers at Amanda.Myers@sae.org.

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AFRICA

South Africa

Request for information on chemicals recommended to be listed at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions (consultation)

The South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment published a notice on 10 May 2022 that invites companies to provide information on chemicals to be recommended for listing at the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) under the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. This applies to any company that manufactures, uses, sells, imports, exports, and/or possesses these chemicals.

The chemicals recommended for listing under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) that may be relevant to the aerospace and defense industry include:

- perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid (PFHxS) (CAS No. 355-46-4), its salts, and PFHxS-related compounds – used in paint additives, stain and water-resistant materials, and fire-fighting foams
- dechlorane plus (CAS No. 2921-88-2) – used in flame retardants, adhesives, polymers, and electrical and electronic equipment
- 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328) (CAS No. 25973-55-1) – used in paints, coatings, sealants, plastics, and printing inks
- chlorinated paraffins with carbon chain lengths in the range C14-17 (CAS No. not available) and chlorination levels at or exceeding 45% chlorine by weight – used in polymers, adhesives, and paints
- long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs), their salts, and related compounds (CAS No. not available) – used in electronics and surfactants

The Stockholm Convention on POPs is an international environmental treaty that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of 30 POPs. The Convention was signed on 22 May 2001. 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)

The chemicals recommended for listing under Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade that may be relevant to the aerospace and defense industry are:

- chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5) – used in asbestos diaphragms, sheet gaskets, brake blocks, vehicle friction products, and other gaskets
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (CAS No. 335-67-1), its salts, and PFOA-related compounds – used in various products such as paints, varnishes, adhesives, sealing fillers, and fire-fighting foams

Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention contains chemicals that are subject to the PIC procedure, a mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing parties (countries or regions that have ratified, accepted, approved,

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or acceded to the convention) as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of those chemicals listed in Annex III of the convention, and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting parties.

The requested information per the 10 May 2022 notice was due on 9 June 2022.

More information can be found here.

ASIA

China

Planned updates to the Existing Chemical Substances in China (draft amendment)

On 28 April 2022, the Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) published a notice proposing the addition of 22 substances to the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC). The IECSC is a chemical inventory of existing chemical substances that have been produced or imported within the territory of China before 15 October 2003. All chemicals which are listed in the inventory can be imported into China without new chemical notification or registration obligations to the MEE.

The comment period ended on 13 May 2022. Once the list is finalized, the listed substances will no longer need to be registered as new substances in China. This may impact manufacturers and importers within China.

The list of 22 substances can be found in this update to IECSC substance list. More information can be found in Chinese in this link from MEE.

India

Quality control orders for trimethyl phosphite and 1,3-phenylenediamine (published)

On 5 April 2022, India's Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) published a Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) quality control order (QCO) for trimethyl phosphite (CAS No. 121-45-9), which will enter into force on 1 October 2022. Trimethyl phosphite is used in flame retardants.

On 27 April 2022, the DCPC published a BIS QCO for 1,3-phenylenediamine (CAS No. 108-45-2), which will enter into force on 25 October 2022. 1,3-Phenylenediamine is used in dyes and as a processing aid.

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 for trimethyl phosphate and for 1,3-phenylenediamine.

Indian Standards for barium sulphate and titanium dioxide (rutile grade) pigments (consultation)

On 27 April 2022, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) published draft revisions to the Indian Standards (IS) for two pigments that are ingredients used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes:

- barium sulphate (CAS No. 7727-43-7)
- titanium dioxide (rutile grade) (CAS No. 13463-67-7)

The draft revisions propose maximum limits for certain substances contained in the pigments, including:

- 90 parts per million for lead (CAS No. 7439-92-1) or compounds of lead content
- 0.1% by weight of, individually or in combination, mercury (CAS No. 7439-97-6), compounds of mercury, cadmium (CAS No. 7440-43-9), arsenic (CAS No. 7440-38-2), chromium (IV) (CAS No. 18540-29-9), and antimony (CAS No. 7440-36-0) – including their oxides

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

- name of the substance
- 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 must be provided for the IS for barium sulphate and titanium dioxide (rutile grade) pigments by 30 June 2022 and 5 July 2022, respectively.

More information can be found here on barium sulfate pigments and on titanium dioxide.

Eight new and three revised Indian Standards (draft)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) published 8 new draft standards and 3 revised draft standards in April 2022 for chemical substances used in plastics, resins, moulding, and extrusion materials. These standards establish the requirements for chemical characteristics, methods of sampling, and testing for the substances in question.

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New draft standards were published for the following 8 substances:

- 4-nonylphenol (CAS No. 84852-15-3)
- 4-octylphenol (4-tert-octylphenol) (CAS No. 140-66-9)
- hexamethyldisilazane (CAS No. 999-97-3)
- polyolefin elastomer (POE) materials for moulding and extrusion
- plastics – ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) moulding and extrusion materials: part 1
- plastics – EVA moulding and extrusion materials: part 2
- plastics – poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) moulding and extrusion materials: part 1
- plastics – PMMA moulding and extrusion materials: part 2

Standards were revised for three substances:

- polycarbonate moulding and extrusion materials
- polyalkylene terephthalate (PET and PBT)
- styrene (vinyl benzene) (CAS No. 100-42-5)

The consultation period has ended for all the draft standards except for the revision to the styrene standard for which comments must be provided by 17 June 2022.

More information can be found here on the 8 new standard and the 3 revised standards.

Indian Standard for ready mixed paint, air drying, red oxide — zinc chrome, priming (consultation)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) opened a consultation in April 2022 (consultation ended on 11 May 2022) for a draft Indian Standard (IS) for specifications of ready mixed paint, air drying, red oxide — zinc chrome, priming. The main purpose of the new revision is to set a unified single permissible limit for lead (CAS No. 7439-92-1) and lead compounds/mixtures. The BIS had previously established the permissible limits of 1,000 parts per million (ppm) for industrial products, but now the unified limit is 90 ppm.

The draft IS provides requirements for chemical characteristics, methods of sampling, and testing for paint products that are subject of the standard. The IS also specifies the proportion of ingredients in the pigments that are used in the manufacture of paints.

More information can be found here.

South Korea

Notice to revise designation of priority controlled substances (effective)

On 27 April 2022, South Korea's Ministry of Environment (MoE) published MoE Notice No. 2022-79 that revises the designation of priority control substances. Priority control substances, which are notified by the MoE under K-REACH, are chemicals deemed by MoE to be harmful to human health or the environment. Manufacturers, importers, or users of products containing these substances must report the use, contents, and exposure scenarios to the MoE. Examples of substances that are considered priority control substances are:

- carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances (CMRs)

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- endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)
- persistent, bio-accumulative, and toxic (PBT) substances
- specific target organ toxicity substances
- substances of very high concern

Notice No. 2022-79 makes certain changes, including:

- adding 162 substances (54 types of chemicals; numbers 646 to 699 on this list) with CMR, EDC, PBT, or very persistent and very bio-accumulative (aka vPvB) hazard properties
- combining the current Annex 1 (204 substances) and Annex 2 (468 substances) into one list (Annex 1)
- grouping chemicals in Annexes 1 and 2 with similar structures or the same functional groups (numbers 1 to 645 on this list)
- removing 4 chemicals that are already listed as prohibited substances
- clarifying that the hydrate/anhydride of the listed substances are also subject to priority management

The amendments took effect immediately, except for the newly added 162 substances for which the obligations will take effect from 1 January 2024.

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

Additional information in Korean can be found in Designation of Critical Control Substances from the Ministry of Environment.

Updated hazard assessment of chemical substances (effective)

On 27 April 2022, South Korea's National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) published updated hazard evaluation results for new chemical substances registered under K-REACH. The evaluated substances have a variety of applications, such as uses in adhesives, sealants, coating products, lubricants, and greases.

The main updates include:

- adding 123 substances (unique numbers: 2022-1 to 2022-123) as new chemical substances with certain hazard properties, classification, and labelling information
- identifying two substances (unique numbers: 2022-64, 2022-65) as toxic substances
- updating the hazard properties, classification and labelling information of 54 new substances previously assessed and registered under K-REACH

Under K-REACH, hazard evaluations for substances are conducted by the South Korean Ministry of Environment (MoE). The evaluation of a particular substance may result in it being designated as a toxic substance and requiring further risk assessment. Based on the results of the hazard evaluation and risk assessment, the MoE designates the substance in question as being subject to authorization, restriction, or prohibition.

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

The list of chemicals can be found here in English and in Korean.

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Taiwan

Climate Change Response Act (draft amendment)

The Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) published a draft amendment to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction and Management Act on 4 May 2022. The amendment will ensure that a resilient system is established that can react quickly to impacts of climate change and expedite the transition to net zero emission by introducing carbon tax and incentives for development of low carbon technology.

The revisions introduce climate change adaptation policies to complete and strengthen the GHG reduction and management strategies. The ultimate objective is to fulfill environmental justice and the responsibilities for protecting the environment as well as for pursuing sustainable development. The key revisions proposed in the amendment include:

- to rename the Act to be 'Climate Change Response Act'
- to include the goal of net zero emissions by 2050
- to introduce a climate change adaptation chapter, including science-based risk assessment of climate change, establishment of climate change governance and coordination mechanism between all levels of government
- to introduce GHG emissions performance standards for certain equipment or industrial processes
- to establish permissible GHG emissions or mitigation requirements for the manufacture, importation, and selling of vehicles
- to impose carbon fee in stages on the direct and indirect GHG emissions
- to prohibit or restrict the manufacture, import, export, selling, use, or emission of high global warming potential GHGs regulated by international environmental conventions, as well as products made with such GHGs

The products covered are mixtures containing perfluorocarbons (aka PFCs) and/or hydrofluorocarbons (aka HFCs).

Comments must be provided by 3 July 2022.

Additional information can be found here in English and in Chinese.

Singapore

Revisions to standard for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (draft)

On 4 April 2022, Enterprise Singapore, Singapore's government national standards and accreditation body, published a draft revision to the specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods. The following sections are revised:

- Part 2: Globally harmonized system of classification and labelling (GHS) of chemicals
  - sets out provisions for the implementation of the GHS in Singapore
  - the new version strengthens the requirements for labelling and training and also includes a new physical hazard class for desensitized explosives
- Part 3: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
  - sets out provisions for the preparation, review, reissue, and use of SDS
  - the revision is aligned with the 7th revised edition of the GHS Purple Book (guidance document published by the United Nations)

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- a new Annex D is added to provide guidance in describing and determining the empirical data of a substance or mixture

Comments were due on 6 June 2022.

Additional information can be found here.

Standards for water-based enamel paint and primer for metal and wood (draft)

Enterprise Singapore, Singapore's government national standards and accreditation body, published the following draft standards for paints and primers on 4 April 2022:

- specification for water-based enamel paint – applies to air-drying gloss paints for use on suitably prepared and primed interior and exterior metal and wood surfaces
- specification for water-based primer for metal and wood – applies to ready-to-use paints for use as primers in the protection of metal and wood surfaces

The two standards prohibit the use of:

- formaldehyde-containing materials (CAS No. 50-00-0) – commonly used to inhibit bacterial and fungal growth in paints
- n-methylpyrrolidone (NMP; CAS No. 872-50-4) – a solvent used for paint and coating removal
- alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs; CAS No. NA) – a surfactant used in a wide range of coating formulations
- epichlorohydrin (CAS No. 106-89-8) – a solvent used in paints, varnishes, and enamel formulations

The following limits are also proposed:

- 75 grams per liter for volatile organic compounds
- 90 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) for lead (CAS No. 7439-92-1)
- 100 mg/kg for cadmium (CAS No. 7440-43-9), chromium (IV) (CAS No. 18540-29-9), and mercury (CAS No. 7439-97-6)

The consultation for the two standards ended on 5 May 2022. A date for entry into force for these standards has not yet been set.

Additional information can be found here.

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EUROPE

European Union

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling, and packaging of substances and mixtures (in force)

On 3 May 2022, the European Commission (EC) published amendments to the classification, labelling and packaging (CLP) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation). The Amendments make changes to the list of harmonized classification and labelling entries in Part 3 of Annex VI of the CLP Regulation. These changes form the 18th adaptation to technical progress (ATP) to the CLP Regulation.

The amendments include:

- addition of 39 entries
- revision of 17 entries
- deletion of entry 615-007-00-X for 1,5-naphthylene diisocyanate (EC No. 221-641-4; CAS No. 3173-72-6)

The amendments will apply starting 23 November 2023. This will allow suppliers to make the necessary changes to the labelling and packaging of substances or mixtures according to the new or revised classifications.

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

More information can be found here.

Environmental Liability Directive evaluation (consultation)

On 12 May 2022, the European Commission opened a public consultation for the evaluation of the Environmental Liability Directive (ELD) that was introduced in 2004. Under the ELD, European Union (EU) countries designate various public bodies as guardians of the environment. They must identify liable polluters and ensure those responsible for causing either an imminent threat of or actual environmental damage to undertake or finance the required preventative or remedial measures.

The evaluation process determines if the ELD is appropriately established and identifies any shortcomings it may have. The evaluation will also reflect on calls from the European Parliament and the European Court of Auditors to strengthen the application of ELD. Comments must be provided for the consultation by 4 August 2022.

More information on the proposal can be found here.

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The European Chemicals Agency draft risk profiles and risk management evaluations for new persistent organic pollutants (consultation)

On 24 May 2022, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) opened consultations for draft risk profiles and draft risk management evaluations for five persistent organic pollutants (POPs), four of which are relevant to the aerospace and defense industry. These substances are expected to be or have already been proposed for listing as under the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

ECHA published draft risk management evaluations for two substances:

- 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328) (EC No. 247-384-8; CAS No. 25973-55-1) – used in paints, coatings, sealants, plastics, and printing inks
- dechlorane plus and its syn- and anti-isomers (EC No. not available ; CAS No. 2921-88-2) – used in flame retardants, adhesives, polymers, and electrical and electronic equipment

Draft risk profiles are published for two substances relevant to aerospace and defense:

- chlorinated paraffins with carbon chain lengths in the range C14-17 and chlorination levels at or exceeding 45% chlorine by weight – used in polymers, adhesives and paints
- long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs), their salts, and related compounds – used in electronics and surfactants

Interested parties must submit comments to ECHA by 19 July 2022.

More information can be found here.

The European Chemicals Agency invites comments on hazard classes of α,α'-propylenedinitrilodi-o-cresol, 2-phenylpropene, silver, and N-1-naphthylaniline (consultation)

On 11 April 2022, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) opened a consultation period to invite comments on the hazard class of α,α'-propylenedinitrilodi-o-cresol (EC No: 202-374-2; CAS No: 94-91-7), which is used at industrial and professional sites as a fuel and lubricant additive, as a process chemical, and as a lubricant in high energy open processes. Comments were due on 10 June 2022. More information can be found here.

Then, on 25 April 2022, ECHA opened a consultation period to invite comments on the hazard classes of 2-phenylpropene (CAS No. 98-83-9; EC No. 202-705-0) on 25 April 2022. 2-Phenylpropene is used in polymers, coating products and fillers, putties, plasters, and modelling clay. Comments must be provided to ECHA by 24 June 2022.
More information can be found here.

Subsequently, on 3 May 2022, ECHA opened a consultation period to invite comments on the hazard classes of silver (EC No: 231-131-3; CAS No: 7440-22-4). Silver is used in various applications, including silver plating on aircraft gas turbine engine components and electrical and electronic components. Comments were due on 17 May 2022. More information can be found here.

And on 16 May 2022, ECHA opened a consultation period to invite comments on the hazard classes of N-1-naphthylaniline (CAS No. 90-30-2; EC No. 201-983-0). N-1-naphthylaniline is used in polymers, lubricants and greases, hydraulic fluids and metal working fluids. Interested parties can give comments by the deadline of 15 July 2022. More information can be found here.

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Invitation to comment on whether 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol (BPAF), eight BPAF salts, and 4,4'-methylenediphenol has endocrine disrupting properties (consultation)

On 6 May 2022, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) opened a public consultation on two bisphenols with potential endocrine disrupting properties for the environment:

- 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethylidene]diphenol (BPAF) (CAS No. 1478-61-1; EC No. 216-036-7) and eight BPAF salts – used in polymers
- 4,4'-methylenediphenol (BPF) (CAS No. 620-92-8; EC No. 210-658-2) – used in adhesives, coating products, and electrical varnishes

The consultation aims to seek views on the assessment prepared by Germany, which finds BPAF and BPF to fulfil the criteria for endocrine disrupting substances in the environment. This is according to the definition from the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) of the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO/IPCS establishes the criteria for an endocrine disruptor in the environment. The criteria include:

- showing an adverse and population relevant effect in organisms
- showing an endocrine activity
- showing an endocrine mode of action

The consultation is part of the European Union REACH restriction proposal for bisphenol A (BPA) (EC No. 201-245-8; CAS No. 80-05-7) and related bisphenols, which is expected to be submitted in October 2022.

Comments must be provided to the ECHA by 20 June 2022.

More information can be found here.

Call for evidence on revision to the Circular Economy Monitoring Framework (consultation)

On 6 May 2022, the European Commission opened a call for evidence on its revision to the Circular Economy Monitoring Framework. The revision aims to better cover the production stage of the economic cycle. At the European Union (EU) level, the revision eases the ability to monitor progress towards a circular economy. The comments were due on 3 June 2022.

The revision of the Circular Economy Monitoring Framework is one action included within the EU's new Circular Economy Action Plan under the European Green Deal. The framework was initially adopted in 2018 as ten indicators used to measure the effectiveness of the EU and national level progress towards circular economy targets. The indicators have been revised to ensure better coverage of the links between circularity, climate neutrality, and zero pollution, consistent with the European Green Deal.

The revision develops indicators on resource use, including consumption and material footprints, to reduce the environmental impact of production patterns. In particular, the framework aims to decrease the production of waste and increase the use of secondary raw materials in production processes.

More information can be found here.

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Draft Commission Regulation amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers (draft amendment)

The European Commission (EC) published a draft amendment to Annex XVII of the European Union REACH regulation on 2 May 2022. The draft amendment revises the substance limits for formaldehyde (EC No. 200-001-8; CAS No. 50-00-0) and formaldehyde-releasing substances that are intentionally added to articles placed on the market. The amendment aims to protect human health and safety by decreasing exposure to formaldehyde in indoor air. Therefore, the concentration of intentionally-added formaldehyde or formaldehyde-releasing substances must not exceed the following limits:

- 0.062 milligram per cubic meter (mg/m^3) for wood-based articles
- 0.08 mg/m^3 for other articles

The substance limits apply when tested according to the conditions specified in the appendix of the draft amendment. The restriction for wood-based and other articles apply 36 months after the amendment enters into force.

Interested parties can provide comments by 1 July 2022.

More information can be found here.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

Screening assessment of 4,7-methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-(dicyclopentadiene) (published)

On 23 April 2022, the Ministers of the Environment and of Health Canada published a final screening assessment for 4,7-methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro- (dicyclopentadiene) (DCPD; CAS No. 77-73-6) under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) of 1999. The assessment concludes that DCPD does not meet any of the toxicity criteria set out in Section 64 of the CEPA and, therefore, no regulatory action needs to be taken for this substance. DCPD is primarily used in industrial applications, such as the manufacture of paints and coatings.

Section 64 of CEPA defines a substance as 'toxic' if it is entering or may enter the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that:

- have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity
- constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends; or
- constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health

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

More information can be found in this notice in the Canada Gazette and in this page from the Government of Canada on DCPD.

United States

Revision to the regulatory definition of Volatile Organic Compounds to exclude (2E)-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (consultation)

On 28 April 2022, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a Proposed Rule to revise the regulatory definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). The revision will exclude (2E)-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (also known as HFO-1336mzz(E)) (CAS No. 66711-86-2) from the list of VOCs. EPA found that HFO-1336mzz(E) makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone (O_3) or smog formation linked to certain health problems (e.g. emphysema, asthma, chronic bronchitis, lung infections and various cancers). HFO-1336mzz(E) is used in heat transfer fluids and polymers.

Comments must be provided to the US EPA by 27 June 2022.

More information can be found in the Federal Register.

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements for asbestos under the Toxic Substances Control Act (consultation)

On 26 May 2022, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a Proposed Rule on reporting and recordkeeping requirements for asbestos. This Proposed Rule is under Section 8(a)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and will require information from entities that have manufactured, imported, or processed asbestos or articles containing asbestos in the last four years. The information requirements include quantities (manufactured, imported, or processed), uses, and employee data (including exposure levels) of asbestos and asbestos-containing articles.

The asbestos forms for which the EPA is requiring reporting and recordkeeping are:

- asbestos (CAS No. 1332-21-4)
- chrysotile (CAS No. 132207-32-0)
- crocidolite (CAS No. 12001-28-4)
- amosite (CAS No. 2172-73-5)
- anthophyllite (CAS No. 77536-67-5)
- tremolite (CAS No. 77536-68-6)
- actinolite (CAS No. 77536-66-4)
- libby amphibole asbestos [CAS No. NA; mainly consisting of tremolite (CAS No. 77536-68-6), winchite (CAS No.12425-92-2) and richterite (CAS No. 17068-76-7)]

Comments on the Proposed Rule must be provided to the EPA by 5 July 2022.

More information can be found in the Federal Register.

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Oceania

Australia

Evaluation statements for 157 industrial chemicals (consultation)

On 22 April 2022, the Australian Department of Health published a notice for public consultation on 27 draft evaluation statements that cover 157 industrial chemicals that are identified as possibly posing a risk to human health and/or the environment; and/or unlikely to require further regulation in Australia to manage human health risks. The 157 substances have various uses, including use in adhesive and sealants, air care products, and as chemical intermediates.

These evaluations are part of Australia's Evaluation Roadmap, are listed in the accompanying Rolling Action Plan, and are completed under the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019. The Act regulates the manufacture and import of industrial chemicals used for purposes other than agriculture, veterinary or therapeutic purposes, or in food or feed.

Interested stakeholders must provide comments for the draft evaluation statements by 17 June 2022.

You can find information in the list of chemicals in the draft evaluation statement. Additional information can be found in this notice from the Australia Department of Health.

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