

Newsletter

Global Environmental and
Chemical Regulations, Policies,
and Standards

May 2024

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NEWSLETTER

Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards
May 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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AFRICA

South Africa

Notice No. R.4598 regarding regulation for Hazardous Chemical Agents (draft law)

On 5 April 2024, the Minister of Employment and Labor of South Africa issued [Notice No. R. 4598](#) to announce a draft regulation for Hazardous Chemical Agents¹ followed by an invitation to comment on the draft regulation. Eighteen months after promulgation, the draft regulation will repeal the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021 published under Government Notice No. R.11263 of 29 April 2021, and Occupational Exposure for Silica in Table 1 of the Hazardous Chemical Agents Regulation, published under Government Notice No. 32930 of 5 February 2012, 18 months after promulgation.

The draft regulation applies to workers who conduct work at a workplace that may expose them to Hazardous Chemical Agents, and to manufacturers, importers, suppliers, or retailers of Hazardous Chemical Agents that are intended for use at the workplace, except where asbestos or lead regulations apply. They include provisions for the following:

- » classification, labeling, packaging, disposal, and inventory of Hazardous Chemical Agents
- » safety data sheet and disclosure of ingredient identity
- » Hazardous Chemical Agent risk assessment
- » prevention or control of exposure to Hazardous Chemical Agent
- » use, maintenance, examination, and testing of control measures

Comments are due by 4 July 2024.



ASIA

China

Technical specification standard for the nomenclature of chemical substances for environmental management (published)

On 21 March 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment published a [technical specification standard](#) for the nomenclature of chemical substances for environmental management referred to as standard number HJ 1357-2024.

¹ Hazardous Chemical Agents means a GHS-aligned chemical agent as provided in Annex 1 to the draft regulation. GHS stands for Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

The standard specifies the naming requirements for chemical substances in the field of environmental management. It will implement the "Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" and other laws and regulations, standardize the naming of chemical substances in environmental management. Further, it will support the environmental management registration of new chemical substances, the management of the "List of Existing Chemical Substances in China", and the environmental risk assessment and control of chemical substances.

The standard defines impurities, polymers, mono-constituent substances, multi-constituent substances, naming of unknown complex substances including their naming requirements and general naming requirements.

The standard will be implemented from 1 July 2024 and companies should ensure chemical substances are named according to the drafted rules as from 1 July 2024. Penalties for non-compliance are not specified in this update.

[India](#)

Amendments to Quality Control Orders (amendment)

India's Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has postponed the implementation of mandatory Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for five substances, marking the latest deferment in a series of delays. Earlier deferments occurred in March for three substances and in February for an additional four. The Gazette of India published a [notification](#) on 6 March 2024 outlining the postponed QCOs and their revised effective dates.

The delayed QCOs are for ethylene dichloride (CAS No. 107-06-2), polycarbonate (CAS No. 25766-59-0), vinyl chloride monomer (CAS No. 75-01-4), p-xylene (CAS No. 106-42-3), and polyurethane (CAS No. 73561-64-5). These substances find applications in various industries such as vinyl chloride production, polyester manufacturing, and flexible foam production. The QCOs, originally stated for implementation on 26 February 2024, will now take effect on staggered dates in September 2024. The postponement allows for continued manufacturing, storage, trade, and sales under existing regulations until the revised effective dates. The decision to delay implementation is attributed to concerns over potential disruptions in manufacturing and trade, particularly due to the substantial number of quality certification applications that industry stakeholders submitted to the BIS.

The deferment of QCOs underscores the importance of balancing regulatory requirements with industry needs to prevent disruptions in manufacturing and trade. Stakeholders are advised to adhere to existing regulations until the new effective dates of the QCOs come into force in September 2024. The delay provides additional time for industry stakeholders to adjust and comply with the new quality standards.

Then, on 18 March 2024, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, under the BIS Act, issued [amendments to QCOs](#) for the following substances:

- » ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers (CAS No. 24937-78-8), commonly used in packaging and automotive parts
- » acrylonitrile (CAS No. 107-13-1), used in textiles, coatings, adhesives, and synthetic rubber
- » styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5), used in various consumer goods such as appliances and tires
- » maleic anhydride (CAS No. 108-31-6), used as an additive in plastics and adhesives

The QCO for ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers enters into force on 3 October 2024, while the QCOs for the other substances enter into force on 24 October 2024.

QCOs are issued pursuant to Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 2016 to announce that relevant standards prescribed by the BIS concerning certain products will be mandatory effective from the date specified in the QCO. QCOs apply to products/articles (i.e., objects whose function is determined by their shape, surface, or design to a greater degree than their chemical composition). These orders require anyone handling the products/articles, including companies manufacturing or importing and downstream users, to comply with the requirements set out in the QCOs or face a ban. By the issuance of QCOs, the use of Standard Mark under a License or a Certificate of Conformity from BIS is mandated.

Non-compliance with QCOs may result in penalties under the BIS Act, including fines of up to 5 lakh rupees.

Regulations on plastic raw materials and compostable or biodegradable plastics (amendment)

The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MOEFCC) published the [Plastic Waste Management \(Amendment\) Rules 2024](#) on 21 March 2024 to better regulate plastic raw materials and compostable or biodegradable plastics. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scope has been modified, and the new rules include relevant entities to ensure the effective management of plastic waste. The scope includes:

- » producers of plastic packaging
- » importers of plastic packaging, including intermediate material used for manufacturing plastic packaging such as films, plastic packaging of imported products
- » brand owners including online platforms, marketplaces, supermarkets or retail chains, plastic waste processors, manufacturer of plastic raw material, and manufactures of items made from compostable plastic or biodegradable plastics

The key amendments are as follows:

- » manufacturers producing compostable or biodegradable plastic products must comply with specific marking and labeling requirements of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
- » manufacturers of compostable or biodegradable plastic shopping bags or goods allowed for sale must apply to and obtain certification from the Central Pollution Control Board before listing their products

The amendment came into force on 14 March 2024. Small and medium-sized enterprises may be exempt from EPR obligations but need to register on the portal and declare the category of plastic packaging they manufacture.

[Israel](#)

Changes to Standards Law and the 6th amendment to the Import-Export Decree (consultation)

The World Trade Organization released a [notification](#) on 8 April 2024 regarding amendments to Israel's import regime (comments were due on 21 May 2024). The Israeli Parliament (Knesset) has approved the 19th amendment to the Standards Law and the 6th amendment to the Import-Export Decree in their first reading. These amendments aim to streamline the import process, reducing regulatory burdens on manufacturers, importers, and retailers to encourage competition and free international trade.

Under the proposed changes, importers will have the option to conform to European regulations instead of Israeli mandatory standards for certain goods, as detailed in a newly introduced Fifth Annex to the Standards Law. This approach aims to simplify imports by reducing pre-import checks, with a focus on market surveillance overseen by the Commissioner

of Standardization. Importers opting for this route must provide a declaration confirming unawareness of product defects and maintain product records as outlined by the Import and Export Decree.

The amendments target harmonization with international standards and trade facilitation by adopting seventeen specific European Directives detailed in the notification. Most amendments are scheduled to take effect on 1 September 2024, with a few exceptions related to specific directives coming into force in September 2027. The Minister of Economy and Industry holds the authority to postpone implementation if necessary.

Japan

Revision of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on the Regulation of Manufacture and Evaluation of Chemical Substances (consultation)

On 12 April 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of the Environment issued a "[Revision of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on the Regulation of Manufacture and Evaluation of Chemical Substances](#)." This revision aligns with the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants' decision to add Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1), its salts, and PFOA-related compounds to its scope for elimination. Comments were due on 12 June 2024. The revision of the Order is expected to enter into force in August 2024 for PFOA isomers and salts and December 2024 for PFOA-related compounds and import ban.

The update specifies that PFOA isomers, salts, and related compounds will be designated as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, significantly restricting their manufacture, import, and use in Japan due to environmental and health concerns. Authorization will be required for continued use. The update allows exemptions for 8:2 fluorotelomer alcohol (CAS No. 678-39-7) and perfluorooctyl iodide (CAS No. 507-63-1) with limited timeframes (both substances are used in medical applications).

The import of certain products containing PFOA isomers, salts, or related compounds will be prohibited. Examples include cleaning agents, paints, adhesives, fire extinguishers, and toners.

More information can be found in this [announcement](#) from the World Trade Organization.

Singapore

Phasing out of fire-fighting foams containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (published)

The National Environment Agency (NEA) of Singapore has published a [circular](#), detailing its plans to phase out by 1 January 2026 the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in fire-fighting foam. The circular applies to the perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS; CAS No. 1763-23-1) primarily, and also affects the use of perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS; CAS No. 355-46-4), all of which are listed under the Stockholm Convention. The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from the effects of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

From 1 January 2026, Singapore will phase out the import and use of fire-fighting foams containing PFOA and PFOS, including their salts and any related compounds. Under the Stockholm convention, PFHxS is already subject to similar

restrictions. Companies will be allowed to continue using their fire-fighting foams after 1 January 2026 provided the concentrations of the trace contaminants are below the respective threshold limits:

- » PFOA, its salts and related compounds: 25 parts per billion (ppb)
- » PFOS, its salts and related compounds: 10,000 ppb
- » PFHxS, its salts and related compounds: 100 ppb

Companies storing or using fire-fighting foams containing these substances, or their salts and related compounds, at or above their respective concentrations are required to work with NEA-licensed Toxic Industrial Waste Collectors to dispose of such foams.

While there are no specific penalties associated with this update, affected companies should be aware of the upcoming restriction and make sure they are compliant with the new requirements.

Taiwan

Amendment to Scheduled Toxic Chemical Substances and Their Operation and Management Matters (effective)

On 24 April 2024, the Taiwanese Ministry of Environment announced amendment to the "Scheduled Toxic Chemical Substances and Their Operation and Management Matters." This amendment specifically targets per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The main amendments include updates to the control concentrations and graded handling quantities of designated toxic chemical substances within the PFAS category. The revised list specifying the controlled concentrations and substances can be found in Annex 1 of the amendment.

The substances affected by these amendments include:

- » perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (CAS No. 1763-23-1)
- » lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate (CAS No. 29457-72-5)
- » perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (CAS No. 307-35-7)
- » perfluorooctanoic acid (CAS No. 335-67-1)
- » perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (CAS No. 355-46-4) and its related compounds

These amendments are enacted in accordance with Articles 8, 11, and 44, Paragraph 4 of the "Toxic and Chemical Substances of Concern Management Act" and are effective immediately upon publication.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Information can be found in Chinese in this [announcement](#) and this [list of substances](#).

Vietnam

Amendment to the National Technical Regulations on Safety in Production, Trading, Use, Storage and Transportation of Dangerous Chemicals (consultation)

The Ministry of Industry and trade announced a consultation on the [amendment](#) to the National Technical Regulations on Safety in Production, Trading, Use, Storage, and Transportation of Dangerous Chemicals in accordance with various laws and decrees regarding standards, technical regulations, and chemicals in Vietnam. Comments were due on 26 May 2024. The amendment revises certain provisions of the existing regulations, particularly focusing on safety measures in handling hazardous chemicals. It introduces new requirements for storage facilities, production areas, and transportation of dangerous chemicals. It mandates the installation of eyewash and emergency shower equipment, specifies storage specifications, and enhances safety measures during fire or explosion incidents. The amendment also provides guidance on the use of appropriate leak and spill warning devices for toxic chemicals.

The amendment takes effect in 2025. Factories and warehouses must meet the updated requirements by 2026. Penalties for non-compliance have not been specified.

More information can be found in Vietnamese in this [draft amended circular](#) and this [announcement](#) from LuatVietnam.



EUROPE

Czechia

Changes to deadline specified in Act 393/201 on the conditions for trading in the greenhouse gas emission allowances (amendment)

On 9 April 2024, the Czech Parliament published an amendment to Act 393/2012 on the conditions for trading in greenhouse gas emission allowances. The new law entered into force the following day. The amendment alters section 9 paragraph 1 on the deadline by which a participant in the trading system must remove the allowances that correspond to the amount of emissions from the previous year. According to the new amendment, a “participant in the trading system or a person who was a participant in the trading system in the previous year is obliged to remove from trading each year by September 30 the procedure established by the directly applicable regulation of the European Union regulating the Union register for trading with allowances) the amount of allowances that corresponds to the amount of emissions in in the previous year reported and verified in the manner established in § 15 of the Act.”

While there are no penalties associated with this update, affected parties must be compliant with the amendment in order to avoid penalties associated with the original act.

More information can be found in Czech in this [announcement](#).

European Union

Guidelines to restrict the use of most harmful chemicals essential for society (published)

On 22 April 2024, the European Commission (EC) established [guidelines](#) to restrict the use of the most harmful chemicals to situations deemed essential for society. With this initiative, the EC aims to provide clarity and predictability for industries involved in manufacturing products crucial for the European Union's green and digital transition, health, and defense.

The *essential uses concept* evaluates when the use of harmful substances is justified based on societal needs, such as critical roles in health, safety, or the green and digital transition, where no acceptable alternatives exist. This concept enhances regulatory efficiency by facilitating a faster phase-out of harmful substances in non-essential uses while allowing more time for essential societal applications. Companies gain certainty that essential substances can be used until safer alternatives are available, particularly in critical sectors like green and digital technologies, security, and defense.

Moreover, the initiative encourages voluntary schemes promoting safer and sustainable products and methods through research and innovation. Supporting a sustainable chemical transition, the European Environment Agency and European Chemicals Agency developed an indicator framework to highlight areas needing further work for a safe and sustainable future.

There are no penalties associated with this update.

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

Call for evidence on alternatives to aromatic brominated flame retardants (consultation)

The European Commission (EC) has asked the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to compile a research report on aromatic brominated flame retardants. The report will assist the EC in determining whether it should request ECHA to prepare a dossier for restriction. The main aim of this [call for evidence](#) (comments due 28 June 2024) is to collect data on possible alternatives to aromatic brominated flame retardants.

The call for evidence invites participation from various stakeholders, including manufacturers, suppliers, recyclers, downstream users, distributors, importers, alternative suppliers, and sector associations. Both EU and non-EU stakeholders can contribute comments.

Changes to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 regarding the unintentional trace contaminant value of hexabromocyclododecane (adopted)

On 21 March 2024, the European Commission (EC) adopted an [amendment to Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1021](#) to change the limit value for the presence of hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) as an unintentional trace contaminant (UTC) in substances, mixtures and articles.² The changes are as follows:

- » the UTC value is lowered from 100 milligrams per kilogram (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

² HBCDD is included in Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021.

- » 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 amendment has been approved by the EC but has not yet been published in the Official Journal and therefore is not in force yet. It is expected that this amendment will be published in the next few months.

Occupational exposure limits for pyrocatechol and silicon carbide fibers (consultation)

On 2 April 2024, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) opened two consultations on draft scientific reports for occupational exposure limits (OELs)³ of two substances (comments were due on 3 June 2024):

- » [1,2-dihydroxybenzene](#) (pyrocatechol; CAS No. 120-80-9; EC No. 204-427-5) – commonly used in manufacturing processes (adhesives, additives in petroleum) – workers may be exposed during certain open handling procedures
- » [silicon carbide fibers](#) (CAS No. 409-21-2 & 308076-74-6; EC No. 206-991-8) – primarily used in specific industrial applications like metalworking and ceramics – the consultation focuses on potential exposure risks from its fibrous forms

The ECHA reports detail chemical identifiers, physicochemical properties, a summary of existing European Union classifications and the existing OELs. Section 9 of each scientific report provides evaluation and recommendations.

Netherlands

Regulation WJZ/52358153 to amend the emissions trading scheme (published)

On 15 April 2024, the Dutch government published Regulation WJZ/52358153 to amend the emissions trading scheme (ETS), with regards to the European Union Directive No 2023/959. The regulation amends both the emission trading scheme and the regulations for the prevention of pollution from ships. The existing EU ETS is reformed to increase the overall ambition of emissions reductions by 2030 in the sectors covered to 62% (previously 43%) and emissions trading is extended to new sectors.

The Dutch regulation includes provisions specific to aviation fuels, as well as the addition of sections regarding the supply of fossil fuels to the buildings sector, the road transport sector, and other sectors. These additional sectors also include the details regarding the permit and monitoring plan, including permit application, the submission of documents, and the processes and documentation associated with permits and monitoring of emissions. The amendments to the prevention of pollution for ships is limited to minor wording changes.

The Dutch government has provided an explanation of the measures included for relevant parties to review, to better understand the rationale behind the measures. While there are no penalties listed under the amendment, affected parties should ensure compliance with the amendment to avoid penalties under the original legislation.

More information can be found in Dutch in the [Government Gazette](#).

³ OELs define safe airborne exposure levels for chemicals in workplaces.

[United Kingdom](#)

[Call for evidence on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in firefighting foams \(consultation\)](#)

The United Kingdom's Health and Safety Executive (HSE), as part of its role as the agency for UK REACH, is working with the Environment Agency to prepare a restriction dossier regarding per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in firefighting foam. Accordingly, HSE opened a [call for evidence](#) and is inviting all interested parties to [respond with information](#) regarding the following areas by 24 June 2024:

- » the use, storage, and management of PFAS-containing firefighting foams within Great Britain⁴
- » the use, manufacture, import and/or distribution of firefighting foams in Great Britain which contain PFAS
- » the transition away from PFAS containing firefighting foams and the suitability of alternatives

The restriction dossier is likely to be published in March 2025, and will be published on the HSE website.

[Alternative transitional registrational model for transitioning from EU to UK REACH \(consultation\)](#)

Opened on 16 May 2024, the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is consulting on proposals to introduce an [alternative transitional registration model](#) (ATRm) for UK REACH, alongside other proposals, to improve the current UK REACH process. The deadline for the consultation is set for 11 July 2024.

The proposed ATRm is intended to reduce the estimated cost facing the UK's chemicals industry as it transitions from European Union (EU) to UK REACH. The consultation, held on the DEFRA website, provides the survey by which interested parties may leave their comments on the proposal. Information on the proposal can be found in the related section of the consultation, including Welsh and English versions of all the relevant documents.

The UK government is looking to ease the transition from EU to UK REACH, whilst keeping current human health and environmental precautions, by reducing duplication and speeding up decision-making. Proposals are also included on the introduction of further protections against unnecessary animal testing. Key aspects of the proposed ATRm include:

- » proposal to significantly reduce the hazard information provided in registrations for transitional substances
- » proposal to enhance what information on *use and exposure* registrants in Great Britain need to provide in registrations
- » proposal for reduced hazard requirements in chemical safety reports carried out by all registrants of a transitional substance manufactured or imported in quantities of over 10 tonnes per year

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

[Classification and labeling for nine copper substances \(consultation\)](#)

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) published a [consultation](#) on the proposal for Great Britain mandatory classification and labeling for nine copper substances (comment period open until 14 June 2024):

- » copper (I) oxide (CAS No. 1317-39-1; EC No. 215-270-7)
- » copper (II) hydroxide, copper dihydroxide (CAS No. 20427-59-2; EC No. 243-815-9)
- » copper (II) carbonate - copper (II) hydroxide (1:1) (CAS No. 12069-69-1; EC No. 235-113-6)

⁴ i.e., England, Wales, and Scotland.

- » dicopper chloride trihydroxide (CAS No. 1332-65-6; EC No. 215-572-9)
- » copper thiocyanate (CAS No. 1111-67-7; EC No. 214-183-1)
- » copper sulphate pentahydrate (CAS No. 7758-98-7; EC No. 231-847-6)
- » tetracopper hexahydroxide sulphate [1], tetracopper hexahydroxide sulphate hydrate [2] (CAS No. 1333-22-8 [1] 12527-76-3 [2]; EC No. 215-582-3)
- » Bordeaux mixture, reaction products of copper sulphate with calcium dihydroxide (CAS No. 8011-63-0; EC No. N/A)
- » copper flakes (coated with aliphatic acid) (CAS No. N/A; EC No. N/A)

The HSE [requested comments](#) from anyone with relevant information such as scientific or technical information relating to the proposed classification, as well as information on the potential impacts of the classification.

Great Britain mandatory classification and labeling of 48 hazardous chemical substances (consultation)

The Health and Safety Executive in the United Kingdom published a World Trade Organization (WTO) [notification](#) to amend the Great Britain mandatory classification and labeling (GB MCL) list by introducing [new and revised entries](#) for the GB MCL of 48 hazardous chemical substances. The consultation period ended on 24 May 2024. The revised GB MCL list is expected to be adopted in the 3rd quarter of 2024 and to come into force in Q3 2024 (voluntary), and Q4 2026 (mandatory).

Alternatives uses for chromium trioxide (consultation)

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) published a [consultation](#) on alternative uses of chromium trioxide (CAS No. 1333-82-0; EC No. 215-607-8). The due date for comments was 3 June 2024. The HSE has received two applications for authorization for chromium trioxide for the following uses:

- » chromium trioxide as functional chrome plating with decorative character
- » industrial spraying or brush application of chromium trioxide mixtures for the coating of metallic articles



NORTH AMERICA

Canada

Order 2024-66-01-02 amending the Non-domestic Substances List (in force)

On 30 March 2024, Canada published [Order 2024-66-01-02](#) amending the Non-domestic Substances List (NDSL). The NDSL is a list of substances that are not used commercially in Canada above trigger quantities specified in the New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers) (Notification Regulations), but that are known to be in international commerce. Substances on the NDSL are subject to the notification and requirements set out in the Notification Regulations; however, they are subject to fewer information requirements in comparison to new substances that are not on the NDSL.

The amendments are as follows:

- » Part I of the NDSL is amended by adding 265 substances in numerical order
- » Part II of the NDSL is amended by adding the following in numerical order:
 - 19696-4-alkanediaminium, hydroxy-pentamethyl-9-octadecen-1-yl-, halide
 - 19697-5-alkanediaminium, hydroxy-pentamethyl-tetradecyl-, halide
 - 19698-6-alkanediaminium, hexadecyl-hydroxy-pentamethyl-, halide
 - 19699-7-alkanediaminium, hydroxy-pentamethyl-octadecyl-, halide

Order 2024-66-01-02 does not impose any regulatory requirements on businesses. Penalties are not explicitly mentioned in the update.

Notice on reporting of plastic resins and certain plastic products (published)

The Canadian Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Canada Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), has published a [notice](#) that any person described under Schedule 3 of the notice shall report the information described in Schedule 4 of the notice, in accordance with the respective reporting deadlines. The reporting notice applies to resins involved in the manufacturing of plastics and other products containing such resins, with the applicable resins and products listed in Part 1 to 4 of Schedule 1; additional definitions for products are provided in Schedule 2. This includes electronic and electrical equipment in a range of sectors, as well as tires, textile, and automotive uses.

Under Schedule 3, the notice applies to any person who manufactures, imports, and places plastic resins as listed in Schedule 1: Parts 1 and 2, or is a producer of products listed in Schedule 1: Parts 3 or 4. The notice also applies to any person who is a generator of packaging and plastic product waste, or those who are service providers for the management of applicable plastics or plastic products.

Schedule 4 provides the information requirements under this notice, alongside the manner of reporting, with both company specific and product specific information required under these reporting requirements. The reporting requirements are dependent on the year of reporting, with specifics included under Schedule 5.

The information gathered under this reporting notice will aid Canada EPA in decision making regarding plastics in the future. Penalties for non-compliance under CEPA include fines of up to \$1 million a day for each day an offence continues, imprisonment for up to three years, or both.

[United States](#)

Correction to “Asbestos Part 1; Chrysotile Asbestos; Regulation of Certain Conditions of Use Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)” (amendment)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a [correction](#) to the Regulation of Certain Conditions of Use Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) concerning chrysotile asbestos. A final rule on chrysotile asbestos – [Regulation of Certain Conditions of Use Under the Toxic Substances Control Act \(TSCA\)](#) – was earlier published on 28 March 2024 in the Federal Register. This rule addresses to the extent necessary the unreasonable risk of injury to health presented by chrysotile asbestos based on the risks posed by certain conditions of use, the injuries to human health, and cancers-related adverse effects.

The correction to this rule involves an inadvertent error made while numbering the paragraphs in § 751.515(c)(1). On page 22010, in the third column, in § 751.515(c)(1), the paragraph designation “(vi)” is correctly designated as “(v)” and the paragraph designation “(vii)” is correctly designated as “(vi)”.

The correction is effective from 28 May 2024. There are no penalties associated with this update.

More information can be found in this [notification](#) by the World Trade Center.

Updated interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (consultation)

On 16 April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a [notice of availability for public comment](#) on an updated “[Interim Guidance on the Destruction and Disposal of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Materials Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances](#).” Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals known for their persistence in the environment and their potential health risks. The EPA is taking steps to address PFAS contamination through its [PFAS Action Plan](#), which includes developing guidance for managing PFAS waste.

This update reflects the latest scientific knowledge on methods for destroying or disposing of PFAS-containing materials and wastes from non-consumer products. The guidance encourages prioritizing options that minimize environmental PFAS releases. It retains a focus on three existing technologies: landfills, underground injection, and thermal treatment under specific conditions. The document also highlights promising new technologies that require further evaluation through a new technology evaluation framework. The EPA acknowledges data gaps and calls for continued research on PFAS destruction efficiency and minimizing environmental releases. Public comments on the guidance will be accepted until 15 October 2024.

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

Significant new use rules for 31 chemical substances that were subject to premanufacture notices (consultation)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is putting forward [proposed rules](#) known as significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for chemical substances that previously received premanufacture notices (PMNs) and were determined under TSCA to be “not likely to present an unreasonable risk.” EPA’s proposal for SNURs aims to finalize evaluations of chemical substances from PMNs, focusing on existing uses and deferring analysis of new uses pending significant new use notice (SNUN) submissions (comments were due on 8 May 2024). The EPA intends to thoroughly review SNUN data before new manufacturing or processing activities commence and is obligated to determine if proposed new uses pose unreasonable risks under TSCA, addressing potential risks to specific populations before allowing manufacturing or processing for these new uses.⁵

EPA is proposing SNURs for 31 chemical substances that were the subject of PMNs. If these proposed SNURs are finalized, they would require individuals planning to manufacture or process any of these chemical substances for a designated significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before initiating such activity.

⁵ TSCA Section 5(a)(2) (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) grants EPA the authority to determine if a use of a chemical substance constitutes a “significant new use.” EPA must establish this determination through a rulemaking process, considering all relevant factors outlined in TSCA section 5(a)(2) (refer also to the discussion in Unit II).

Draft risk evaluation for asbestos, Part 2; legacy uses and associated disposals (consultation)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has announced the availability of and is seeking public comment on the “[Draft Risk Evaluation for Asbestos Part 2: Supplemental Evaluation Including Legacy Uses and Associated Disposals of Asbestos](#)” with comments due on 17 June 2024. EPA is evaluating legacy uses and associated disposals of asbestos including chrysotile asbestos, five additional fiber types, asbestos-containing talc, and Libby asbestos. EPA has preliminarily determined that asbestos poses unreasonable risk to human health.

EPA’s Part 2 evaluation concludes that asbestos as a whole chemical may pose unreasonable risks. EPA is seeking inputs on the take-home exposure scenarios, as well as the non-cancer endpoints used to characterize risk. EPA also intends to determine that asbestos, as a chemical substance, presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health when evaluated under its conditions of use.

EPA is not requesting public comment on the hazard, exposure, or risk characterization sections of part 1, as those sections remain unchanged.



OCEANIA

Australia

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

On 24 April 2024, [six industrial chemicals](#) were 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. 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 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.

Added Substances are as follow:

- » soybean oil, polymer with Bu methacrylate, glycerol, Me methacrylate, phthalic anhydride and styrene (CAS No. 68476-99-3)

- » 1,4-butanediol, polymer with 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine, .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (CAS No. 59929-23-6)
- » 2,5-furandione, dihydro-, monopolyisobutylene derivs., reaction products with 2,2'-(methylimino)bis[ethanol] (CAS No. 3031710-51-4)
- » zincate(2-), [[N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-[(carboxy-.kappa.O)methyl]glycinato-.kappa.N,.kappa.O]](4-)]-, potassium (1:2), (OC-6-21)- (CAS No. 14689-29-3)
- » cuprate(2-), [[N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-[(carboxy-.kappa.O)methyl]glycinato-.kappa.N,.kappa.O]](4-)]-, potassium (1:2), (OC-6-21)- (CAS No. 15170-14-6)
- » manganate(2-), [[N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-[(carboxy-.kappa.O)methyl]glycinato-.kappa.N,.kappa.O]](4-)]-, potassium (1:2), (OC-6-21)- (CAS No: 68015-77-0)

There are no penalties associated with this update.

Proposed chemical management standards for dechlorane plus and UV-328 (consultation)

Australia has proposed approving [new standards](#) under the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS) to better manage new persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The IChEMS has been established by all Australian governments to manage the environmental risks of industrial chemicals efficiently and effectively. It ensures consistent requirements for businesses throughout Australia. The IChEMS Register documents the standards for environmental management of chemicals, including specific risk management measures for various industrial uses. Consequently, both the Australian federal government and each state and territory government will pass legislation to implement these standards within their regions.

The proposed scheduling decisions (comments due 18 June 2024) aim to implement and ratify standards for certain POPs listed under the Stockholm Convention. This will help Australia meet its obligations, improve environmental protection, and provide a consistent and streamlined approach to managing industrial chemical risks nationwide.

The proposed decisions will place certain chemicals, mixtures, and articles containing these chemicals into Schedule 6 of the IChEMS Register. This will ban their import, manufacture, use, and export in Australia, with a few exceptions for unintentional trace contamination, research, environmentally sound disposal, and articles already in use before the decision takes effect. Some essential uses are also exempt, which are detailed below.

Dechlorane Plus® and its isomers (DP®, synDP, and anti-DP)

- » aerospace and space applications (until 1 July 2031)
- » defense applications (subject to review after 1 July 2031)
- » replacement parts for:
 - aerospace and space (until end of service life or 1 July 2044)
 - defense (until end of service life, subject to review after 1 July 2044)
 - motor vehicles (until end of service life or 1 July 2044)
 - stationary industrial machines for agriculture, forestry, and construction (until end of service life or 1 July 2044)
 - marine, garden, forestry, and outdoor power equipment (until end of service life or 1 July 2044)
 - instruments for analysis, measurement, control, monitoring, testing, production, and inspection (until end of service life or 1 July 2044)

Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-(UV-328)

- » motor vehicles (until 1 July 2031)
- » industrial coating applications for automotive, engineering machines, rail transit, and heavy-duty steel structures (until 1 July 2031)
- » AC film in polarizers (until 1 July 2031)
- » photographic paper (until 1 July 2031)
- » replacement parts for:
 - motor vehicles (until end of service life or 1 July 2044)
 - stationary industrial machines for agriculture, forestry, and construction (until 1 July 2044)
 - liquid crystal displays in instruments for analysis, measurement, control, monitoring, testing, production, and inspection (until 1 July 2044)



SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

Normative Instruction related to the control of metallic mercury and disposal of mercury waste (published)

The Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources published a proposal for a Normative Instruction related to the control of the import, export, recycling, recovery, trade, use and transportation of metallic mercury and the disposal of mercury waste in the national territory. The proposed instruction main points are:

- » import, export, recovery, commercialization, and use of metallic mercury activities will follow the provisions of the Minamata Convention on Mercury
- » activities must be registered with CTF/APP as an enterprise
- » authorization will consider registration status and regularity and will require certain listed documents in Article 4
- » the Metallic Mercury Document (DOMM) must be obtained and will be used for activities such as import, export, sale, transport, and more as can be seen in Chapter III
- » obligations and prohibitions of importers are laid down in Chapter IV
- » procedures for authorizing the import and export, sale and resale, use, disposal of waste, transfer, and loss of metallic mercury are further laid down.
- » all applications will be made electronically
- » Annex I tables the activities with mercury subject to control and permitted uses, Annex II lists the data required in the Document on Operations with Metallic Mercury (DOMM), and Annex III adds the calculation regarding the fee for issuing the DOMM

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Normative Instruction may constitute criminal, administrative, and civil infractions. The Normative Instruction entered into force on 01 May 2024

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

NEWSLETTER

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



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