Newsletter

Global Chemical, Environmental, Social, and Governance Regulations, Policies, and Standards

IAEG

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NEWSLETTER

Global Chemical, Environmental, Social, and Governance Regulations, Policies, and Standards
Issue 2 – 2025

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 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 chemical, environmental, social, and governance 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 regulations 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 chemical, environmental, social, and governance regulations relevant to the AD industry. Contact Lisa Brown at myrna.l.brown@lmco.com for any questions on this Newsletter. For general assistance on IAEG matters, contact Michele Lawrie-Munro at mlawriemunro@iaeg.com.

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GLOBAL

The Science Based Targets initiative to revise the Corporate Net-Zero Standard (consultation)

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is revising its Corporate Net-Zero Standard to strengthen the framework that guides companies in setting science-based targets for achieving net-zero emissions. The revision focuses on improving clarity, consistency, and rigor in the methodology for setting these targets. This includes refining the criteria for establishing targets, aligning them with the latest climate science, and ensuring that they cover both direct and indirect emissions. The revision also emphasizes accountability and transparency in target-setting, reinforcing the importance of both emissions' reduction and responsible carbon removal strategies. The consultation process for the updated standard will begin in March 2025, allowing stakeholders to provide input and ensure that the revision meets the needs of businesses across sectors.

For aerospace and defense companies, this revision signifies a potential shift in how net-zero targets are defined and implemented. The updated standard may introduce more stringent requirements for emissions reductions and reporting, impacting operational strategies and compliance frameworks. Companies will need to stay informed about these changes.

AFRICA

South Africa

Regulations for managing use, trade, disposal, and emissions of mercury (published)

On 6 February 2025, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, South Africa, published the Regulations for the Management of Mercury under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). These regulations introduce requirements for the control of mercury use, trade, disposal, and emissions.

The regulations apply to the manufacture, import, export, sale, use, and disposal of mercury and mercury-added products. The following measures are established:

- restrictions on mercury-added products, with prohibitions on the production, import, and export of certain items
- limitations on the use of mercury in specific industrial processes
- requirements for mercury waste management, including storage, treatment, and disposal
- emission control obligations for certain industries
- record-keeping and reporting duties for businesses handling mercury

- entities involved in mercury-related activities to comply with reporting and regulatory obligations with compliance measures, including inspections and monitoring, introduced

Failure to comply with the requirements may result in fines, license revocation, or legal action.

ASIA

China

Notice on submission of 2024 annual activity reports for new chemical substances (published)

On 14 January 2025, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment's (MEE's) Solid Waste and Chemicals Management Centre issued a notice requiring the submission of 2024 annual activity reports for new chemical substances. Under MEE Order 12 (in force since 1 January 2021), which establishes the environmental management framework for new chemical substances, companies that manufacture or import such substances must comply with risk management measures, including annual reporting requirements. Order 12 replaced Order 7, but registrations issued under Order 7 before 2021 remain valid under transitional provisions.

The reporting obligation applies to:

- holders of regular registration certificates issued under Order 12, where the certificate mandates annual reporting
- holders of legacy registration certificates issued under Order 7, if the registered substance is classified as a key environmental management hazardous chemical (such as persistent, bio-accumulative, or highly toxic substances)

The annual report must include:

- the actual production or import volume of the registered new chemical substance in 2024
- the extent of environmental emissions associated with the substance
- information transfer to downstream users
- implementation status of environmental risk control measures and management requirements

Certificate holders or their designated agents must submit reports via the New Chemical Substances Registration System, accessible through the MEE online portal. Once completed, the electronic form must be printed, signed, stamped, scanned, and uploaded before submission.

Failure to submit the annual report by the deadline may result in fines of up to 10,000 CNY.

More information can be found in Chinese in this announcement and MEE Order 12. The information on the report submissions can be found here.

Notice regarding the implementation of two revised technical standards for hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products (published)

On 14 January 2025, the Working Group on Pollution Prevention Standards for Electrical and Electronic Products issued a notice regarding the implementation of two revised technical standards for hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products. The affected standards and their implementation timelines are:

- SJ/T 11364-2024 (Labelling Requirements for Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products), which replaces SJ/T 11364-2014, was issued on 25 December 2024 and will take effect on 1 April 2025
- GB/T 26572-2011 Amendment No. 1 (Limit Requirements for Restricted Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products), issued on 29 June 2024, will take effect on 1 January 2026

Although the standards have different effective dates, the Working Group encourages companies to align their implementation of both standards by 1 January 2026. This recommendation is intended to simplify compliance efforts and ensure a smooth transition to the updated technical requirements. Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

More information can be found here in Chinese.

Opinions on implementing renewable energy substitution actions (published)

On 30 October 2024, China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), along with other governmental bodies, issued the "Guiding Opinions on Vigorously Implementing Renewable Energy Substitution Actions." This directive is part of China's broader strategy to accelerate the replacement of fossil fuels with renewable energy across various sectors, including industry, transportation, construction, and agriculture, to promote green and low-carbon development and enhance energy security. The directive mandates a progressive increase in renewable energy consumption across key industries. It aims to bolster renewables such as solar, wind, and green hydrogen to meet China's commitment of peaking carbon emissions by 2030. A key goal is to ensure that renewable energy consumption surpasses 1.1 billion tons of standard coal equivalent by 2025 and reaches 1.5 billion tons by 2030:

- 2025 – industries must demonstrate a substantial shift toward renewable energy, with clear evidence of replacing fossil fuels with sustainable alternatives
- 2030 – full compliance is expected, with strict emissions monitoring and mandatory reporting requirements to ensure companies are reducing carbon footprints in line with national goals
- enterprises will be regularly monitored by regulatory agencies to verify progress

This directive has implications for the aerospace and defense industry, influencing everything from supply chain sustainability and fuel innovation to manufacturing processes and military infrastructure development. This directive does not specify penalties.

More information can be found here in Chinese.

Directory of National Hazardous Wastes (Version 2025) (in effect)

On 8 November 2024, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment announced the "Directory of National Hazardous Wastes (Version 2025)" following its approval in the ministry's fifth meeting of 2024. This updated directory, effective from 1 January 2025, was developed in collaboration with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Transport, and the National Health Commission. The directory provides an updated and

comprehensive list of wastes classified as hazardous under Chinese environmental regulations. It aligns with international standards and practices, ensuring consistency in hazardous waste identification and management.

The aerospace and defense sector should review the updated directory to identify any materials or by-products now classified as hazardous. Compliance will require:

- implementing or updating protocols for the handling, storage, and disposal of newly classified hazardous wastes
- ensuring that personnel are trained in the latest hazardous waste management procedures
- collaborating with suppliers and contractors to ensure that all parties comply with the updated hazardous waste classifications and management practices

Non-compliance with the updated directory can result in legal penalties, environmental harm, and reputational damage consistent with previous regulation.

More information can be found here in Chinese.

Inclusion of seven chemical substances into the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (draft amendment)

On 10 January 2025, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) announced the draft inclusion of seven chemical substances into the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC). The consultation concluded on 23 January 2025. The draft includes the following chemical substances and their details:

- butanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)- (CAS No. 583-91-5)
- diisopropyl xanthogen disulfide (CAS No. 105-65-7)
- benzoic acid, 4-nitro-, ammonium salt (1:1) (CAS No. 19416-70-7)
- dodecanedioic acid, ammonium salt (1:?) (CAS No. 59864-79-8)
- triammonium citrate (CAS No. 3458-72-8)
- 1-(chloromethyl)-4-fluorobenzene (CAS No. 352-11-4)
- 4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylic acid, 3-methyl-7-oxo-3-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-, 4,4-dioxide, (2S,3S,5R)- (CAS No. 89786-04-9)

Including chemicals in the IECSC exempts them from new chemical registration requirements, facilitating their manufacture, import, and use under existing environmental management regulations. This inclusion aims to expand the chemical inventory, streamline regulatory compliance, and enable better management of chemical substances in China. Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Information can be found in Chinese in this announcement from MEE.

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India

Amendment to the Plastic Waste Management Rules of 2016 (published)

On 23 January 2025, the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change published an amendment to the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The amendment introduces additional compliance requirements for producers, importers, and brand owners regarding the provision of product information on plastic packaging. The amendment inserts a new sub-rule (1A) under Rule 11, requiring that, from 1 July 2025, the specified information under sub-rule (1) may be provided through i) a barcode or quick response (QR) code printed on the plastic packaging, ii) a product information brochure, or iii) a unique number issued under any law in force, where compliance with sub-rule (1) is a prerequisite for issuance.

Producers, importers, or brand owners must inform the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of the details regarding the barcode, QR code, brochure, or unique number. The CPCB will publish a list of compliant entities on its website and update it quarterly.

Additionally, a new Rule 19 is introduced, specifying that any person failing to comply with these rules or contravening their provisions shall be subject to penalties under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

More information can be found in the Regulatory Alert on QCOs from IAEG.

Japan

The English version of the FY2022 Globally Harmonized System Classification Results (published)

The Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, and the Ministry of the Environment published the English version of the FY2022 Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Classification Results through the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE). These results provide new and revised hazard classifications for chemical substances following Japan's GHS framework. The update includes new GHS classifications for forty-seven substances and revised classifications for 112 substances.

The classification results serve as a reference for preparing GHS-compliant labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) in Japan. However, the use of these classifications is not mandatory, and companies may use other classification methods based on different data sources, test results, or additional literature. Some key considerations are:

- the GHS classifications are based on the Japanese Government's guidance and available data sources
- users may cite or copy these results in SDSs and labels but remain responsible for their accuracy
- the classification process follows Japan's GHS Classification Guidance

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Revision to the "Criteria for poisonous and Deleterious Substances" (draft)

In December 2024, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) opened a public consultation on a draft revision of the Criteria for Classification of Poisonous and Deleterious Substances. The proposed changes aim to enhance clarity in classification, align with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines, and refine exemption rules for formulated products. The consultation period was open from 28 December 2024 to 27 January 2025.

Refinements to toxicity classification criteria:

- acute systemic toxicity and local toxicity are now assessed separately to improve clarity
- updated classification thresholds for toxicity based on oral, dermal, and inhalation exposure:
  - oral (LD50): ≤50 milligrams per kilograms (mg/kg) (poisonous); 50-300 mg/kg (deleterious)
  - dermal (LD50): ≤200 mg/kg (poisonous), 200-1,000 mg/kg (deleterious)
  - inhalation (LC50) – specific criteria introduced for gases, vapors, dust, and mist

Revised exemption criteria for formulated products:

- a new calculation formula determines whether a formulation can be exempted
- the previous rule requiring a tenfold difference in toxicity between an active ingredient and its formulation for exemption is revised for consistency
- benchmark substances for local toxicity classification (e.g., 10% sulfuric acid, 5% sodium hydroxide, 5% phenol) are removed to prevent misinterpretation.
- formulations containing highly corrosive substances (pH ≤2 or ≥11.5) can only be exempted if the concentration is below 1%

Clarifications on regulatory interpretation:

- businesses cannot unilaterally determine that a substance is outside the scope of regulation under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act (PDSCA); regulatory review is required
- additional references to OECD guidelines for toxicity testing waivers, including OECD GD19 and GD237, are provided

After conclusion of the consultation period, the proposed revisions will be reviewed before finalization. Once adopted, the updated classification criteria will be applied in future regulatory decisions under the PDSCA.

More information can be found here in English and in Japanese.

Saudi Arabia

Technical controls and guidelines for temporary storage, classification, and planning for waste management (consultation)

On 21 January 2025, the National Centre of Waste Management in Saudi Arabia published three technical controls and guidelines for waste management. The new guidelines provide a comprehensive framework for managing waste, addressing temporary storage facilities, waste classification, and the development of waste management planning. These guidelines are intended to ensure the safe and environmentally sound handling of waste in accordance with the kingdom's Waste Management System Regulation.[1]

Temporary Storage
The guidelines specify requirements for the design, operation, and maintenance of temporary waste storage sites. This includes proper labeling, containment, and separation of different waste types, with specific attention to hazardous waste.

[1] Waste Management System Regulation aims to regulate the activities of all waste, its transportation, sorting, storage, import, export, treatment and safe disposal, including subsequent care of waste disposal sites.

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Storage sites should be located away from sensitive areas and have proper fire prevention and spill control measures in place.

Waste Classification
The documents detail a system for classifying waste based on its source and hazardous properties. This classification system is aligned with the European Waste Manual, categorizing waste into sixteen chapters based on source, with additional classifications for hazard. The classification process involves identifying the waste's components, checking for hazardous characteristics, and using Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and other relevant information.

Waste Management Planning
The guidelines emphasize the development of operational waste management plans for various activities. These plans should include details on waste generation, separation, storage, collection, treatment, and disposal. Stakeholder engagement and clear responsibilities are crucial components of these plans. The plans must address how waste will be managed at all stages of the activity.

The guidelines also provide information on:

- data recording and reporting requirements
- emergency procedures for spills and other incidents
- the need for regular inspections and maintenance
- the importance of training for employees involved in waste management

Manufacturers, importers, retailers, and distributors should take the following actions:

- Manufacturers:
  - ensure proper waste classification according to the guidelines, utilizing MSDS and other product information
  - develop and implement waste management plans that align with the technical controls and guidelines
  - properly label and store waste at temporary sites as required in the sources
  - ensure that their temporary storage facilities comply with the guidelines provided in the document
  - implement fire prevention and control measures, including the installation of fire detection and suppression systems
  - maintain records of waste generation, handling, and disposal
  - conduct regular inspections and maintenance of storage facilities to prevent spills and contamination
  - conduct regular inspections and maintenance of storage facilities to prevent spills and contamination
- Importers:
  - provide necessary information such as MSDS and hazard classifications for all imported materials that may become waste
  - ensure compliance with Saudi Arabian waste classification requirements
- Retailers and distributors:
  - properly store and handle waste generated from their activities
  - participate in any stakeholder engagement activities related to waste management planning
  - ensure that packaging and containers are properly labelled with hazard information

These guidelines are applicable to all parties involved in the waste management process, including waste producers, service providers, and competent authorities. No information regarding non-compliance has been provided in the guidelines.

Information can be found here in Arabic regarding waste temporary storage, classification, and planning.

EUROPE

European Union

Addition of five chemicals to the Candidate List and updates for one entry (published)

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) added five new substances to the Candidate List of substances of very high concern, bringing the total to 247 entries. ECHA considers these substances to be harmful to people or the environment, and companies are responsible for managing the risks associated with them. One existing entry was updated to reflect additional concerns.

The five substances added to the Candidate List are:

- 6-[(C10-C13)-alkyl-(branched, unsaturated)-2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl]hexanoic acid (EC No. 701-118-1; CAS N0. 2156592-54-8) – reason for inclusion: toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)
- O,O,O-triphenyl phosphorothioate(-EC No. 209-909-9; CAS No. 597-82-0) – reason for inclusion: persistent, bio=accumulative and toxic (PBT; Article 57d)
- octamethyltrisiloxane (EC No. 203-497-4; CAS No. 107-51-7) – reason for inclusion: very persistent, very bio-accumulative (vPvB; Article 57e)
- perfluamine (EC No. 206-420-2; CAS No. 338-83-0) – reason for inclusion: vPvB (Article 57e)
- reaction mass of triphenylthiophosphate and tertiary butylated phenyl derivatives (EC No. 421-820-9; CAS No. 192268-65-8) – reason for inclusion: PBT (Article 57d)

Also, ECHA updated the entry for tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (EC No. 799-976-5; CAS No. not available). The reason for inclusion is endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) – environment).

ECHA's Member State Committee confirmed the additions to the Candidate List. Importers and producers of articles must notify ECHA within six months from 21 January 2025 if their article contains a Candidate List substance.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on packaging and packaging waste (in force)

The European Commission published Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on 22 January 2025, introducing new rules for packaging and packaging waste management in the European Union. This update to Directive 94/62/EC aims to promote sustainable packaging, improve recyclability, and reduce waste.

The regulation defines packaging and establishes guidelines on packaging materials, including restrictions on harmful substances like lead, cadmium, mercury, and chromium. It sets standards for recyclable packaging, requiring all packaging placed on the market to be recyclable by 1 January 2030.

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Minimum recycled content requirements for plastic packaging are also introduced, with compliance needed by 1 January 2030. Additionally, packaging must be designed for reuse, and a harmonized labeling system will inform consumers about material composition and reusability by 12 August 2028.

Producers must take responsibility for packaging and meet specific recycling and design standards. Most provisions apply from 12 August 2026, with some exceptions and deadlines for various requirements.

Non-compliance could result in fines, market withdrawal, or corrective actions.

Withdrawal of formaldehyde and barium chromate substance of very high concern intentions (published)

Formaldehyde (EC No. 200-001-8; CAS No: 50-00-0) has had its substance of very high concern (SVHC) intention withdrawn. This substance was submitted to the registry of SVHC intentions by the Netherlands in January 2025 as it is classified as carcinogenic. However, this SVHC intention has been withdrawn as of February 2025, meaning that there is currently no plan to add formaldehyde to the Candidate list.

Barium chromate (EC No. 233-660-5; CAS No. 10294-40-3) has had its SVHC intention withdrawn as of December 2024. This substance was submitted to the registry of SVHC intentions by the Netherlands in July 2024 as it is classified as a carcinogenic. There is currently no plan to add barium chromate to the Candidate list.

No actions are required at this time.

Harmonized classification and labeling for 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran (consultation)

A harmonized classification and labeling consultation for 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran (galaxolide; EC No. 214-946-9; CAS no. 1222-05-5) is open. The consultation closes on 28 March 2025. This substance is used in washing and cleaning products, biocides, air care products, polishes, and waxes. The proposed harmonized classification is:

- repr. 1B, H360Df,
- aquatic acute 1, H400,
- aquatic chronic 1, H410

If this harmonized consultation is approved, new labeling and packaging requirements might apply. Should the harmonized classification be approved, any use in aerospace and defense may be impacted should additional risk management measures also be required.

The European Union Green Claims Directive (in planning)

The European Union's (EU's) Green Claims Directive aims to combat greenwashing by requiring companies to substantiate environmental claims with verified evidence. Businesses must have their claims assessed by independent, accredited bodies, ensuring clarity, transparency, and reliability in consumer information.

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Examples include claims like “30% recycled packaging” or “halved CO_2 emissions since 2020.” This proposal complements earlier efforts to empower consumers in making eco-conscious choices. Penalties for non-compliance will be determined by Member States upon the Directive’s adoption into law, which is still pending.

Occupational exposure limit report for N-(hydroxymethyl) acrylamide (consultation)

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) prepared occupational exposure limit (OEL) reports on N-(hydroxymethyl) acrylamide (NMA) (EC No.213-103-2; CAS No. 924-42-5) for consideration by the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC). A consultation has been opened (with comments due on 17 March 2025) to allow parties to comment on the report and to support RAC in adopting an opinion on the appropriate OELs.

NMA is a reactive vinylic monomer used in the synthesis of polyacrylamide products, with polymers based on NMA ultimately used in a multitude of industries such as adhesives, inks, paints, antistatic agents, thermoplastic and chromatographic resins, coatings, rubbers, plastics, paper products, and textiles finishes. NMA does not have any existing OEL values defined in the European Union, with the ECHA report stating there is limited empirical information on occupational exposure available. Occupational exposure during industrial processes using NMA also reports minimal dermal and inhalation exposure. The main documented occupational exposure resulted from the use of NMA-containing grout in the construction of tunnels in Sweden and Norway.

Key outcomes of the scientific evaluation include:

- no OEL as 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) for non-cancer effects have been proposed
- there was no indication of short-term effects necessitating a Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
- no biological limit value (BLV) or biological guidance value (BGV) have been proposed
- a notation is proposed for skin due to a case report of an allergic skin reaction to NMA; however, no notation is proposed for skin or respiratory sensitization as there are no robust data indicating skin or respiratory sensitization effects after NMA exposure.

Update to the registry of harmonized classification and labeling intention for sodium chlorate (consultation)

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has updated the registry of harmonized classification and labeling (CLH) intention for sodium chlorate (EC No. 231-887-4; CAS No. 7775-09-9), which has uses as a bleaching agent as well as in dyes and explosives:

- proposed classification: Ox. Sol. 1, H271, and acute tox. 3, H301
- proposed specific concentration limit: oral: ATE = 100 milligrams per kilogram by weight
- proposed harmonized classification: Endocrine disruptor for human health

Substances with the "Opinion Adopted" status are awaiting final decisions for inclusion in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation. If adopted, they will require compliance with labeling, packaging, and usage restrictions.

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Exemption for the use of lead in electrical and electronic equipment applications (draft amendments)

The European Commission has issued three draft delegated directives to amend Annex III of Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS Directive), addressing exemptions for the use of lead in specific electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) applications (comments due on 10 February 2025). The proposed changes aim to align with scientific and technical progress while maintaining necessary exemptions due to the absence of viable alternatives in the following areas:

Lead in glass or ceramic components: Exemptions cover applications such as piezoelectric ceramics, dielectric ceramics in capacitors, and leaded glass components. The original exemption is split into sub-entries to reflect specific technical applications.

Lead in high melting temperature solders: Exemptions address internal interconnections in semiconductor assembly, integral connections in die attach, and hermetic sealing materials. Targeted sub-entries are introduced for distinct applications.

Lead as an alloying element in steel, aluminum, and copper: Exemptions include steel for machining purposes, aluminum from lead-bearing scrap recycling, and copper alloys. Revised thresholds for lead content are set, alongside clarifications on scope and specific technical applications.

The amendments ensure exemptions remain compliant with Article 5(1)(a) of the RoHS Directive, which mandates that exemptions must not weaken environmental or health protections afforded by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation).

Classification and labeling for sodium chlorite; 1,3-benzenediol; bis(pentane-2,4-dionato)calcium; and allyl 2,3-epoxypropyl ether (consultation)

The registry of classification and labelling intentions until outcome lists the intentions and proposals that ECHA received for a new or revised harmonized classification and labelling of a substance. The proposals are submitted by Member State competent authorities, manufacturers, importers, or downstream users. The intentions below have been submitted:

Sodium chlorite
Hungary submitted a proposal for the classification of sodium chlorite (EC No. 231-836-6; CAS No: 7758-19-2). The substance is used in water treatment and as a bleaching agent. The proposed harmonized classification is as follows:

- met. corr. 1, H290
- acute tox. 3, H301
- acute tox. 2, H310
- skin irrit. 2, H315
- aquatic chronic 1, H410 (M-factor=1)
- eye dam. 1, H318
- muta. 2, H341
- STOT RE 2, H373
- aquatic acute 1, H400 (M-factor=1)

Proposed specific concentration limits:

- H373 (spleen, stomach)
- dermal: ATE = 129 milligram/kilogram by weight (mg/kg bw)
- oral: ATE = 284 mg/kg bw

Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol

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France submitted a proposal for the classification of resorcinol (EC No. 203-585-2; CAS No: 108-46-3). The substance is used in coatings, adhesives, and resins. The proposed harmonized classification is as follows:

- acute tox. 4, H302
- skin irrit. 2, H315
- eye irrit. 2, H319
- skin sens. 1B, H317
- 1, H400 (M-factor=1)
- STOT SE 1, H370
- ED HH 1, EUH380
- aquatic acute

Proposed specific concentration limits:

- H370 (nervous system)
- oral: ATE = 500 mg/kg bw

Bis(pentane-2,4-dionato)calcium

Germany submitted a proposal for the classification of bis(pentane-2,4-dionato)calcium (EC No. 243-001-3; CAS No: 19372-44-20). The substance is used in chemical synthesis and stabilizers. The proposed harmonized classification is as follows:

- acute tox. 4, H302
- eye dam. 1, H318
- skin sens. 1A, H317

Proposed specific concentration limits:

- ATE (oral): 1250 mg/kg bw

Allyl 2,3-epoxypropyl ether

Sweden submitted a proposal for the classification of allyl 2,3-epoxypropyl ether (EC No. 203-442-4, CAS No: 106-92-3). The substance is used in industrial intermediates, coatings, and adhesives. The proposed harmonized classification is as follows:

- flam. liq. 3, H226
- acute tox. 4, H302
- acute tox. 2, H330
- skin irrit. 2, H315
- eye dam. 1, H318
- skin sens. 1, H317
- muta. 2, H341
- carc. 2, H351
- repr. 1B, H360F
- STOT SE 3, H335
- aquatic chronic 3, H412

Proposed specific concentration limits:

- inhalation: ATE = 1.3 mg/L (vapor)
- oral: ATE = 305 mg/kg bw

Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 regarding investments on climate change mitigation and introducing the classification of environmental purposes (draft)

The European Commission (EC) issued a draft delegated regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts. The amendment integrates the internationally adopted Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP) into European Union (EU) environmental economic accounts, replacing the previous classifications: the Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and the Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA), in line with the United Nations Statistical Commission's international classification.

The EC is acting under its delegated powers in Article 3(3) and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 to amend Annexes IV, V, and VIII. The key amendments include:

- updating Annexes IV, V, and VIII to integrate CEP, replacing CEPA and CReMA
- expanding environmental economic accounts to include investments related to climate change mitigation
- requiring Member States to report data on environmental goods and services, gross fixed capital formation, and final consumption of climate change mitigation products
- establishing reporting obligations for low-carbon economic activities
- revising reporting groups to include categories such as air and climate, wastewater and waste management, biodiversity protection, and resource conservation

The regulation applies to all EU Member States and the European Economic Area, requiring data collection and submission to Eurostat for validation and dissemination.

Netherlands

Addition of new chemicals to the list of substances of very high concern (published)

The National Institute for Public Health and the Environment has added substances to the ZZS list (Dutch list of Substances of Very High Concern [SVHC]). The development of the ZZS list, is based on using the same hazard criteria used for SVHCs in REACH, in addition to priority hazardous substances from the European Water Framework Directive, the European Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation and the OSPAR Convention[2]. Although the list of ZZS substances itself is not legally binding, it is used by local and regional authorities to issue environmental permits.

The list is updated twice a year and this update impacts a total of eleven substances including the following that were previously on the "potential SVHC list" and have now been moved to the ZZS list:

- 2,5-dichloronitrobenzene (EC No. 201-923-3; CAS No. 89-61-2)
- acetone oxime (EC No. 204-820-1; CAS No. 127-06-0)
- multi-walled carbon tubes (synthetic graphite in tubular form) with a geometric tube diameter ≥ 30 nm to < 3 µm and a length ≥ 5 µm and an aspect ratio > 3:1, including multi-walled carbon nanotubes

[2] i.e., the Oslo-Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.

- mixture of 1,3-dioxan-5-ol (EC No. 225-248-9; CAS No. 4740-78-7) and 1,3-dioxolane-4-ylmethanol (EC No. not available; CAS No. 5464-28-8)
- sodium 3-(allyloxy)-2-hydroxypropane sulfonate (EC No. 258-004-5; CAS No. 52556-42-0)

More information can be found in Dutch in this announcement and the SVHC list.

United Kingdom

The Waste (Materials Facilities) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2025 (published)

On 6 February 2025, the Department of Agriculture, Environment, and Rural Affairs (DAERA) published The Waste (Materials Facilities) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2025 under Article 6(6) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and Article 4(1) and (3) of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. The regulations amend the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 to introduce:

- a requirement for all new and varied waste management licenses and industrial emissions permits to include compliance with the Materials Facilities Code (MFC), issued by DAERA on 31 January 2025
- new definitions for terms such as materials facility, fiber-based composite material, and specified output material
- waste material requirements, specifying that facilities processing household-like waste must separate or consolidate materials such as glass, metal, paper, card, plastic, and fiber-based composite materials
- exemptions for certain facilities, such as those processing waste electrical and electronic equipment

The MCP establishes sampling and reporting requirements for materials facilities covered by the regulations. The regulations come into force on 1 April 2025 and apply to new and varied licenses and permits issued on or after this date.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2025 (in force)

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2025 (Order 2025) effective from March 31, 2025, modifies the United Kingdom's Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS) by adjusting the commencement of the second allocation period from 2026 to 2027. This change aligns the free allocation of emissions allowances with the introduction of the UK's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in 2027, ensuring cohesive policy implementation.

For aerospace and defense companies, this amendment implies that the current free allocation rules under the UK ETS will extend through 2026. Companies should prepare for potential changes in emissions allowance allocations starting in 2027, coinciding with the CBAM's implementation. Proactive assessment of carbon emissions and strategic planning will be essential to adapt to the evolving regulatory landscape and to mitigate any financial impacts associated with emissions trading and compliance costs.

Order 2025 does not introduce new penalties for non-compliance. The existing penalty framework, as established in the original Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Order 2020 (Order 2020), remains in effect. Under Order 2020, operators failing to comply with scheme requirements may face a civil penalty of £50,000, with an additional daily penalty of £500 for each day the non-compliance continues.

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The Sustainable Aviation Fuel Mandate to reduce carbon emissions in the aviation sector (in effect)

On 18 November 2024, the United Kingdom (UK) government introduced the Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Mandate as part of its efforts to reduce carbon emissions in the aviation sector and encourage the use of cleaner fuels. The mandate outlines the requirements for fuel suppliers to include a percentage of SAF in the total aviation fuel supply in the UK. The mandate has been in force as of 1 January 2025. The SAF Mandate secures demand for SAF by i) obligating the supply of an increasing amount of SAF in the overall UK aviation fuel mix and ii) incentivizing SAF supply through the award of tradeable certificates with a cash value.

The SAF Mandate requires fuel suppliers to deliver a minimum percentage of SAF as part of the aviation fuel used in the UK:

- 2025: 2% of the total aviation fuel
- 2030: 10% of the total aviation fuel
- 2040: 22% of the total aviation fuel

The government has not specified exact penalties for non-compliance within the provided framework. However, the mandate is designed to incentivize suppliers to meet these requirements through tradeable certificates, which provide a financial reward for compliance.

The Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation no longer applies to aviation fuels (in effect)

The Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) is a United Kingdom (UK) policy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from surface transport by promoting the use of low-carbon fuels. It requires fuel suppliers to meet annual obligations for supplying sustainable, low-carbon fuels across various transport modes, including road vehicles, non-road mobile machinery, and maritime transport using renewable fuels of non-biological origin.

The RTFO applies to fuel suppliers who own and supply 450,000 liters or more of relevant transport fuel for use in the UK during an obligation year (January 1 to December 31). The scheme operates as a certificate trading system, where certificates are issued for the supply of eligible low-carbon fuels. Suppliers must accumulate and surrender a sufficient number of certificates to meet their annual obligations.

As of 1 January 2025, the RTFO no longer applies to aviation fuels. Instead, the Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Mandate has been introduced to support low-carbon aviation fuels. However, Companies in the aerospace and defense sector that supply or utilize transport fuels in the UK may still need to ensure compliance with the RTFO by meeting the annual obligations for low-carbon fuel supply. No penalties are specified as part of this update.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

Removal of phosphoric acid, mixed decyl and octyl esters, potassium salts from Part I of the Non-domestic Substances List (in force)

On 15 February 2025, the Minister of the Environment published Order 2025-87-02-02 in the Canada Gazette. This order removes the substance phosphoric acid, mixed decyl and octyl esters, potassium salts (CAS No. 70879-47-9) from Part I of the Non-domestic Substances List (NDSL), as the Minister of the Environment has added it to the Domestic Substances List (DSL) under subsection 87(5) of CEPA 1999. The order entered into force on the same day that subsection 1(1) of Order 2025-87-02-01 Amending the DSL comes into force (i.e., 28 January 2025).

The DSL is Canada's main inventory of chemicals that are approved for use, import, and manufacture in the country without additional notification. The NDSL contains chemicals that are not on the DSL but have been listed based on their presence in international inventories, requiring pre-market notification and risk assessment before use in Canada. Removing a substance from the NDSL and adding it to the DSL means it is now recognized as existing in Canadian commerce and can be used without prior notification.

There are no penalties associated with this update, but companies must stay informed about the current status of substances to ensure compliance with Canadian environmental regulations.

Amendment to the Domestic Substances List by adding the letter "P" to the identifiers of 254 polymers (consultation)

On 18 January 2025, the Department of the Environment published a notice to amend the Domestic Substances List (DSL) by adding the letter "P" to the identifiers of 254 polymers under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1991 (CEPA). It was reported that the assessed form of those polymers met the reduced regulatory requirement (RRR) polymer criteria. The letter "P" after a substance means it was reviewed and added to the list because it meets the RRR polymer criteria, which means it is considered low risk. These low-risk polymers have fewer reporting requirements compared to others that do not meet the criteria. However, a polymer that meets the criteria can also be made in a way that does not meet them, which may require more regulatory checks. Companies manufacturing these polymers in or importing into Canada that do not the RRR criteria and in large amounts must provide certain information as required by the regulations. This amendment is open for the public to comment and will end on 18 April 2025.

The DSL provides an inventory of substances manufactured in or imported into Canada on a commercial scale. A substance not on the DSL is therefore a new substance in Canada. According to CEPA, new chemicals cannot be made or imported in significant amounts until they have been checked to see if they might harm people or the environment. The rules for reporting new chemicals and plastics are explained in the New Substances Notification Regulations. Chemicals listed on the

DSL do not usually need to be reported under the rules. However, if a chemical on the list has a special mark (like the letters "S," "S′," or "P"), it means reporting is required in certain situations.

United States

Delay in the effective date for Toxics Release Inventory involving the addition of certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances to the inventory (published)

On 5 February 2025, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a delay in the effective date for the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) regulation, which involves the addition of certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to the TRI. Originally set to take effect on 5 February 2025, the new effective date is now 21 March 2025.

The nine PFAS added to the TRI list were triggered by either the finalization of toxicity values or the declassification of confidential business information (CBI). These substances are reportable beginning with the 2025 reporting year, and the first TRI reports are due by 1 July 2026. The rule designates these PFAS as "chemicals of special concern," excluding them from the de minimis exemption, prohibiting their reporting on Form A (Alternate Threshold Certification Statement), and subjecting them to specific reporting limitations. Facilities that manufacture, process, or use these PFAS above threshold quantities must use EPA Form 9350-1 (Form R) for reporting releases and waste management activities.

The rule applies to a wide range of industries, including manufacturing sectors, federal facilities, and activities such as natural gas extraction, chemical manufacturing, power generation, and waste management. The nine PFAS added to the TRI are:

- ammonium perfluorodecanoate (CAS No. 3108-42-7)
- sodium perfluorodecanoate (CAS No. 3830-45-3)
- perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (CAS No. 377-73-1)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate acid (CAS No. 27619-97-2)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate anion (CAS No. 425670-75-3)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate potassium salt (CAS No. 59587-38-1)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate ammonium salt (CAS No. 59587-39-2)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate sodium salt (CAS No. 27619-94-9)
- acetic acid, [(γ-ω-perfluoro-C8-10-alkyl)thio] derivs., Bu esters (CAS No. 3030471-22-5)

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Delay of effective date for risk management of trichloroethylene (published)

On 5 February 2025, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a delay in the effective date for the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk management for trichloroethylene (TCE; CAS No. 79-01-6). Originally set to take effect on 16 January 2025, the new effective date is now 21 March 2025.

Section 6 of TSCA requires the EPA to evaluate the safety of existing chemicals via a three-stage process: risk prioritization, risk evaluation, and risk management. Risk management can include i) prohibition or limitation of manufacture, import, processing, or distribution in commerce of the chemical substance above a specified concentration; ii) adequate warnings and instructions with respect to use, distribution, or disposal; iii) record keeping; controls on commercial use or disposal; iv) provision of notice of any unreasonable risk of injury; and v) product recalls.

TCE is a volatile organic compound used mostly in industrial and commercial processes including in cleaning and furniture care products, arts and crafts spray coatings, and automotive care products like brake cleaners, and other consumer products. In the finalized risk management rules for TCE, EPA concluded that the risk is present even at very small concentrations.

The rule bans the manufacture (including import), processing, and distribution in commerce of TCE for all uses, with longer compliance timeframes and stringent worker protections for some processing and industrial and commercial uses until the prohibitions come into effect.

There are no penalties associated with this update.

Amendments to the national volatile organic compound emission standards for aerosol coatings (published)

On 17 January 2025, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued amendments to the national volatile organic compound (VOC) emission standards for aerosol coatings under the Clean Air Act. These revisions aim to reduce VOC emissions from aerosol spray paints that contribute to ozone formation. The rule focuses on encouraging the use of less reactive VOC ingredients. Key Changes include:

- reactivity limits – updated product-weighted reactivity limits for coating categories
- new compounds – addition of seventeen new compounds and reactivity factors (RF) to Table 2A and updated RF for one existing compound mixture in Table 2B
- reactivity factors – existing reactivity factors updated
- default RF – revised default reactivity factor
- VOC thresholds – amended thresholds for VOCs regulated under the rule
- reporting – reporting requirements amended; electronic copies of notifications and reports are required
- test methods – updated test methods
- California alignment – category names and limits now align with California Air Resources Board regulations.
- VOC definition – the regulatory definition of VOC has been amended to remove exemptions for specific organic compounds, meaning these must now be counted when determining compliance

All affected parties must comply with all the revised provisions in the amended aerosol coatings rule by 17 July 2025.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Final risk evaluation of diisononyl phthalate under the Toxic Substances Control Act (published)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released the final risk evaluation for diisononyl phthalate (DINP, CAS Nos. 28553-12-0 and 68515-48-0) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This evaluation assesses whether DINP poses an unreasonable risk to health or the environment.

EPA has determined that DINP poses an unreasonable risk to human health primarily due to:

- non-cancer developmental toxicity effects in female workers of reproductive age from acute inhalation exposures
- non-cancer liver effects in female workers of reproductive age from chronic aggregate exposures

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- non-cancer liver effects in workers from chronic and aggregate exposures; EPA identified specific conditions of use (COUs) that significantly contribute to this risk, particularly the use of spray adhesives, sealants, paints, and coatings containing DINP by unprotected workers, where high concentrations of DINP mist could be inhaled

While the risk evaluation identified a risk to human health, it did not identify a risk to the environment that would contribute to the unreasonable risk determination for DINP. EPA has updated the risk determination since releasing the draft risk evaluation, based on new information, public comments, and recommendations from the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC).

DINP is a common chemical used mainly as a plasticizer in flexible polyvinyl chloride (PVC), as well as in building materials, automotive parts, adhesives, sealants, paints, coatings, and electronics. Production volumes for DINP were between 100 to 250 million pounds (lb) and 100 million and 1 billion lb in 2019 based on the latest 2020 Chemical Data Reporting (CDR).

EPA will now propose risk management actions to address the identified unreasonable risk posed by DINP. These actions may include regulating the manufacture, processing, distribution, commercial use, and disposal of DINP. EPA is not limited to regulating only the specific activities that drive unreasonable risk and may also regulate upstream activities to address downstream risks. There will be a public comment period on any proposed risk management actions.

The notice does not specify fines or implications for non-compliance but notes that risk management actions will be proposed following the risk evaluation.

Extension of public comment period for the proposed rulemaking for N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) and its transformation product, 6PPD-quinone (consultation)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has extended the public comment period for the advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) on the potential risks associated with N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) (CAS No. 793-24-8) and its transformation product, 6PPD-quinone (CAS No. 2754428-18-5). The chemical 6PPD has been used in motor vehicle tires for more than six decades to make them more durable. 6PPD reacts with ozone pollution in the air to form 6PPD-quinone, which can end up in water bodies. Data has shown that 6PPD-quinone is toxic to fish with concentrations of the chemical in stormwater in the Pacific Northwest found to be lethal to coho salmon after only a few hours of exposure. There are still uncertainties about the potential impacts of 6PPD-quinone on human health, as well as the potential for exposure from other sources of 6PPD-quinone.

A petition was granted in November 2023 which requested EPA to establish regulations prohibiting the manufacturing, processing, use and distribution of 6PPD in tires. The ANPR aims to gather more information that could be used to inform a subsequent regulatory action under Section 6 of TSCA. EPA is seeking information on:

- environmental effects on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems
- potential human health effects
- environmental fate and transport
- exposure pathways
- persistence and bioaccumulation
- additional uses of 6PPD
- alternatives to 6PPD
- potential chemical transformation products associated with potential alternatives

The deadline for comments is 24 March 2025.

Amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: chemical manufacturing area sources technology review (consultation)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources (CMAS). The proposal includes the creation of a new area source category for chemical manufacturing process units using ethylene oxide (EtO; CAS No. 75-21-8). Key changes include:

- EtO Requirements – EPA intends to add EtO to the list of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) regulated under CMAS NESHAP, introducing new requirements such as fence line monitoring
- new requirements for pressure relief devices and pressure vessels
- introduction of requirements for electronic reporting of compliance data

The proposal also presents the results of the EPA's technology review of the CMAS NESHAP as required under the Clean Air Act. The source categories subject to this proposal include:

- agricultural chemicals and pesticides manufacturing
- chemical manufacturing with ethylene oxide
- cyclic crude and intermediate production
- industrial inorganic chemical manufacturing
- industrial organic chemical manufacturing
- inorganic pigments manufacturing
- miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing
- plastic materials and resins manufacturing
- pharmaceutical production
- synthetic rubber manufacturing

EPA estimates a reduction of 158 tons per year (t/y) of HAP emissions, excluding EtO, and an additional reduction of 4.6 t/y of EtO emissions due to the proposed EtO standards.

Affected Stakeholders should submit comments before 24 March 2025.

Draft scope document for vinyl chloride risk evaluation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (consultation)

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released the draft scope document for the risk evaluation of vinyl chloride (CAS No. 75-01-4) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The document outlines the conditions of use (COU), hazards, exposures, and potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations that will be considered in the evaluation. Vinyl chloride is used in manufacturing plastics like polyvinyl chloride, has been linked to serious health risks, including cancer and genetic damage. Concerns about its impacts were pivotal in the creation of TSCA in 1976.

EPA's risk evaluation will assess the manufacturing, processing, distribution, use, and disposal of vinyl chloride, focusing on predictable exposure scenarios. Information was sourced from Chemical Data Reporting, public comments, emissions databases, and published literature. Catastrophic events and extreme weather exposures will generally be excluded unless shown to result in regular and foreseeable changes in exposure.

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Vinyl chloride was designated a high-priority substance for risk evaluation in December 2024, following a proposal in July 2024. EPA is expediting the release of draft scope documents to meet statutory deadlines. Comments were due on 3 March 2025.

More information can be found in the Federal Register.

OCEANIA

Australia

Six chemicals added to the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (published)

The Australian government published four notices on 28 January 2025 amending the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC). The AIIC is a searchable database consisting of around 40,000 chemicals that are being manufactured or imported into Australia for industrial use. 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 their introduction.

Six industrial chemicals have been added to the AIIC 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. The six chemicals are:

- 5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol and phosphorus oxide (P2O5; CAS No. 1197818-14-6), listed on 10 January 2025
- 1,4-dioxane-2,5-dione, 3,6-dimethyl-, (3 S ,6 S)-, polymer with N 1-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, aziridine, 2-oxepanone and tetrahydro-2 H -pyran-2-one, dodecanoate (ester), N -acetyl derivs., acetates (salts) (CAS No. 2209052-54-8), listed on 10 January 2025
- 2-propenoic acid, polymer with .alpha.-2-propen-1-yl-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), sodium salt (CAS No. 86830-15-1), listed on 14 January 2025.
- 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, N -(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamide, ethenylbenzene and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (CAS No. 163069-69-0), listed on 15 January 2025
- 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 1,4-dimethyl 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate, hexanedioic acid, 1,6-hexanediol, .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (CAS No. 918887-41-9), listed on 16 January 2025
- siloxanes and silicones, 3-[3-(diethylmethylammonio)-2-hydroxypropoxy]propyl Me, di-Me, Me stearyl, chlorides (CAS No. 1311393-70-0), listed on 22 January 2025

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All listed chemicals have obligations to provide information. Importers or manufacturers must notify AICIS within 28 days if their introduction circumstances differ from the assessment. The document was published on 28 January 2025.

Penalties for non-compliance include fines.

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

Amendment to the Solid Waste Law (in force)

Brazil has amended Article 49 of Law No. 12,305 of August 2, 2010 (a.k.a., the Solid Waste Law). This Law established the National Solid Waste Policy, providing for its principles, objectives, and instruments, as well as guidelines relating to the integrated management and administration of solid waste, including hazardous waste, the responsibilities of generators and public authorities and the applicable economic instruments. The amendment introduces the following prohibitions and exemptions:

- the import of solid waste, including paper, paper derivatives, plastic, glass and metal, is prohibited
- it is exempt from this prohibition the import of solid waste used in the transformation of strategic materials and minerals, including long fiber paper scraps and waste from metals and metallic materials

There are no penalties associated with this update; the applicable penalties are those of Law No. 12,305. More information can be found in Portuguese in the Official Gazette of the Union.

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