

Newsletter

Global Environmental and
Chemical Regulations, Policies,
and Standards

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NEWSLETTER

Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards
November 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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NEWSLETTER

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



TABLE OF CONTENTS



ASIA 5

China 5

Ban on use of eight types of mercury-containing products (in force).....5

India..... 5

Extension of enforcement date of Quality Control Order for several substances (published)5

Japan 6

Addition of 149 substances to the chemical substances list (effective).....6

Singapore..... 7

The decarbonization journey (consultation)7

South Korea..... 7

K-REACH update: Introducing streamlined processes and exemptions for waste-recycled chemicals that match already registered chemicals (effective).....7

Taiwan 8

Designation of 357 perfluoroalkyl substances, 12 nonylphenol substances, and 28 nonylphenol polyethoxylate substances as toxic chemicals (consultation)8



EUROPE 8

European Union 8

Addition of triphenyl phosphate to the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (effective).....8

Authorization of temporarily measure taken by France regarding the labeling of products containing dinitrogen oxide (in force)9

NEWSLETTER

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



Delegated act outlining rules on the operation of digital product passport service providers (consultation)9

Progress update on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances restriction proposal (notification)9

Initiative to postpone the ban on perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts, and related substances for use in fire-fighting foams (consultation) 10

Draft screening report on tetraethyllead (consultation) 10

Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM): procedures for authorizing CBAM declarants and establishment of CBAM Registry (consultation) 10

Five substances proposed for harmonized classification and labeling (consultation) 11

Identification of Reactive Brown 51 as a substance of very high concern (consultation) 12

Update to the list of battery-related waste (consultation) 12

Rules on calculation and verification of rates for recycling efficiency and recovery of materials from waste batteries (draft) 13

Amendment to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act (in force) 13

Ireland14

European Communities (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (in force) 14

Spain14

Declaring certain substances and objects as by-products in accordance with Law 7/2022 regarding waste and contaminated soils for a circular economy (consultation) 14

Sweden15

Prohibition of certain goods hazardous to health (published) 15

United Kingdom15

Two groups of substances proposed as persistent organic pollutants (consultation) 15



NORTH AMERICA 16

Canada16

Deletion of siloxanes and silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me from the Non-domestic Substances List (published) 16

NEWSLETTER

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



United States.....16

Notice of availability of frequently asked questions related to regulations implementing the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act regarding the phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons (published) 16



OCEANIA..... 17

Australia.....17

Revisions to the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme categorization guidelines (consultation)..... 17

Eight draft evaluation statements covering 1,100 chemicals (consultation) 17



ASIA

China

Ban on use of eight types of mercury-containing products (in force)

On 14 October 2024, China published a ban on the production, import, and export of eight types of mercury-containing products in line with the Minamata Convention:

- » compact fluorescent lamps with integrated ballasts for general lighting, with mercury content not exceeding five milligrams per bulb and power of up to thirty watts
- » cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps used for electronic displays
- » strain gauges used in volumetric recorders
- » melt pressure sensors, transmitters, and transducers, excluding those installed in large-scale equipment or used for high-precision measurements without mercury-free alternatives
- » mercury vacuum pumps
- » tire-balancing weights and wheel-balancing blocks
- » photographic film and paper
- » propellants for satellites and spacecraft

This ban does not apply to products used for research, instrument calibration, or as reference standards unless otherwise stipulated. The ban comes into force on 31 December 2025. Any violation will be investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law, such as fines.

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

India

Extension of enforcement date of Quality Control Order for several substances (published)

On 30 October 2024, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCP), published an amendment to the morpholine (CAS No. 57-27-2) Quality Control Order (QCO) of 2020. The morpholine amendment order ([Notification No. S.O. 4772\(E\)](#)) revises the date on which the morpholine QCO will come into force, setting the new enforcement date as 1 May 2025.

On 24 October 2024, the DCPC published further amendments to defer the QCOs for acrylonitrile (CAS No. 107-13-1), maleic anhydride (CAS No. 108-31-6), and styrene (vinyl benzene; CAS No. 100-42-5) ([Notification Nos. S.O. 4651\[E\] to S.O. 4653\[E\]](#)), with a new date for these orders to come into force on 24 October 2025.

On 22 October 2024, the DCP issued amendments to defer the QCOs for lauric acid (CAS No. 143-07-7), acid oil, rice bran fatty acids, coconut fatty acids, and hydrogenated rice bran fatty acids ([Notification Nos. S.O. 4611\[E\] to S.O. 4616\[E\]](#)). These amendments specify that the QCOs for five substances will come into force on 24 April 2025.

QCOs are gazette orders issued pursuant to Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 2016. They are issued by the government 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 (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. The requirements may be included from Indian Standards (IS) covered by the QCO - handling, packaging, and marking requirements; and sampling methods and tests for substances contained in products/articles. By the issuance of QCOs, the use of a 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.

Japan

Addition of 149 substances to the chemical substances list (effective)

On 27 September 2024, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) added 149 substances to the existing chemical substances list under the Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA). This update focuses on substances commonly used in workplaces, aiming to streamline compliance for industries while enhancing health and safety protections for workers.

Under ISHA, businesses intending to manufacture or import chemical substances new to the Japanese market must notify the MHLW, providing the chemical name and hazard assessment results based on how the substance is used or handled. The notification is required prior to manufacture or import, and businesses must implement preventive safety measures for workers, informed by the results of risk assessments.

The MHLW's update includes detailed information for each substance, such as names, official gazette numbers, CAS numbers, structural formulas, and classification codes, to assist businesses in managing these chemicals. Importantly, companies handling the newly listed substances are no longer required to submit production or importation declarations, which reduces administrative burdens. However, companies must still comply with all other safety regulations under ISHA, including the provision of Safety Data Sheets, conducting health monitoring, and implementing appropriate workplace safety measures. Substances not included in the ISHA list remain subject to assessments and declarations, requiring comprehensive data on safety, risks, and uses to ensure workplace safety.

The addition of the 149 substances to the ISHA list came into effect on 27 September 2024. Penalties for non-compliance include fines.

Additional information can be found in Japanese in this [notification](#).

Singapore

The decarbonization journey (consultation)

On 8 October 2024, The National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) opened a [public consultation](#) on Singapore's decarbonization journey (due date 4 November 2024), including Singapore's climate ambition, the transition towards a low-carbon economy, and the decarbonization measures. Singapore's decarbonization journey comprises three transitions:

- » carbon transition to reduce emissions across all sectors
- » an energy transition to achieve a resilient net-zero electricity grid
- » an economic transition to remain competitive in a low-carbon future and to capture new green growth opportunities

Singapore's decarbonization journey aims to align with the [Global Stocktake](#), which calls to a transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, to triple the world's renewable energy generation capacity, and to double energy efficiency by 2030. The Global Stocktake emphasizes the need to accelerate zero- and low-emissions technologies, including renewables, nuclear, carbon capture, utilization, and storage, as well as low-carbon hydrogen production.

South Korea

K-REACH update: Introducing streamlined processes and exemptions for waste-recycled chemicals that match already registered chemicals (effective)

The latest partial revision to K-REACH, effective 10 October 2024, introduces streamlined processes and exemptions for waste-recycled chemicals that match already registered chemicals. This update allows the manufacturing of such recycled chemicals without requiring new registration, provided that sufficient documentation supports the exemption. The aim is to simplify compliance for recycled materials while maintaining environmental safety standards.

The revision stipulates documentation requirements for confirming exemption from registration, such as providing a waste recycling permit and a description of the recycling process. Additionally, the revision improves efficiency in the registration process by allowing companies to bypass the submission of proof documents if a hazard assessment has been completed and is available from a recognized foreign government or international organization. It also introduces amendments to the submission forms, including updates to business registration numbers and specifying processing times for applications.

This regulation is enforced starting 10 October 2024, with certain provisions effective immediately upon promulgation. There are currently no penalties associated with this update, though there are penalties for non-compliance under K-REACH. These include up to 5 years imprisonment and fines of up to 100,000,000 South Korean won for the illegal manufacture, import or use of substances under K-REACH.

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

Taiwan

Designation of 357 perfluoroalkyl substances, 12 nonylphenol substances, and 28 nonylphenol polyethoxylate substances as toxic chemicals (consultation)

On 21 October 2024, the Ministry of Environment announced a proposal to designate a total of 357 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS; CAS No. 1763-23-1), its salts, and related compounds, as well as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1), its salts, and related compounds, as toxic chemicals.

Additionally, the ministry intends to add 12 nonylphenol (NP) and 28 nonylphenol polyethoxylate (NPEO) substances to the list of toxic chemicals. This measure aligns with similar listings in the United States and the European Union, in accordance with the Ministry of Environment's international commitments.

The ministry has opened a consultation on draft amendments to the Categories and Management of Handling for Toxic Chemical Substances under the Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act (TCCSCA). Comments were due on 20 November 2024. The proposed amendments address the updated toxicological data and the revised definition of Class IV toxic chemicals within the TCCSCA, which classifies chemicals by toxicity, environmental impact, and regulatory needs. Class IV toxic chemicals are defined by their potential for environmental persistence and bioaccumulation.

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



EUROPE

European Union

Addition of triphenyl phosphate to the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (effective)

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) [added triphenyl phosphate](#) (CAS No. 115-86-6) to the Candidate List of substances of very high concern. This substance may be used in plastic parts of electronic equipment, in flame retardants, as additives to increase the durability and flexibility of some plastics, and as plasticizers in lacquers and varnishes.

Under REACH, companies have legal obligations when their substance is included – either on its own, in mixtures, or in articles – in the Candidate List. If an article contains a Candidate List substance above a concentration of 0.1 % (weight by weight), suppliers must update their safety data sheets, give information on how to use it safely to downstream users and consumers, and notify the SCIP¹ database under the Waste Framework Directive.

¹ i.e., Substances of Concern in Products.

Additionally, if the Candidate List substance is present in an article above a concentration of 0.1% w/w and in quantities totaling over one tonne per producer or importer per year, then importers and producers are obligated to notify ECHA of the presence of the substance within six months from the date it has been included in the list.

Authorization of temporarily measure taken by France regarding the labeling of products containing dinitrogen oxide (in force)

On 4 November 2024, the European Commission (EC) authorized a [temporary measure](#) for France concerning the new labeling requirements for products containing dinitrogen oxide (CAS No. 10024-97-2) only. This is due to potential health risks, such as neurological damage, from prolonged inhalation of this substance. The new measure is effective for up to 36 months starting from November 2024 or until the harmonized European Union (EU) classification for dinitrogen oxide is adopted (whichever comes first). Dinitrogen oxide may be used as an oxidizer in fuel blends for rocket motors.

The following labeling requirement applies in France for relevant products containing dinitrogen oxide: packaging have the warning "causes damage to the nervous system through repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure." In addition, a hazard pictogram must be affixed. The classification is in line with the Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 1 (STOT RE 1) classification from the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (i.e., classification, labeling, and packaging of substances and mixtures [CLP regulation]).

Penalties for non-compliance are not outlined on this regulation, although penalties such as fines under the CLP regulation may apply.

Delegated act outlining rules on the operation of digital product passport service providers (consultation)

On 12 November 2024, the European Commission (EC) opened a [call for evidence](#) on a proposed delegated act that outlines rules on the operation of digital product passport (DPP) service providers. The DPP, which is set out in the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), would serve as a tool to provide easy access to digital information on products' sustainability, circularity, and legal compliance. With regards to product information, the DPP will register, process, and share product information electronically across the supply chain. From February 2027, the DPP will become mandatory for certain batteries.

Feedback for the call for evidence were due on 10 December 2024. The EC will likely adopt the delegated act on the fourth quarter of 2025.

Progress update on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances restriction proposal (notification)

On 20 November 2024, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) provided an [update on the European Union per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\) restriction proposal](#) that aims to phase out uses of PFAS. Key updates are:

- » the five authorities (Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden – dossier submitters) and ECHA's scientific committees for Risk Assessment (RAC) and for Socio-Economic Analysis (SEAC) are continuing to consider over 5,600 comments from the consultation in September 2023
- » additional PFAS uses that were not specifically named in the initial proposal have been identified, including sealing applications, technical textiles, and printing applications

- » ECHA is considering an alternative restriction option for uses and sectors where a ban could lead to disproportionate socio-economic impacts, which includes batteries, fuel cells, and electrolyzers

Initiative to postpone the ban on perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts, and related substances for use in fire-fighting foams (consultation)

The European Union (EU) has opened a [consultation period](#) for an initiative that will postpone the ban on perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA; CAS No. 335-67-1), its salts, and PFOA-related substances for use in fire-fighting foams. New concentration limits as unintentional trace contaminants will also be proposed. Comments were due on 6 December 2024.

PFOA and its related compounds are generally prohibited in the EU under the REACH Regulation due to their persistence, bioaccumulation, and potential adverse health effects. However, certain exemptions have been allowed for specific uses, like fire-fighting foams, due to the absence of suitable alternatives.

This amendment will delay the enforcement of the ban on PFOA in fire-fighting foams, acknowledging the current reliance on these substances for effective fire suppression and the ongoing search for viable substitutes. Additionally, it will set new concentration limits for PFOA as unintentional trace contaminants, likely aligning with technical feasibility and safety considerations.

Draft screening report on tetraethyllead (consultation)

The European Union has published a [call for comments](#) concerning the draft screening report of tetraethyllead (EC No. 201-075-4; CAS No. 78-00-2). The call for comments and evidence aims to allow interested parties to express their views and concerns on the draft screening report on the presence and risk of tetraethyllead in articles. ECHA prepared this report according to REACH Article 69(2), which allows ECHA to consider if risks from the use of a substance in articles are adequately controlled after the sunset date has passed for substance(s) included on the Authorization List (REACH Annex XIV).

ECHA is calling for evidence also to gather information on:

- » any potential uses of tetraethyllead in articles and its releases from such articles
- » any relevant information about tetraethyllead in articles that has not been included in the draft screening report

If ECHA considers that the use of the tetraethyllead poses a risk to human or the environment that is not adequately controlled, ECHA will prepare an Annex XV Restriction Dossier. Comments are due to ECHA by 18 December 2024.

Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM): procedures for authorizing CBAM declarants and establishment of CBAM Registry (consultation)

The European Commission (EC) has launched public consultations for two draft implementing acts laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/956. These drafts establish the [CBAM Registry](#) and procedures for [authorizing CBAM declarants](#).

[Regulation \(EU\) 2023/956](#) establishes the CBAM to address greenhouse gas emissions embedded in imported goods. CBAM is a measure that puts a carbon border tariff on the carbon emitted during the production of certain carbon-intensive goods

(listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2023/956) originating in a third country when imported into the customs territory of the European Union (EU). The CBAM aims to support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and address carbon leakage (in support of its net zero targets) by ensuring that imported goods are subject to similar carbon costs as those produced within the EU. This complements the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) by applying equivalent rules to imports into the EU customs territory.

The draft act on procedures for authorization of CBAM declarants, published on 30 October 2024, sets out the procedures and conditions for authorizing CBAM declarants and includes the format of the application and procedures for submitting it via the CBAM registry. The due date for comments was 27 November 2024.

The draft act on CBAM registry, published on 31 October 2024, establishes the CBAM Registry as a standardized and secure electronic database for managing CBAM certificates, declarations, and applications. The CBAM Registry should contain data on:

- » authorized CBAM declarants
- » applicants who want to become authorized CBAM declarants
- » operators and installations in third countries

The deadline for comments for this draft was 28 November 2024.

The two draft acts apply from 31 December 2024, with provisions for authorizing CBAM declarants applying from January 2025 and CBAM reporting obligations effective from January 2026.

Five substances proposed for harmonized classification and labeling (consultation)

On 15 October 2024, the European Chemicals Agency published new entries in the Registry of Classification and Labeling (CLH) intentions until outcome, detailing five substances proposed for CLH by Belgium. These proposals aim to introduce or revise hazard classifications, focusing on risks related to skin and eye irritation as well as skin sensitization.

[1,6-Bis\[2,2-dimethyl-3-\(N-morpholino\)-propylideneamino\]-hexane](#) (EC No. 700-570-7; CAS No. 1217271-49-2) proposed classification:

- » skin irrit. 2, H315
- » eye irrit. 2, H319
- » skin sens. 1, H317

[4-morpholinecarbaldehyde](#) (EC No. 224-518-3; CAS No. 4394-85-8) proposed classification:

- » skin sens. 1B, H317

[Di\(morpholin-4-yl\) disulphide](#) (EC No. 203-103-0; CAS No. 103-34-4) proposed classification:

- » skin sens. 1A, H317

[N-\[3-\({\[2,2-dimethyl-3-\(morpholin-4-yl\)propylidene\]amino}methyl\)-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl\]-2,2-dimethyl-3-\(morpholin-4-yl\)propan-1-imine](#) (EC No. 700-584-3; CAS No. 1217271-02-7) proposed classification:

- » skin irrit. 2, H315
- » eye irrit. 2, H319
- » skin sens. 1, H317

[Reaction product of propylidynetrimehanol, propoxylated, with ammonia and 2,2-Dimethyl-3-\(4-morpholinyl\) propanal](#) (EC No. 700-879-7) proposed classification:

» eye irrit. 2, H319

» skin sens. 1B, H317

If the proposed classifications are adopted, new labeling and packaging requirements might apply to these substances.

Identification of Reactive Brown 51 as a substance of very high concern (consultation)

On 10 October 2024, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) published an [entry in the Registry of Substances of Very High Concern](#) (SVHC) intentions until outcome, announcing a proposal to identify tetra(sodium/potassium) 7-[(E)-{2-acetamido-4-[(E)-(4-{[4-chloro-6-({2-[(4-fluoro-6-{[4-(vinylsulfonyl)phenyl]amino)-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]amino]propyl}amino)-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]amino}-5-sulfonato-1-naphthyl)diazenyl]-5-methoxyphenyl}diazenyl]-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonate (EC No. 466-490-7, CAS No. not available), also known as Reactive Brown 51, as an SVHC.

This substance, commonly used as a reactive dye in textile manufacturing for coloring fibers such as cotton, wool, and nylon, is proposed for identification as toxic for reproduction under Article 57(c) of the REACH Regulation. The dossier, submitted by Sweden, is expected to be presented to ECHA by 3 February 2025. The advance notice allows interested parties to prepare for participation in the consultation process, during which they may submit relevant information on the identity or hazard properties of the substance. If the proposal proceeds, the consultation phase will offer stakeholders the opportunity to comment, potentially influencing the final decision on the substance's SVHC status.

Further information, including support documents and any comments received during the consultation, will be available on the ECHA website throughout the identification process.

Update to the list of battery-related waste (consultation)

The World Trade Organization published a [notification](#) concerning the release of a draft delegated decision amending Decision 2000/532/EC to update the list of battery-related waste (comments due 14 December 2024). European Commission (EC) Decision 2000/532/EC establishes the list of waste pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishes a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

This draft EC delegated decision concerns a targeted amendment of the European List of Waste to consider the emergence of new battery chemistry and in the context of the new Battery Regulation (EU) 2023/1542. The amendment of the List of Waste would contribute to the identification and statistical monitoring and traceability of the different waste streams and bring legal certainty to the status of the different waste batteries and process wastes as hazardous /non-hazardous waste. The objectives include improved legal certainty and facilitation of proper sorting recycling and reporting for existing and future recycling operators as well as other actors along the value chain to protect human and environmental health.

The amended decision is proposed to enter into force 20 days from publication in the Official Journal of the EU (the provisions shall apply after 18 months).

Rules on calculation and verification of rates for recycling efficiency and recovery of materials from waste batteries (draft)

On 4 October 2024, the World Trade Organization (WTO) published a [notification](#) from the European Commission (EC) regarding the draft Commission Delegated Regulation for the European Union (EU) Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 - a regulation that strengthens sustainability rules for batteries and waste batteries. Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 aims to create a harmonized regulatory framework for the entire life cycle of batteries placed on the EU market. It is part of circular economy commitments under the European Green Deal and builds on the Waste Framework Directive.

This draft Commission Delegated Regulation (comment due on December 2024) concerns the rules on how to calculate the rates for recycling efficiency and recovery of materials of waste batteries for the purposes of Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries. It also contains rules for the verification of the rates for recycling efficiency and recovery of materials of waste batteries, and the format for the documentation.

The Commission Delegated Regulation is proposed to be adopted on 20 January 2025 and enter into force 20 days from publication in the Official Journal of the EU.

[Estonia](#)

Amendment to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act (in force)

The Parliament of Estonia adopted an amendment to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management System Act (the Act) on 25 September 2024 with the changes coming into force on 20 October 2024. This Act establishes the legal basis and procedure for the assessment of the expected environmental impact, the organization of the environmental management and environmental auditing system, and the legal basis for the awarding of the eco-label with the aim of preventing damage to the environment.

A notable change made to the Act includes:

- » amendment of Section 13 concerning the Environmental impact assessment program to require the inclusion of information about the developer, the name of the leading expert who prepared the program, and the composition of the expert group necessary for the preparation of the environmental impact assessment report, naming which areas and which impact each member of the expert group will assess
- » refer to the source for all relevant changes to the Act

Violations of the requirements of this Act are subject to penalties such as fines.

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

Ireland

European Communities (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (in force)

On 7 November 2024, Ireland's Minister for the Environment, Climate, and Communications (ECC) issued the European Communities (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism [CBAM]) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 ([S.I. No. 626/2024](#)). This statutory instrument amends the Principal Regulations, S.I. No. 539/2024, to further align with Regulation (EU) 2023/956 on the CBAM, which aims to prevent carbon leakage and promote fair trade practices by accounting for carbon emissions embedded in imported goods.

The amendments clarify key procedural and compliance requirements. A new definition explicitly identifies the Minister of the ECC in Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations. Regulation 20 has been revised to ensure that any direction issued by the ECC agency is written, includes reasons, and advises recipients of their right to appeal under Regulation 22.

Importers and indirect customs representatives are required to submit quarterly CBAM reports detailing quantities of imported goods, embedded and indirect emissions, and applicable carbon prices in the country of origin, along with any rebates or compensations. The amendments outline specific timelines for reporting and introduce correction procedures if reports are deemed incomplete or incorrect.

If reports remain unsubmitted or corrections are not made, the ECC agency will impose penalties accompanied by detailed directions specifying the penalty amount, payment due date, necessary actions for compliance, and the right to appeal.

Spain

Declaring certain substances and objects as by-products in accordance with Law 7/2022 regarding waste and contaminated soils for a circular economy (consultation)

The Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge in Spain has published a [draft ministerial](#) order declaring certain substances and objects as by-products, pursuant to Law No. 7/2022 of 8 April on waste and contaminated soils for a circular economy. The draft order establishes criteria for classifying specific materials as by-products, including their intended use, compliance with environmental and health standards, and alignment with Article 4.1(d) of Law No. 7/2022.

Materials covered include:

- » sodium hydroxide saturated in aluminum
- » nitric acid solution (60%)
- » diluted sulfuric acid
- » wood chips, sawdust, and virgin wood remains
- » paper waste from tissue paper manufacturing processes

The regulation aims to promote the circular economy by encouraging the reuse of materials that meet these criteria, while reducing waste generation and enhancing resource efficiency. 1 The proposed date for enforcement is 1 January 2025. Comments are due by 27 December 2024.

Sweden

Prohibition of certain goods hazardous to health (published)

On 12 November 2024, the Swedish government published an [amendment](#) (can be found [here](#) in Swedish) via the Swedish Code of Statutes (SFS 2024:986) to the Ordinance (1999:58) concerning the prohibition of certain health-hazardous goods. Issued under the authority of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the amendment revises the annex of the original ordinance to include an updated list of substances classified as health-hazardous goods.

The regulation specifies a range of newly prohibited substances. This amendment, which aims to mitigate public health risks associated with these substances, came into force on 10 December 2024. The update is in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

United Kingdom

Two groups of substances proposed as persistent organic pollutants (consultation)

On 7 November 2024, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) issued a [bulletin](#) regarding the United Kingdom's (UK's) obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The Stockholm Convention is an international treaty aimed at eliminating or restricting POPs to protect health and the environment.

The bulletin announces a [call for information](#) on two groups of substances proposed as POPs (comments were due on 29 November 2024). The first group includes polybrominated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans and mixed polybrominated/chlorinated dibenzofurans. These substances are unintentionally generated during thermal processes involving brominated flame retardants (BFRs), such as the uncontrolled burning of waste containing BFRs. Information submitted will contribute to drafting a risk profile as specified in Annex E of the Stockholm Convention. Additionally, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) requests socioeconomic data relating to these substances in anticipation of future consultations.

The second group involves medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs), with carbon chain lengths in the range C14–C17. DEFRA invites information on the production, use, and potential social and economic impacts of control measures for these substances, irrespective of their chlorination level. This builds on prior opportunities to provide input on MCCPs with specific chlorination levels (45% and above) and explicitly extends the scope to include all MCCPs.



NORTH AMERICA

Canada

Deletion of siloxanes and silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me from the Non-domestic Substances List (published)

Canada published [Order 2024-87-08-02](#) to amend the Non-domestic Substances List (NDSL). The order deletes the substance siloxanes and silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me (CAS No. 102782-61-6) from Part I of the NDSL, as it has now been added to the DSL. This reclassification may affect companies using this substance, as it shifts applicable regulations from those governing non-domestic chemicals to the requirements for domestic substances, potentially impacting import and usage restrictions. The amendment reflects regulatory efforts to better monitor and manage substances in Canada by updating which chemicals are considered "domestic" and which are not, impacting tracking and regulatory controls.

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

United States

Notice of availability of frequently asked questions related to regulations implementing the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act regarding the phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons (published)

On 28 October 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the availability of [frequently asked questions](#) (FAQs) related to the regulations implementing the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, specifically focusing on restrictions around certain hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The FAQs provide stakeholders with guidance on topics covered under the AIM Act, including new regulatory programs established to address HFCs.

The AIM Act, enacted on 27 December 2020, empowers the EPA to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs, manage HFCs and their substitutes, and promote the transition to next-generation technologies. The FAQs emphasize the Technology Transitions Program, which limits the use of HFCs in sectors like refrigeration, air conditioning, foams, and aerosols, and establishes maximum global warming potential (GWP) limits on HFCs in specific applications.

The FAQ page addresses the following areas:

- » overview of HFCs and the AIM Act
- » the HFC Allowance Allocation Program
- » the Technology Transitions Program
- » the Emissions Reduction and Reclamation Program
- » additional resources

Additional information can also be found in the rulemaking docket, [EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0643](#). EPA plans to periodically update the FAQs without further Federal Register notices. There are no penalties associated with this informational update.



OCEANIA

[Australia](#)

Revisions to the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme categorization guidelines (consultation)

The Australian Government has opened a [consultation](#) on proposed revisions to the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) categorization guidelines (comments were due on 5 December 2024). The proposals focus primarily on updates and additions to the “list of chemicals with high hazards for categorization” (the list). The [list](#) includes chemicals considered highly hazardous to human health or the environment by trusted national and international sources (Appendix 8.1), with hazard characteristics in the highest hazard bands. Importers and manufacturers must use the list when categorizing their introductions as exempted, reported, or assessed. The categorization guidelines provide technical requirements for categorizing chemicals, which is crucial for compliance with the Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules 2019 and for protecting public health and the environment.

The revisions add 116 entries to the list based on updates to external sources, with chemicals exhibiting hazard characteristics in human health hazard band C or environment hazard bands C or D. This addition is expected to affect only a few importers or manufacturers, based on information from pre-introduction reports and post-introduction declarations. The revisions also add 4 AICIS-assessed chemicals, identified with hazard characteristics in human health hazard band C or environment hazard bands D or C based on an AICIS assessment. AICIS will contact potentially affected introducers before adding these chemicals to the list.

The changes will come into force in September 2025, coinciding with the start of the registration year. Updates to the guidelines and list will occur annually unless an urgent change is required, and any regulatory-impact changes will be published six months before coming into effect, ensuring stakeholders have time to prepare.

Eight draft evaluation statements covering 1,100 chemicals (consultation)

The Australian government opened a [consultation on eight draft evaluation statements](#) which cover 1,100 chemicals and provide safety information about the use, import, or manufacture of industrial chemicals. Additionally, stakeholders should submit information on the exposure and hazards of the assessed chemicals. Comments were due on 29 November 2024.

The eight draft evaluation statements address the following topics:

- » 1H-benzotriazole (CAS No. 95-14-7) and its mono-substituted derivatives
- » phenolic benzotriazoles
- » tellurium and its inorganic compounds
- » extracts and essential oils are primarily composed of methyl salicylate
- » benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl ester (homosalate; CAS No. 118-56-9)
- » chemicals not considered for in-depth evaluation—not commercially active in Australia
- » chemicals that are unlikely to require further regulation to manage risks to the environment
- » phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis- (bisphenol A; CAS No. 80-05-7)

NEWSLETTER

*Global Environmental and Chemical Regulations, Policies, and Standards
November 2024*



According to Section 100 of the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019, the Executive Director has the authority to request information from any party involved in the import or manufacturing processes if it is relevant to assess risks to human health or the environment. The requirement extends to submitting information not just on the substance itself but also on conditions of use and potential exposures.

NEWSLETTER

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