

Newsletter

Global Environmental and
Chemical Regulations, Policies,
and Standards

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NEWSLETTER

Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards
April 2024



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 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 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 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 Michele Lawrie-Munro at mlawriemunro@iaeg.com.

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ASIA

China

Testing method standards for the conformity assessment system for restricted use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products (in force)

On 25 January 2024, China announced the adoption of the testing method standards for the conformity assessment system for restricted use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products. From 1 March 2024, China aligned testing methods for RoHS 2 restricted substances in electronics with international standards, adopting eight standards in the GB/T 39560 series. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) Order 32 regulates restricted substances, including lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and brominated flame retardants. The regulation restricts imports of products containing these substances but exempts exports and components imported for manufacturing export products.

Penalties for non-compliance are not addressed in the update.

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

Notice on strict control of the second batch of hydrofluorocarbon chemical production and construction projects (consultation)

The Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) published a letter regarding the soliciting of opinions on the [Notice on strict control of the second batch of hydrofluorocarbon \(HFC\) chemical production and construction projects](#). The consultation ran from 4 to 23 February 2024. The purpose of the notice is to effectively implement the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

The notice prohibits the building or expansion of facilities producing HFCs listed under Appendix 1, excluding those that produce listed HFCs as a byproduct of the manufacturing process or where the expansion or building has been approved by the relevant ministries. This prohibition also applies to the rebuilding or relocations of a facility and prevents the production of any additional HFCs listed under Annex II. Additional provisions regarding HFCs as byproducts are also provided, ensuring byproduct HFCs are included in the official quota allocation, except in cases where they are used as raw materials; they cannot be used or sold without the allocation of the appropriate quota.

The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol makes up part of the international effort to gradually reduce the consumption and production of HFCs and is a legally binding agreement designed to ensure actions under international law.

The notice can be found [here](#) in Chinese.

Rules for classification and labelling of chemicals—Part 1: general specifications. (consultation)

The Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) recently published the draft for approval of the GB 30000.1 Rules for the classification and labelling of chemicals—Part 1: general specifications. GB 30000.1 adopts the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Rev.8. This standard concerns the chemical classification and labelling under the GHS system, except for intentionally ingested pharmaceuticals, food additives, cosmetics, and residual pesticides in food. GB 30000.1 is expected to replace the existing GB 13690-2009 general rules for the classification and hazard communication of chemicals. The consultation period ended on 12 April 2024.

GB 30000.1 has the following sections:

- » Terms and Definitions
- » Hazard Classification
- » Classification Criteria for Substances and Mixtures
- » Labelling
- » Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

The significant changes relative to GB 13690-2009 are as follows:

- » adjusting the standard name to stay consistent with the GB 30000 series
- » updating the reference document to align with GHS Rev.8 and UN RTDG-MR Rev.22
- » adding new hazard class-desensitized explosives
- » adjusting the cut-off values/concentration limits for certain hazard classes, such as "Respiratory /Skin sensitization $\geq 0.1\%$ ", "Aspiration Hazard (Cat.1) $\geq 1\%$ ", and "Aspiration Hazard (Cat.2) $\geq 1\%$ "
- » supplementing provisions on explaining the hazard statement code and precautionary statement code
- » deleting Appendix A (Examples of precautionary statements), Appendix B (Precautionary pictograms), Appendix C (Examples of GHS label elements), and Appendix D (Minimum information for an SDS)
- » introducing GHS definitions and abbreviations in Appendix A

The original text can be found [here](#) in Chinese.

India

Mandatory collection of statistics on chemicals and petrochemicals (published)

On 19 February 2024, India's Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, issued [Notification S.O. 923\(E\)](#) mandating the collection of statistics on chemicals and petrochemicals in accordance with the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, and the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011. The notification covers various aspects of the chemical and petrochemical sector, including production, installed capacity, import, export, sales, and related data. Data will be gathered from registered industries and units nationwide, both annually and monthly, utilizing the [ChemIndia Webportal](#) for efficient data collection, compilation, and analysis.

The compiled statistics will serve as a comprehensive inventory crucial for policy formulation, industrial development, and the compilation of the monthly Index of Industrial Production. Informants must provide the required information in the prescribed format by the 10th day of the following calendar month for the preceding month's data. They are obliged to furnish relevant records for inspection and respond to queries regarding the information provided.

Failure to comply with the notification's requirements may result in penalties, including fines and imprisonment.

Standards on zinc chrome pigments for paints; polystyrene (crystal and high impact) for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, and drinking water; and iron oxide pigments for paints (draft)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published the following standards, which are in the consultation phase:

Zinc chrome pigments for paints

Zinc chrome pigments are utilized in paints and corrosion-resistant coatings but are considered highly toxic. The [restriction standard](#) applies to all zinc chrome pigments:

- » type I – basic potassium zinc chromate intended for use as anti-corrosive pigments and coatings
- » type II – basic zinc chromate used as anti-corrosive pigments in etch primers

The draft standard prevents using zinc chromate during the manufacturing process. Under the standard, the substances cannot exceed 0.1% by weight as natural impurities. For packaging and labelling, the standard proposes containers of the substance should carry the following information:

- » on name and group of material
- » name of manufacturer
- » batch and lot codes
- » month and year of manufacture
- » the expiry or best-before date
- » maximum lead content, and toxic heavy metal content
- » warning signs with 'Keep away from children' and 'This product is harmful if swallowed or inhaled'

Polystyrene (crystal and high impact)

Polystyrene polymer is used to package foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, and drinking water. BIS has deemed that while the acute risks from using this product are low, accumulation over time can cause serious hazards. The [draft standard](#) prescribes that:

- » polystyrene intended for food contact should be stored separately from other materials in closed, properly identifiable containers
- » only authorized personnel should supervise and control the issue of the material for subsequent processing in manufacturing areas
- » trained operators and store workers must maintain records and adequate hygiene standards
- » packaging should include information on the type of material, the month and year of manufacture, the manufacturer's name, and the trademark

Iron oxide pigments for paints

This [draft standard](#) aims to address safety and health concerns associated with the presence of toxic heavy metals and lead in paints. The standard prevents using mercury compounds, cadmium, chromium VI, arsenic, and antimony or its oxides to manufacture paints. Under the standard, the substances cannot exceed 0.1% by weight as natural impurities. It also mandates iron oxide cannot contain lead or its compounds above 90 parts per million. For packaging and labelling, the standard proposes containers of the substance should carry information similar to those prescribed for zinc chrome pigments (see above).

Guidelines for the Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing, 2024 (draft)

The Central Consumer Protection Authority of India has published [draft guidelines](#) referred to as the “Guidelines for the Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing, 2024.”¹ The guidelines would apply to all advertisements regardless of form, format or medium, and prohibit greenwashing in such advertisements. Under the guidelines, environmental claims should be substantiated with verifiable evidence, and all claims shall be accurate and disclose all relevant information. The guidelines fall under the Consumer Protection Act (CPA) 2019, and the provisions of the CPA shall apply to any contravention of these guidelines. There are no penalties associated with this update.

Japan

Best available techniques for perfluorooctanoic acid isomers, their salts, and PFOA-related substances (consultation)

On 16 February 2024, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), and Ministry of the Environment (MOE) jointly announced a [new pre-consultation process](#) for Best Available Technique (BAT) reports on certain chemicals. This requirement applies to manufacturers and importers who handle chemicals containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1) isomers, their salts, or related substances as byproducts. Key details include the following:

- » this pre-consultation is due to the designation of perfluorooctyl iodide (PFOI; CAS No. 507-63-1) and 8:2 fluorotelomer alcohol (8:2 FTOH; CAS No. 678-39-7) as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under the Chemical Substances Control Law
- » the BAT report is still under development by the MHLW, METI, and MOE – companies are encouraged to participate in the pre-consultation process
- » the pre-consultation applies to byproducts of PFOA isomers and related substances (a list of these substances is available from the ministries)
- » companies that can demonstrate their byproduct volume stays below a certain limit (specified in an approved BAT report) may be exempt from submitting a new BAT report

Information can be found [here](#) in Japanese.

Revision to the Act for Mutual Recognition between Japan and Foreign States on the Results of Conformity Assessments for Specified Equipment (published)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) published a [notification](#) on 1 March 2024 concerning the revision to the Act for Mutual Recognition between Japan and Foreign States on the Results of Conformity Assessments for Specified Equipment.² The revision aims to ensure that products sold directly to Japanese consumers, mainly through the Internet and without going through manufacturers and importers in Japan, still complied with all safety requirements, especially in regards to the safety of the electrical appliances and materials in the Japanese market. This notification has been withdrawn because the proposed revision is included in a separate revision of the Electrical Appliances and Material Safety Act (EAMS Act), as a provision stating that an "international certificate" stipulated in Article 35 of the Act for Mutual Recognition between Japan

¹ The consultation period has now closed.

² Earlier on 5 January 2024, Japan issued a WTO notification announcing a revision to this Act.

and Foreign States on the Results of Conformity Assessments for Specified Equipment is treated equally as the certificate issued by the foreign registered conformity assessment bodies registered under the EAMS Act.

The withdrawal takes effect immediately.

Setting workplace exposure limits for 112 substances (proposal)

In an announcement published on 28 February 2024, the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) in Japan proposed setting workplace exposure limits³ (WELs) for additional 112 substances. This proposal expands upon the framework established in 2023 that set WELs for 67 substances. The proposed limits include common substances such as hydrogen peroxide, chromium, acetic acid, and amitrole.

WELs are mandatory limits on worker exposure to certain substances. These limits are set under the Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA) and consider both short-term (15 minutes) and long-term (eight hours) exposure. The MHLW aims to prevent occupational health problems by ensuring worker exposure stays below these limits. The addition of these 112 substances is part of a larger MHLW initiative to establish WELs for around 860 substances in phases, signifying the MHLW's commitment to continually improve worker safety in Japan.

Certain substances may already be subject to specific regulations under the Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances. These regulations may include measures to prevent exposure, even in instances where a WEL has not yet been formally established.

The announcement is accompanied by a [table of summary of proposed amendments](#) and [guidelines summary table](#). Public consultation on the proposed WELs was open until 28 March 2024. Enforcement of the new limits is expected to begin on 1 October 2025.

More information can be found in Japanese in the solicitation for opinions on [the partial revision of standards for substances specified by the MHLW](#) and on [the partial revision of the technical guidelines regarding the application of concentration standards](#).

Designation of flupentiofenox as a deleterious substance (draft amendment)

Japan has published a [WTO notification](#) announcing that, in accordance with the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act (the Act), the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) will designate as deleterious the substance 4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-[(RS)-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)sulfinyl]phenyl 5-[(trifluoromethyl)thio]pentyl ether (flupentiofenox; CAS No. 1472050-04-6) and preparations containing this substance. Flupentiofenox has been found to act as an effective acaricide in recent research. Under the Act, flupentiofenox and mixtures containing flupentiofenox would be subject to additional safety data sheet (SDS) and labeling requirements. Manufacturers, importers, and distributors of flupentiofenox would have the obligation to register this substance with the MHLW.

³ Also known as concentration standard values.

South Korea

Partial revisions to the Waste Management Act Enforcement Rules (in force)

South Korea has partially revised the Waste Management Act Enforcement Rules for safe handling and transportation of waste toxic substances. This revision aligns with changes in the Chemical Substances Management Act, focusing on preventing accidents related to the transportation and storage of designated waste toxic substances. The revisions introduce several key changes that include the following:

- » vehicles collecting and transporting waste toxic substances must now install emergency shutoff valves in piping and carry chemicals and first aid equipment for emergencies
- » new standards require that waste toxic substances should not be transported together with substances that may cause accidents and transport containers must adhere to specific standards to prevent disasters such as fire or explosion
- » different types of waste toxic substances must be stored separately, and storage facilities must have proper ventilation, lighting, and measures to prevent fires
- » piping materials for incineration facilities must meet specified standards to prevent corrosion and leaks and valves must be equipped with backflow prevention valves
- » storage tanks for waste toxic substances must have measuring devices to monitor conditions inside

These changes aim to improve safety standards and prevent accidents related to the handling and transportation of waste toxic substances. Companies involved in the collection, transportation, and storage of such substances need to adhere to the updated regulations to ensure compliance and mitigate potential risks.

The revisions come into force upon promulgation. Stakeholders have a responsibility to comply with the updated regulations to ensure the safe handling and transportation of waste toxic substances. Penalties for these changes have not been mentioned.

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

Amendment to the Act on Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits (published)

On 6 February 2024, the South Korean government published an amendment to the Act on Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits (the Act). The purpose of the Act is to achieve national targets for reducing greenhouse gas by introducing a system for trading greenhouse gas emission permits. This amendment, which is set to be enforced on 7 February 2025, aims to enhance market transparency, and promote fair trading practices within the emission rights trading sector. Below is a summary of the main changes introduced by this amendment:

Introduction of Emission Rights Trading Intermediary Companies (Article 22-3):

The amendment introduces provisions for the establishment and regulation of emission rights trading intermediary companies. These companies engage in activities related to the buying, selling, and intermediation of emission rights in the market. They are required to register with the relevant authority and meet specific requirements, including having the necessary personnel and facilities, establishing internal control measures, and preventing conflicts of interest among market participants.

Enhanced Supervision and Inspection (Article 22-4):

The competent authority is mandated to ensure the sound operation of the emission rights trading market and prevent violations of the law. Market participants may be required to submit data related to their activities, and the competent authority may request assistance from the Financial Supervisory Service for management and supervision. Detailed procedures for supervision, inspection, and investigation of market participants will be prescribed by Presidential Decree.

If certain provisions outlined in Article 22-3 are violated, businesses may face partial or complete suspension, or their registration may be cancelled.

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



EUROPE

Belgium

The Third National Environmental Health Action Plan (published)

The Belgian Government has launched its Third National Environment Health Action Plan (NEHAP3). The announcement came on 23 January 2024 after the NEHAP3 underwent a public consultation from 16 August 2023 to 15 October 2023. After reviewing the comments and adapting the plan accordingly, the Ministers of Environment and Health (MEE) approved the plan on 8 January 2024.

NEHAP3 focuses on two main objectives: 1) resilience, adaptation, and the fight against climate change; and 2) reducing the harmful effects of chemical substances on human health and environment. NEHAP3 provides eight action sheets, each pursuing these objectives via different approaches. This aligns with the World Health Organization's recognition that 24% of global deaths are due to modifiable environmental factors.

There are no penalties associated with this update.

More information can be found in French in this [announcement](#) and [publication](#) from the MEE.

European Union

Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 regarding the Unintentional Trace Contaminant limit of hexabromocyclododecane (adopted)

Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants ('POPs Regulation') aims to protect human health and the environment from POPs by prohibiting, phasing them out as soon as possible, or restricting the manufacturing, placing them on the market and using substances subject to the Stockholm Convention on POPs. Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD; CAS No. 3194-55-6) is listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 (HBCDD entry). Following Article 4(1)(b) of

the POPs Regulation, the HBCDD entry in Annex I includes an Unintentional Trace Contaminant (UTC) limit of 100 milligrams per kilograms (mg/kg; 0.01% by weight) for the presence of HBCDD in substances, mixtures, or articles, or as constituents in flame-retarded articles. Following Point 1 of the fourth column of the HBCDD entry, the UTC limit is subject to review.

HBCDD belongs to the group of brominated flame retardants. It is an additive-type flame retardant that is not chemically bound to the plastic matrix and has long been the most critical flame retardant used in polystyrene insulation materials – expanded polystyrene (EPS) and extruded polystyrene (XPS). For electrical and electronic applications, HBCDD has been used in textiles, packaging material (EPS), or high-impact polystyrene (HIPS). HBCDD is considered as a persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic substance (PBT). Previously, the European Chemicals Agency concluded that the PBT and very persistent, very bio-accumulative properties lead to increased uncertainty in the estimation of risk to human health and the environment when applying quantitative risk assessment methodologies.

The amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 revises the HBCDD UTC in substances, mixtures, and articles:

- » the UTC value is lowered from 100 mg/kg to 75 mg/kg for all uses except for the use of recycled polystyrene in the production of expanded polystyrene (EPS) and extruded polystyrene (XPS) insulation material for use in buildings or civil engineering works, for which the limit is maintained at 100 mg/kg
- » by 1 January 2026, both UTC values need to be reviewed based on the available technical and scientific information, in particular, information related to analytical methods and limitations

The amendments have been approved by the European Commission but have not yet been published in the Official Journal and therefore are not in force. It is expected that this amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 will be published in the next few months.

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

Amendment to Directive 2011/65/EU regarding an exemption for cadmium in quantum dots used in LED lighting and displays (draft)

After a previous consultation, the European Commission (EC) has adopted a [draft directive](#) amending Annex III of Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS) in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). The amendment provides exemptions regarding the use of cadmium in quantum dots used in LED lighting and displays. The amending Directive was adopted on 13 March 2024, and entered an objection period that ended on 13 May 2024.

The RoHS Directive aims to prevent the risks posed to human health and the environment related to the management of electronic and electrical waste. It does this by restricting the use of certain hazardous substances in EEE that can be substituted by safer alternatives.

Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU will be amended to add the following exemptions:

- » cadmium selenide in downshifting cadmium-based semiconductor nanocrystal quantum dots for use in display lighting applications (< 0.2 micrograms [μg] Cd per square millimeter [mm^2] of display screen area) – this exemption will expire for all EEE categories eighteen months after the date of publication of the amendment
- » cadmium in downshifting semiconductor nanocrystal quantum dots directly deposited on LED semiconductor chips for use in display and projection applications (< 5 μg Cd per mm^2 of light emitting LED chip surface) with a maximum amount per device of 1 milligram – this exemption will expire for all EEE categories on 31 December 2027

While there are no penalties associated with this update, penalties associated with non-compliance with RoHS are determined by the European Union Member States.

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

Assessment of diglyme regarding human exposure (consultation)

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has determined that there is presently no use of diglyme (CAS No. 111-96-6) in articles within the European Economic Area that poses a risk inadequately controlled for human health. Despite being classified as toxic for reproduction, ECHA found no evidence indicating its use or presence in articles leads to human exposure. Based on the assessment, ECHA concludes that there is currently no need to prepare an Annex XV dossier for restriction concerning diglyme in articles.

Diglyme's identified uses include its application in the production of plastic and rubber parts for vehicles, electronic components, and potentially in batteries. However, its technical function as a solvent or processing aid suggests that it is not likely to be present in articles unless used as an electrolyte in batteries.

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

Proposed harmonized classification for several substances (consultation)

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has issued harmonized classifications for several substances.

2,2'-diethanolamine

ECHA published a report on the proposed harmonized classification and labelling (CLH) for [2,2'-diethanolamine](#) (EC No. 203-868-0; CAS No. 111-42-2). Comments were due on 10 May 2024.

The current classification of 2,2-iminodiethanol (DEA) under the CLP Regulation, inherited from the previous European Directive 67/548/CEE, includes categories such as Acute Tox 4*⁴, Skin Irrit 2, Eye Dam. 1, and STOT RE 2*. In 2012, the German Competent Authority conducted a Substance Evaluation (SEv) due to concerns about potential formation of CMR⁵ transformation products and exposure due to wide dispersive use. During the evaluation, reproductive toxicity of DEA was identified as an additional concern, leading to ECHA demanding further testing from the registrant in 2014. The testing was submitted in 2018. Subsequently, the SEv was updated based on existing and newly generated information, prompting the German Competent Authority to consider an update of the harmonized classification of DEA to include classification as carcinogenic and reproductive toxicant, categories for which DEA currently lacks classification.

Therefore, the proposed harmonized classification is:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| » Acute Tox. 4, H302 | » Carc. 2, H351 |
| » Acute Tox. 4, H332 | » Repr. 1B, H360FD |
| » Skin Irrit. 2, H315 | » STOT RE 2, H373 (haematopoietic system, kidney, nervous system) |
| » Eye Dam. 1, H318 | |

⁴ The asterisks denote that this is the minimum classification required, but manufacturers/importers must apply a more severe hazard category if warranted by available information.

⁵ i.e., carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic for reproduction

- » ATE (oral) = 1100 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)
- » ATE (inhalation) = 2.8 milligrams per liter (dusts or mists)

The identified uses of DEA indicate widespread consumer and professional applications, with significant release potential into the environment. Its use in products such as fuels, cleaning agents, construction materials, and laboratory chemicals can lead to environmental exposure through various channels, including outdoor use, industrial production, and formulation processes.

2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-p-cresol

[2-\(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl\)-p-cresol](#) (EC No. 219-470-5; CAS No. 2440-22-4) is used in coatings, adhesives, and sealants. The deadline for comments was 3 May 2024. The proposed harmonized classification is:

- » Skin Sens. 1; H317
- » Aquatic Chronic 1; H410
- » Aquatic Chronic 1; M-factor=10

2-ethylhexyl (2E)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)acrylate

[2-ethylhexyl \(2E\)-3-\(4-methoxyphenyl\)acrylate](#) ((CAS No. 83834-59-7) is used in biocides (e.g. disinfectants, pest control products), polishes and waxes and washing & cleaning products. The deadline for comments was 3 May 2024. The proposed harmonized classification is:

- » Aquatic Acute 1; H400
- » Aquatic Acute 1; M-factor=10
- » Aquatic Chronic 1; H410
- » Aquatic Chronic 1; M-factor=10

Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene

[Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene](#) (EC No. 270-128-1; CAS No. 68411-46-1) is used in lubricants and greases. The deadline for comments was 3 May 2024. The proposed harmonized classification is:

- » Repr. 1B, H360FD
- » Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Reaction products of diphenylamine with nonene, branched

[Reaction products of diphenylamine with nonene, branched](#) is used in lubricants and greases. The deadline for comments was 3 May 2024. The proposed harmonized classification is:

- » Repr. 1B; H360FD,
- » Aquatic Chronic 1; H410,
- » Aquatic Chronic 1; M-factor=10.

1,3-diphenylguanidine

[1,3-diphenylguanidine](#) (EC No. 203-002-1; CAS No. 102-06-7) is used in rubber. The deadline for comments was 17 May 2024. The proposed harmonized classification is:

- » Acute Tox. 3, H301
- » Skin Irrit. 2, H315
- » Eye Dam. 1, H318
- » Skin Sens. 1A, H317
- » Repr. 1B, H360FD
- » STOT SE 3, H335
- » STOT RE 2, H373 (nervous system)
- » Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
- » ATE (oral) = 110 mg/kg

Annual update to the Community Rolling Action Plan covering the years 2024, 2025, and 2026 (published)

On 19 March 2024, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) published the [annual update](#) of the Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP). The 2024-2026 CoRAP lists 28 substances for evaluation by eleven Member State Competent Authorities, while one substance listed in the previous CoRAP 2023-2025 update has been withdrawn.

CoRAP prioritizes substances for evaluation over a three-year period. The evaluation aims to clarify a concern that the manufacture and/or use of these substances could pose a risk to human health or the environment. Hence, each spring, ECHA adopts an update of the CoRAP to establish the list of substances that have been evaluated, or will be evaluated, by the European Union Member States in the respective time period.

Of the 28 substances listed by the 2024-2026 CoRAP, ten are to be evaluated in 2024, thirteen in 2025, and five in 2026. The 18 substances to be evaluated in 2025 and 2026 can be subject to further changes in the next CoRAP update in 2025. Furthermore, 1 out of the 24 substances listed in the previous CoRAP 2023-2025 update was withdrawn⁶.

The ten substances to be evaluated in 2024 are:

- » tetradecamethylhexasiloxane (CAS No. 107-52-8)
- » 4,4'-isopropylidenebis[2-allylphenol] (CAS No. 1745-89-7)
- » 4,4'-isopropylidenedi-2,6-xylol (CAS No. 5613-46-7)
- » 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bisethyl diacetate (CAS No. 19224-29-4)
- » (1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy-3,1-propanediyl)bismethacrylate (CAS No. 27689-12-9)
- » tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxylatomethyl)-L-glutamate (CAS No. 51981-21-6)
- » 2,4,6-tribromophenol (CAS No. 118-79-6)
- » 4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline (CAS No. 10081-67-1)
- » 3,3'-[methylenebis(oxymethylene)]bisheptane (CAS No. 22174-70-5)
- » dioctyltin oxide (CAS No. 870-08-6)

There are no penalties associated with this update.

[Sweden](#)

Updates to the PRIO tool (published)

The Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI) has expanded its PRIO searchable database of hazardous substances after adding those that are affected by two new European Union Classification, Labeling, and Packaging (CLP) hazard classes. PRIO is used by companies and buyers who want to phase out the use of dangerous substances that are not yet banned or restricted in legislation, by giving alternatives to hazardous substances. The criteria updates in PRIO are:

- » two new criteria
 - PMT/vPvM: substances that are persistent (long-lived), mobile, and toxic (poisonous) or very persistent and very mobile at the priority level phase-out substance
 - potential endocrine disruptor: substances suspected of being endocrine disruptors for humans or in the environment at the priority level priority risk reduction substance
- » changes to three existing criteria descriptions

⁶ The substance is tris[2-chloro-1-(chloromethyl)ethyl] phosphate (CAS No. 13674-87-8).

- PBT/vPvB: substances that are persistent (long-lived), bio-accumulative, and toxic at the priority phase-out substance
- potential PBT/vPvB: substances suspected of being PBT/vPvB at the priority level priority risk reduction substance
- endocrine disruptors: substances that are endocrine disruptors for humans or in the environment at the priority level phase-out substance

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

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

Bill 2023/24:77 to establish a carbon border adjustment mechanism (published)

Regulation (EU) 2023/956 establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) to address greenhouse gas emissions from imported products, entered into force on 17 May 2023 and started applying from 1 October 2023. It requires importers of goods covered by the regulation, and which are imported into the European Union, to declare embedded emissions of greenhouse gases in the goods and to purchase certificates corresponding to the embedded emissions from 1 January 2026.

This regulation applies in Sweden, but to properly implement it into the national regulatory system, supplementary national regulations are needed. Therefore, Sweden has published Bill 2023/24:77 to ensure the correct implementation of the EU Regulation. The proposed regulation establishes the Swedish competent authority, its competencies in terms of decisions on approval and revocation of status as CBAM declarant, accreditation, supervision, and the applicable penalty fees. The proposed entry into force date is 1 July 2024.

More information can be in Swedish in this [announcement](#) and in English in this [draft text](#).

United Kingdom

Update to the Mandatory Classification and Labeling list (in force)

The Health and Safety Executive published on 12 March 2024 an [update to the Great Britain Mandatory Classification and Labelling list](#) (GB MCL). Substances and mixtures placed on the GB market must be classified and labelled in line with the GB CLP Regulation. The GB CLP Regulation requires manufacturers, importers, or downstream users of substances or mixtures to classify, label, and package chemicals appropriately before placing them on the market. The GB MCL list gives information on the classification and hazard labelling of the substance and is legally binding in GB.

The update to the GB MCL list adds or revises the entries for twenty-five chemical substances. The GB MCL list has been updated with these new and revised GB MCLs, under Article 37 and Article 37A of the GB CLP Regulation.

Penalties are not specified in the update. The amendment entered into force on 2 March 2024 and compliance with the new changes must be met by 2 September 2025.

Applications for authorization for three substances (consultation)

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) seeks feedback on applications for authorization for three substances:

- » 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated (NPE) for use in mixing of base polysulfide sealant components with NPE-containing hardener, resulting in mixtures containing < 0.1% by weight of NPE for aerospace uses that are exempt from authorization under REACH Article 56(6)(a)
- » 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol, ethoxylated (OPE) for use in the formulation of a hardener component containing OPE within aerospace two-part polysulfide sealants (consultation A)
- » 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol, ethoxylated (OPE) for use in mixing of base polysulfide sealant components with OPE-containing hardener, resulting in mixtures containing < 0.1% by weight of OPE for aerospace uses that are exempt from authorization under REACH Article 56(6)(a) (consultation B)

The HSE was [soliciting public input](#) on these applications for potential alternatives or technologies (comments were due on 2 May 2024). Penalties for non-compliance have not been mentioned.

Preparation of a restriction dossier for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in firefighting foams (consultation)

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has published a [call for evidence regarding per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances](#) (PFAS) in firefighting foams. The call for evidence, published on 4 April 2024, will run until 3 June 2024. The evidence and information gathered as part of this consultation will help inform the HSE as they work with the Environment Agency to prepare a restriction dossier regarding the risks and hazards associated with the use of PFAS in firefighting foams.

Specifically, HSE is interested in responses regarding:

- » the use, manufacture, import, and/or distribution of firefighting foams containing PFAS within the United Kingdom
- » information on the transition away from PFAS in firefighting foams and the suitability of any alternatives

Once finalized, the restriction dossier is expected to be published on HSE's website in March 2025. Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments on any proposed restriction.



NORTH AMERICA

United States

Rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures for investors (published)

On 6 March 2024, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a [press release](#) announcing that it has adopted rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures by public companies and in public offerings. The final rules reflect SEC's efforts to respond to investors' demand for more consistent, comparable, and reliable information about the financial effects of climate-related risks on a registrant's operations and how it manages those risks while balancing

concerns about mitigating the associated costs of the rules. Further, the rules will also require that climate risk disclosures be included in a company's SEC filings, such as annual reports and registration statements rather than on company websites.

The final rules will become effective 60 days following publication in the Federal Register, and compliance dates for the rules will be phased in for all registrants, with the compliance date dependent on the registrant's filer status. The rules are facing legal challenges that may delay their ultimate effective date.

Requirement to submit unpublished health and safety data for sixteen chemicals (proposed)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed a [rule](#) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) that would require manufacturers, including importers, of sixteen chemicals to report unpublished health and safety studies to the EPA by adding the substances to the list of chemicals subject to the provisions of Part 716 of TSCA. The proposed rule was published on 26 March 2024 with comments due on 28 May 2024. The chemicals affected by the rulemaking are:

- » 4,4-methylene bis(2-chloraniline) (CAS No. 101-14-4)
- » 4-tert-octylphenol(4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)-phenol) (CAS No. 140-66-9)
- » acetaldehyde (CAS No. 75-07-0)
- » acrylonitrile (CAS No. 107-13-1)
- » benzenamine (CAS No. 62-53-3)
- » benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2)
- » bisphenol A (CAS No. 80-05-7)
- » ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)
- » naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3)
- » vinyl chloride (CAS No. 75-01-4)
- » styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5)
- » tribromomethane (bromoform) (CAS No. 75-25-2)
- » triglycidyl isocyanurate; (CAS No. 2451-62-9)
- » hydrogen fluoride (CAS No. 7664-39-3)
- » N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) (CAS No. 793-24-8)
- » 2-anilino-5-[(4-methylpentan-2-yl) amino]cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione (6PPD-quinone) (CAS No. 2754428-18-5)

Under the proposed rule, manufacturers (including importers) who 1) propose to or are currently manufacturing a listed chemical substance, or 2) have manufactured or proposed to manufacture a listed substance in the last ten years, must do the following:

- » provide copies of the health and safety studies regarding the listed substances in their possession,
- » provide the list of studies that they are aware of but not in their possession, as well as those initiated after the date the chemical was listed

The health and safety studies sought by this rulemaking will help inform the EPA and aid in its decision-making and future rulemaking regarding these chemicals under TSCA.

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

Draft toxicological review of perfluorononanoic acid and related salts (consultation)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has initiated a 60-day public comment period on the [draft IRIS toxicological review](#) of perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA, CAS No. 375–95–1] and related salts. Comments were due on 6 May 2024. The draft document, prepared by the Center for Public Health and Environmental Assessment (CPHEA) within EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD), is being made available for public feedback ahead of a contract-led peer review process. Comments received during this period will be shared with external peer reviewers. ERG, an EPA contractor, will host a public meeting during Step 4 of the IRIS Process to discuss the draft report with the public. The external peer reviewers will consider public comments submitted in response to this notice and comments provided at the public peer review meeting.

There is no existing IRIS assessment for PFNA. The draft toxicological review of PFNA is based on a comprehensive review of the available scientific literature on the noncancer and cancer health effects in humans and experimental animals exposed to PFNA or salts of PFNA.

PFNA and its related salts belong to the group of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This assessment encompasses PFNA and alkali metal salts that fully dissociate in aqueous solutions. Concerns arise from their environmental persistence and various sources of contamination. PFNA has been detected in household dust, soil, food products, and drinking water due to its use in polyvinylidene fluoride production and other industrial processes.

Epidemiological and animal studies have examined the health effects of PFNA exposure, including developmental, hepatic, reproductive, and other noncancer endpoints. Certain studies suggest that oral exposure to PFNA can cause developmental effects and is likely to induce hepatic and male reproductive effects in humans under certain exposure conditions.

The assessment concludes that PFNA exposure is associated with deficits in birth weight in humans and developmental toxicity in animals. There is moderate evidence for increased serum markers indicative of hepatic effects and consistent patterns of male reproductive toxicity in rodents.

EPA extends comment period for 4,4'-methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) that is being prioritized for risk evaluation (consultation)

On 14 December 2023, EPA announced the initiation and solicitation of public comment on the prioritization process for five chemical substances as candidates for designation as “High-Priority Substances” for risk evaluation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and related implementing regulations. On 6 March 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [announced the extension of the public comment period](#) on EPA's proposed prioritization of 4,4'-methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) (CAS No. 101-14-4) for risk evaluation under TSCA. This new update extended the end of comment period for MBOCA from 18 March 2024 to 17 April 2024.

Final rule to address health risks presented by chrysotile asbestos (published)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a [final rule](#) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to address health risks presented by chrysotile asbestos under certain conditions of use. This rule impacts entities involved in manufacture (including import), processing, distribution, use, or disposal of chrysotile asbestos. EPA evaluated the conditions of use associated with six ongoing use categories of chrysotile asbestos:

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- » chlor-alkali diaphragms
- » sheet gaskets used in chemical production
- » oilfield brake blocks
- » aftermarket automotive brakes/linings
- » other vehicle friction products
- » other gaskets

The EPA has deemed that the risks to human health include mesothelioma and lung, ovarian, and laryngeal cancers resulting from chronic inhalation exposure to chrysotile asbestos. The final rule:

- » prohibits the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce and commercial use of chrysotile asbestos, including any chrysotile asbestos-containing products or articles, in the chlor-alkali industry and require interim workplace controls
- » prohibits the manufacture (including import), processing, use, distribution in commerce and commercial use of chrysotile asbestos, including any chrysotile asbestos-containing products or articles, for sheet gaskets in chemical production and require interim workplace controls for certain commercial uses
- » prohibits the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce and commercial use of chrysotile asbestos, including any chrysotile asbestos-containing products or articles, for oilfield brake blocks, aftermarket automotive brakes and linings, other vehicle friction products and other gaskets; however, any aftermarket automotive brakes and linings, other vehicle friction products and other gaskets that are already installed and in use as of 180 days after the effective date of the final rule, are not subject to this distribution in commerce and commercial use prohibition
- » prohibits the manufacture (including import), processing, and distribution in commerce of chrysotile asbestos, including any chrysotile asbestos-containing products or articles, for consumer use of aftermarket automotive brakes and linings and other gaskets – this prohibition does not apply to the consumer use of any chrysotile asbestos-containing aftermarket automotive brakes and linings, and other gaskets
- » establishes monitoring, workplace information and training, disposal and recordkeeping requirements

Penalties for non-compliance are not specified in the update.



OCEANIA

[Australia](#)

[Update to guidelines to implement amendments to the 2019 Industrial Chemicals \(General\) Rules \(published\)](#)

Australia will update its guidelines to implement amendments to the 2019 Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules, aiming to enhance clarity and streamlined compliance procedures. The [updated guidelines](#), focus on refining categorization, reporting, and record-keeping processes for industrial chemicals in Australia. Key changes include:

- » providing clearer guidance on the list of chemicals with high hazards for categorization, aiding companies in determining whether their introductions are exempted, reported, or assessed

- » adjusting requirements for high hazard esters and salts of chemicals on the list
- » adding more accepted test methods and removing certain information sources
- » replacing written undertakings with records to simplify compliance
- » accepting International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients names for reporting and record-keeping, benefiting local soap makers and those introducing chemicals in flavor and fragrance blends
- » strengthening criteria and reporting requirements for health and environmental protection, particularly to prevent persistent organic pollutants (POPs) from being categorized as exempted or reported introductions

These changes aim to lower regulatory burdens while maintaining protections. Stakeholders generally supported the proposals, with adjustments made based on feedback to simplify record-keeping requirements and expand eligibility criteria for certain chemicals.

The amended guidelines largely took effect on 24 April 2024, with some provisions delayed until 24 September 2024, including the addition of around 600 chemicals to the list and the inclusion of the European Commission Endocrine Disruptor List (List I) as an information source. Penalties for non-compliance are not specifically mentioned.

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

Sixteen new industrial chemicals added to the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (published)

Sixteen new industrial chemicals have been added to the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) in accordance with section 82 of the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 because five years have passed since the assessment certificates for the industrial chemicals were issued. A new assessment statement was also published containing a list of twenty chemicals.

The AIIC is a searchable database consisting of approximately 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 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.

All added substances are subject to obligations to provide information. Importers and manufacturers must inform the authorities within 28 days if the circumstances of importation or manufacture (introduction) are different from those in the assessment.

Below are the lists of added chemicals:

- » glycine, N-methyl-N-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-alkenyl]-, calcium salt (2:1) (CAS No. N/A)
- » cyclopentanol, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, 1-propanoate (CAS No. 1245725-35-2)
- » L-lysine, N-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropyl) derivs., calcium salts (CAS No. 1917323-93-3)
- » L-lysine, N-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropyl) derivs., sodium salts (CAS No. 1917323-94-4)
- » 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, Cx-y-alkyl esters, polymers with N-[(dialkylamino)alkyl]-2-methyl-2-propenamide, alkyl methacrylate, alkyl methacrylate and stearyl methacrylate (CAS No. N/A)
- » 2(3H)-furanone, 5-(6-hepten-1-yl)dihydro-, (5S)- (CAS No. 3017933-60-4)
- » phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, reaction products with 3-chloro-2-methyl-1-propene, brominated (CAS No. 2009242-07-1)

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- » decanedioic acid, polymer with 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and 1,2,3-propanetriol, isoctadecanoate (CAS No. 849230-52-0)
- » 2-propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione (CAS No: 53192-18-0)
- » 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, butyl 2-propenoate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate and 1,3-isobenzofurandione, 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS No: 3029309-68-7)
- » fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, polymers with glycidyl neodecanoate, hydrazine, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], 4-oxopentanoic acid, polyethylene-polypropylene glycol 2-aminopropyl Me ether and trimethylolpropane, compds. with triethylamine (CAS No: 3029335-32-5)
- » fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, polymers with bisphenol A, cashew nutshell liq., epichlorohydrin, ethylenediamine, formaldehyde, tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine (CAS No: 2811698-50-5)
- » tert-decanoic acid, ethenyl ester, polymer with ethanol, ethenyl acetate and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1) (CAS No: 1239703-86-6)
- » 1,3-isobenzofurandione, tetrahydro-5-methyl- (CAS No: 34090-76-1)
- » 1,3-isobenzofurandione, hexahydromethyl- (CAS No. 25550-51-0)
- » soybean oil, polymer with ethylenediamine, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], pentaerythritol and TDI, compd. with triethylamine (CAS No. 2230685-06-8)

The end uses of the assessed substances include components of coating products, of cosmetic and household products, of inks, coatings and sealants, and of construction chemical products.

There are no penalties associated with this update.

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

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