

# Chemicals Quarterly

## Q1 Regulatory Update 2023



Cassie Pershyn  
Senior Regulatory Specialist,  
Global Market Access



Stacey Bowers  
Manager,  
Global Market Access



Vish Karasani  
Moderator  
Product Marketing Manager

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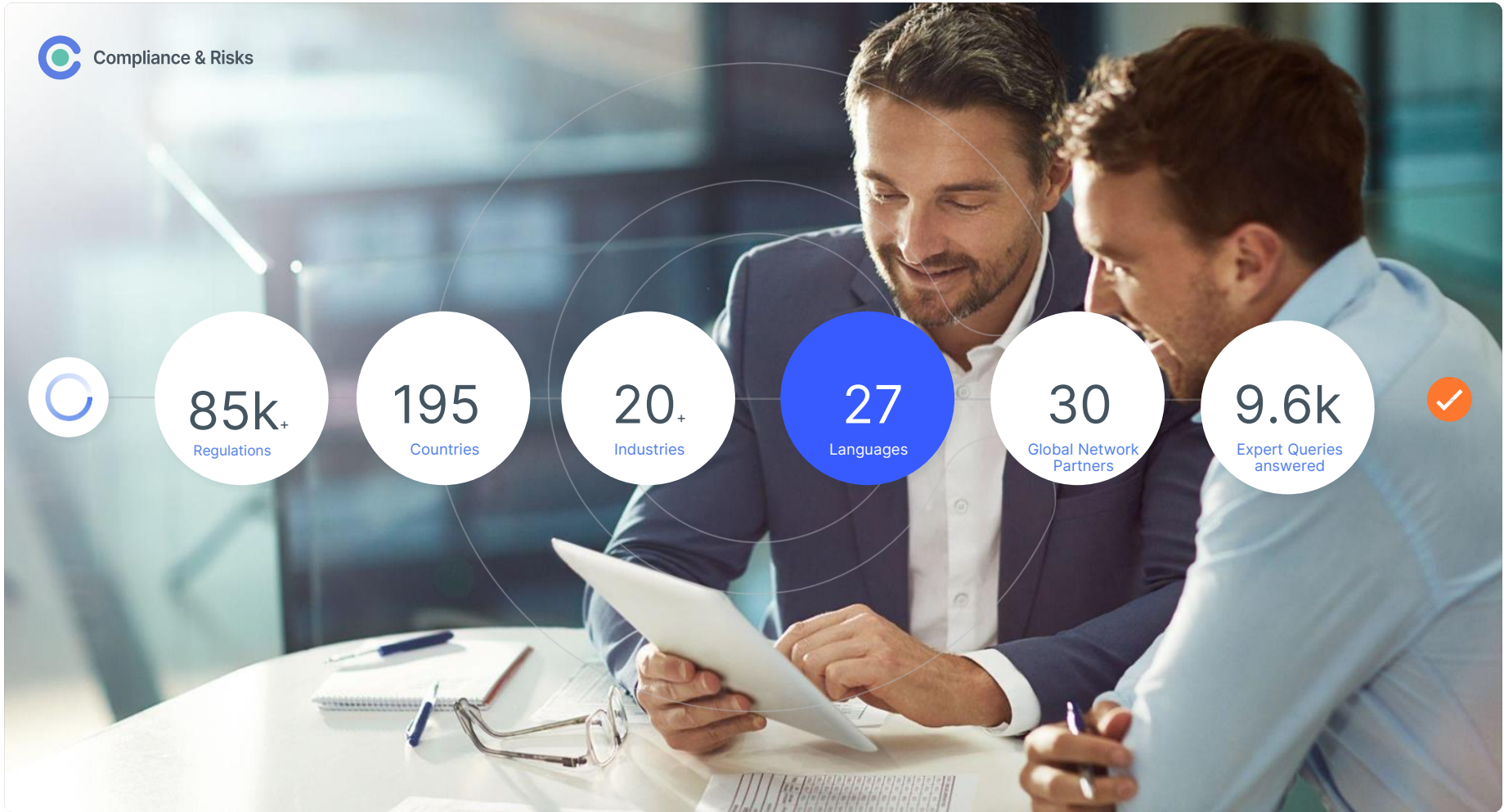
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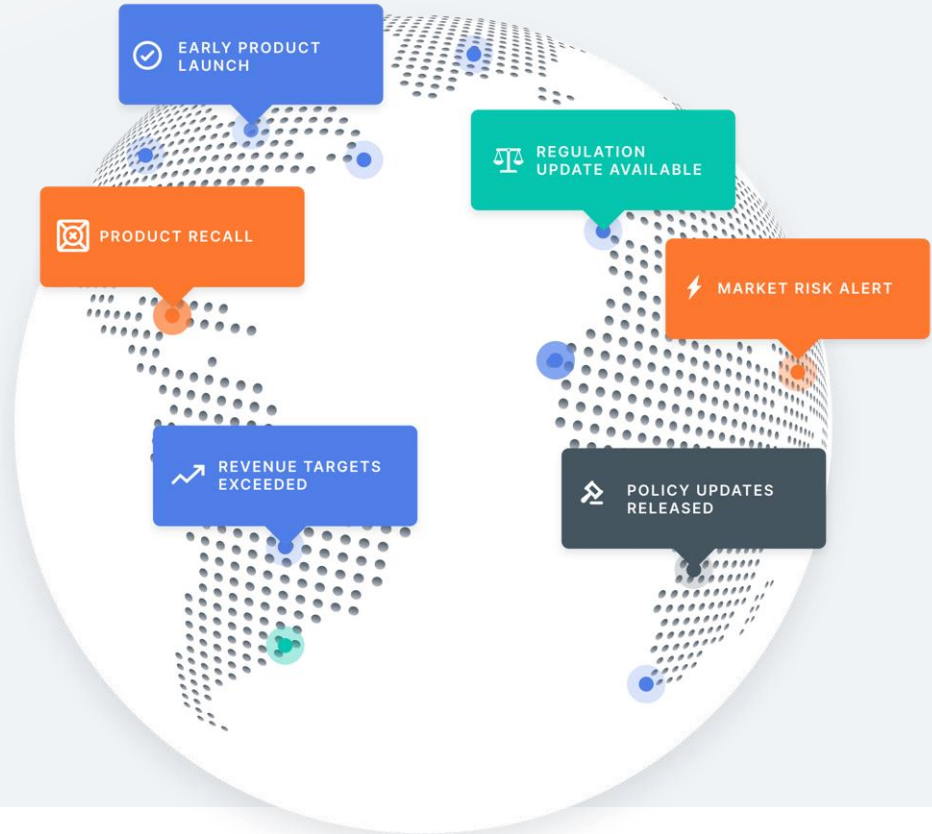
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# Q1 Regulatory Update 2023

# Update on PFAS in Maine

- On January 1, 2023, Maine implemented reporting requirements for any product containing intentionally-added in the state
- In February, Maine's DEP proposed a new rule detailing the reporting requirements
  - DEP will host a "PFAS in Products" hearing on April 20, 2023, to which will trigger a 30-day comment period
- In the meantime, Maine is considering several other Bills, including:
  - LD 1537/ SP 610, to push out the effective date for reporting to October 1, 2023, and to phase-in the state's total ban on PFAS on a product-by-product basis, with at least one per year, starting January 1, 2025;
  - LD 1214/ SP 495, to push the effective date for reporting out to January 1, 2024; and
  - LD 1273/SP 510, to exempt businesses of a certain size from the requirement to test products for PFAS

# Update on PFAS in apparel in New York State

- On March 24, 2023, New York State enacted A994/ S1322
- After January 1, 2025, no person shall sell or offer for sale any new apparel containing intentionally-added PFAS
- No later than January 1, 2027, no person shall sell or offer for sale any new apparel containing PFAS as intentionally-added chemicals or above a level that the State DEC shall establish in regulation
- No later than January 1, 2028, no person shall sell or offer for sale any new outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions containing PFAS at or above a level that the State DEC shall establish in regulation or as intentionally added chemicals



# AAFA updates RSL to include PFAS

- AAFA published the 23rd edition of its RSL
- For the first time, the RSL includes PFAS, based on CA AB 1817
- The RSL also offers an Appendix covering US states whose laws require reporting of chemicals in children's products, as well as EU reporting rules

CA effective date is January 1, 2025. Limit drops to 50 ppm on January 1, 2027. Apparel definition includes footwear. Limited exceptions for PPE, clothing for exclusive use of U.S. military, and other non-apparel specified items, including carpets and rugs. Extreme apparel also subject to labeling as well as limitations but on different timeline.

Note: Colorado take effect Jan 1 2024, clarify product scope.

Note: Maine reporting requirement takes effect during 2023 for all products. New content restrictions phase in 2030.

Note: Pending New York PFAS requirements will closely track California requirements, but may be subject to different scope, timelines, and thresholds as a function of the regulatory process.

# Hawaii considers PFAS in cosmetics & FCMs

- Hawaii is considering HB 748/ SB 504, Prohibition of Food Packaging, Cosmetics and Personal Care Products Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)
- The Bills would prohibit the manufacture, sell, offer for sale, distribution for sale or distribution for use of any food packaging, food service ware, cosmetic or personal care product that contains PFAS
- The Bills would take effect December 31, 2026

# PFAS in FCMs & more in Illinois

- Illinois is considering Senate Bill No. 0088
- The Bill would prohibit intentionally-added PFAS from products including:
  - Carpets or rugs;
  - Food packaging;
  - Juvenile products; and
  - Apparel
- Further, the Bill would require cookware that contains intentionally-added PFAS chemicals in the handle or in any surface that comes into contact with food to list the presence of PFAS chemicals on the label
- Finally, the Bill would prohibit claims that cookware is free of any PFAS chemical, unless no individual PFAS chemical is intentionally added to the cookware

# Iowa considers flame retardants & PFAS

- Iowa is considering HF 62, to prohibit the use, manufacture, distribution and sale of certain consumer products containing certain chemicals
- Per the Bill, a person shall not sell or offer for sale or distribute for promotional purposes upholstered furniture containing in its fabric or other covering or in its cushioning materials more than 1/10 of 1% of a flame retardant chemical or more than 1/10 of 1% of a mixture that includes a flame retardant chemical
- Additionally, the Bill would prohibit intentionally-added PFAS in food packaging
- If passed, the Bill would come into force January 1, 2024

# MA considers PFAS in several products

- H.2197, to prohibit the sale of several products containing intentionally-added PFAS, including:
  - Food packaging;
  - Child passenger restraints;
  - Personal care products;
  - Rugs and carpets;
  - Upholstered furniture and
  - Children's products
- The Bill would take effect January 1, 2030



# More MA Bills on PFAS

- S.175, to prohibit the sale and distribution of children's products and product components containing regulated PFAS
- S.1356, which would prohibit the sale and distribution of the following product categories to which PFAS has been intentionally added: Child passenger restraints, cookware, fabric treatments, personal care products, rugs and carpets, upholstered furniture and children's products
- S.1431, to prohibit the manufacture, sale and distribution of food packaging to which PFAS has been intentionally added in any amount, starting January 1, 2025

# Minnesota considers PFAS in several products

- Minnesota SF 834 would prohibit intentionally-added PFAS in several products:
  - Carpets and rugs;
  - Cleaning products;
  - Cookware;
  - Cosmetics;
  - Juvenile products;
  - Textile furnishings; and
  - Upholstered furniture
- The ban would take effect January 1, 2025
- On that same date, manufacturers of products with intentionally-added PFAS would be required to notify the commissioner



# Nevada also considers PFAS in several products

- Nevada SB 76 would prohibit the sale and distribution of several products if they contain intentionally-added PFAS:
  - Carpets or rugs;
  - Fabric treatments;
  - Food packaging;
  - Children's products;
  - Cosmetics;
  - Indoor textile furnishings and
  - Indoor upholstered furniture
- The Bill includes labeling requirements for cookware containing intentionally-added PFAS
- These requirements would take effect January 1, 2024



# NH considers PFAS in rugs, carpets & more

- New Hampshire is considering HB 465, to restrict PFAS in certain consumer products
- The Bill would prohibit the manufacture, sale and distribution of rugs or carpets, and aftermarket stain and water resistant treatments for rugs or carpets, if PFAS has been intentionally added in any amount
- If passed, the prohibition would come into force on July 1, 2025

# RI considers PFAS in consumer products

- Rhode Island's Senate is considering SB 16, Towards a Comprehensive Ban of PFAS in Products
- This act would prohibit PFAS in carpets, upholstered furniture, textile furnishings, apparel, cosmetics, juvenile products and cookware
- The act would take effect upon passage



# Chemicals in cosmetics & more in VT

- Vermont's Senate is considering SB 25
- The Bill would prohibit any cosmetic or menstrual product to which a list of chemicals or chemical classes have been intentionally added in any amount, including:
  - Ortho-phthalates;
  - PFAS;
  - Bisphenols;
  - Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasing agents; and
  - Arsenic and arsenic compounds
- Additionally, the Bill would prohibit a textile or textile article to which PFAS have been intentionally added in any amount

# VT considers PFAS & more in consumer products

- Vermont is considering H.152, to prohibit the sale and manufacture of apparel, cookware, paper products and pesticides containing PFAS by 2024
- It also aims to prohibit the sale of cosmetics containing 29 specific classes of chemicals by 2026, including, but not limited to:
  - Bisphenols;
  - Coal tar compounds;
  - Formaldehyde releasing agents; and
  - PFAS
- Finally, it seeks a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all products containing PFAS by 2030

# US CPSC considers gas range hazards

- In March, CPSC published a notice requesting information on chronic hazards associated with gas ranges and proposed solutions to those hazards
- The proposal explores the relationship between the use, presence or emissions from gas ranges and associated human health effects
- The scope includes gas stoves, gas cooktops, gas stovetops and gas ovens
- Comments are due May 8, 2023



# Hawaii considers refrigerants

- Hawaii's House and Senate are considering a pair of bills - HB 197/SB 593 - to establish a refrigerant management program to reduce emissions of high global warming potential refrigerants and any refrigerant that is an ODS
- The management program would include emissions from operation of stationary, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment
- Requirements for updates to the state's building code are established, as well
- The Bills would take effect July 1, 2023

# New Jersey Bill on permitted refrigerants

- New Jersey is considering A 51665/ S 3581 relating to refrigerants
- The Bills clarify which refrigerants are permissible for use within State Uniform Construction Code
- The intent is to allow manufacturers who use HFCs in their products to begin a more efficient and orderly phasedown of their use based on the federal guidelines, while implementing changes needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

# CA proposals on cosmetics & cleaning products

- California's Assembly is considering AB 234, to further prohibit the sale of rinse-off cosmetics, detergents, waxes and polishes containing intentionally added synthetic polymer microparticles
- The Assembly is also considering AB 496, to add specified banned ingredients to existing cosmetics legislation beginning January 1, 2025
- Finally, AB 727 would prohibit the manufacture, sale, delivery, distribution, holding or offering for sale of a cleaning product that contains regulated PFAS



# Proposed NYS warnings for chemicals in hair relaxers

- New York State's Assembly is considering A2574, establishing product labeling requirements for hair relaxers containing carcinogens or reproductive toxins
- The Bill applies to "hair relaxer," defined as any product topically applied to hair for the purpose of weakening the structure and curliness of the hair fiber and allowing the straightening of the hair
- The Bill would require any hair relaxer that contains a carcinogen or a reproductive toxicant to provide a clear and conspicuous warning label

# NYS considers chemicals in cosmetics

- New York State is considering S 4171, to prohibit cosmetics containing intentionally-added PFAS substances starting June 1, 2024
- The State is also considering S 4265, promulgating the Safe Personal Care and Cosmetics Act, to require the state DEC to establish regulations for a list of chemicals in cosmetics, such as:
  - Lead and lead compounds;
  - Parabens including butyl-, ethyl-, isobutyl-, isopropyl-, methyl- and propyl-;
  - Ortho-phthalates and their esters;
  - PFAS; and
  - Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers



# WA considers toxics in cosmetics

- Washington State is considering House Bill 1047
- The Bill would ban cosmetics that contain several intentionally-added chemicals, such as:
  - Ortho-phthalates;
  - PFAS; and
  - Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers
- Cosmetics containing lead or lead compounds at 1 ppm or above would also be prohibited
- These requirements would take effect January 1, 2025



# EPA updates formaldehyde standards

- EPA issued a Final Rule on formaldehyde in composite wood products
- The Rule updates certain voluntary consensus standards in 40 CFR 770.99 to reflect the most recent editions of those standards
- These include, but are not limited to:
  - ANSI/HPVA HP-1-2020 on hardwood and decorative plywood;
  - ASTM D5456-21e1 on composite lumber products; and
  - BS EN ISO 12460-3:2020 on formaldehyde release from wood-based panels
- The rule took effect March 23, 2023

# CEH takes action against BPA in activewear

- A February blog posted by The Center for Environmental Health (CEH) informed readers of its lawsuit against seven brands of sports bras and five brands of athletic shirts
- CEH's investigations found BPA in polyester-based clothing with spandex, including socks made for infants
- Since 2021, CEH has taken action against 100 companies to pressure them to reformulate their products to remove all bisphenols, including BPA

# Chemicals in feminine hygiene products in GA

- Georgia's House is considering HB 257, Menstrual Product Protection Act
- The Bill defines "feminine hygiene products" as tampons, pads, liners, cups, sponges, douches, wipes, sprays and similar products used in conjunction with respect to menstruation or other genital-tract secretions
- The Bill would prohibit chemicals such as lead; mercury and related compounds; formaldehyde; triclosan; toluene; talc; PFAS; and certain phthalates
- The Bill would take effect July 1, 2024

# Menstrual products in Massachusetts

- Massachusetts is considering two proposed Bills, H.2138 and S.145, both to require disclosure of ingredients in menstrual products
- Per the Bills, on each package or box, containing menstrual products manufactured for sale or distribution in the commonwealth, a manufacturer shall have printed a label with a plain and conspicuous list of all ingredients, which shall be listed in order of predominance
- "Menstrual product" means a product used to collect menstruation and vaginal discharge including, but not limited to, tampons, pads, menstrual cups, disks, sponges and menstrual underwear, whether disposable or reusable

# NYS considers chemicals in menstrual products

- New York State is considering S3529 to prohibit tampons, pads, liners, wipes, sprays and similar products containing restricted substances, including but not limited to:

- Lead;
- Mercury and related compounds;
- Formaldehyde;
- Triclosan;
- Toluene;
- Talc;
- PFAS; and
- Phthalates



- Two other Bills, A512 and S 5353, would create a research program to determine the risks posed from potential toxins in feminine hygiene products



# MA considers 'toxic-free kids' Bills

- Massachusetts is considering H.318 and S.175, An Act relative to toxic-free kids
- The Bills would prohibit children's products or components containing regulated PFAS
- They would also create a list of toxic chemicals of concern in children's products
- "Children" means natural persons 12 years of age and under
- "Children's product" includes products like:
  - Toys;
  - Clothing;
  - Cosmetics and personal care products; and
  - Bedding, furniture and furnishings

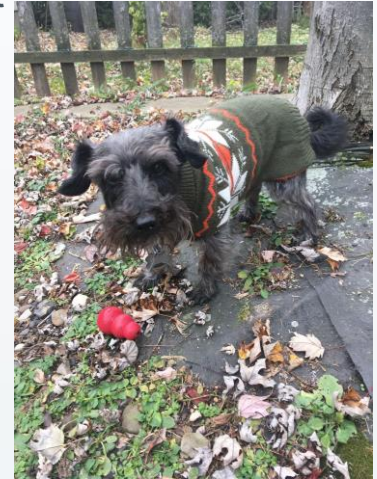


# NYSDEC proposes TCCP list

- The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) held a third virtual public meeting to present and discuss an expanded list of 600 chemicals and chemical groups and potential reporting thresholds under the Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products (TCCP)
- DEC solicited feedback on the chemicals under consideration for listing
- DEC also accepted comments on the test methods, reporting thresholds and other topics through March 20, 2023

# NYS proposal on chemicals in pet products

- New York State is considering Assembly Bill A773, related to the regulation of toxic chemicals in pet products
- A773 establishes that, within 180 days of the effective date, a list of priority chemicals and chemicals of high concern must be published by the DEC
- The sale and distribution of pet products containing a priority chemical that has been listed more than one year would be prohibited
- Pet products covered by the bill include pet apparel, toys, car seats, bedding, personal care products and chew toys



# Oregon considers chemicals in cosmetics

- Oregon is considering SB 546, to require the OHA to adopt and maintain a list of high priority chemicals of concern for cosmetics
- Manufacturers of cosmetics would be required to post a notice of certain chemicals used on their websites
- The chemicals and classes of chemicals banned include, but are not limited to:
  - Ortho-phthalates;
  - PFAS; and
  - Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers
- Finally, cosmetics containing lead or lead compounds at or over 10 ppm would be prohibited

# Virginia considers PFAS in children's products

- Virginia is considering HB 1855
- The Bill would prohibit the sale or manufacture of a children's product known to contain PFAS
- The Bill does not define "Children's products," nor does it provide a limit for PFAS

# Canada VOC limits took force in January

- VOC concentration limits set for products being imported or manufactured in Canada
- Covers 130 product categories and subcategories including:
  - personal care products;
  - automotive and household maintenance products;
  - adhesives/removers;
  - sealants and caulks; and
  - other miscellaneous products (hereinafter referred to as certain products)
- Prohibits products with VOC concentrations in excess of their respective category-specific limits unless a permit is obtained
- Regulated products will be required to indicate date of manufacture

# EU proposes PFAS restriction under REACH

- ECHA published a PFAS restriction proposal on 7 February 2023.
- Aims to reduce PFAS emissions into the environment and make products and processes safer for people.
- A six-month consultation was planned to start on 22 March 2023.
- "EU Takes Action Against Harmful PFAS Chemicals: Analyzing the Draft Restriction Proposal" - White Paper authored by Cathy Philips, from RINA, recently added to C2P.

# EU PFCA ban started in February

- EU-wide restriction of perfluorocarboxylic acids (C9-C14 PFCAs) apply from 25 February onwards.
- PFCAs cannot be placed on the market or used in most applications. Some uses have been granted longer transition periods.



# SCHEER opinion on cobalt in toys

- Scientific Committee on Health, Environmental and Emerging Risks (SCHEER) evaluated information on the use of Cobalt in toys provided by the Toys Industries of Europe (TIE) as well as information retrieved from a literature search.
- SCHEER calculated new migration limits for cobalt in toys, in relation to oral exposure:
  - Scraped-off toy materials (8 mg) 150 mg/kg toy material
  - Dry, powder like or pliable toy materials (100 mg) 12 mg/kg toy material
  - Liquid or sticky toy materials (400 mg) 3 mg/kg toy material
- Due to their availability the SCHEER recommends that cobalt-free pigments should be used.
- Attention should be given to the 'emerging' use of cobalt-containing materials in 3D pens and 3D printers.

# EU plastic food contact draft

- Draft Commission Regulation Amending Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.
- Would revoke authorizations including for FCM No. 96 (wood) and 121 (salicylic acid).
- Five phthalates, DBP, BBP, DEHP, DINP and DIDP, would be authorized as additives for use as plasticisers and technical support agents in plastic FCM, subject to specific restrictions of use and migration limits.
- Food contact plastics complying with the regulation before the commencement of the amendment, and which were first placed on the market before 18 months after its entry into force, will be permitted to remain on the market until stocks are depleted.

# ECHA Regulatory Strategy for Flame Retardants

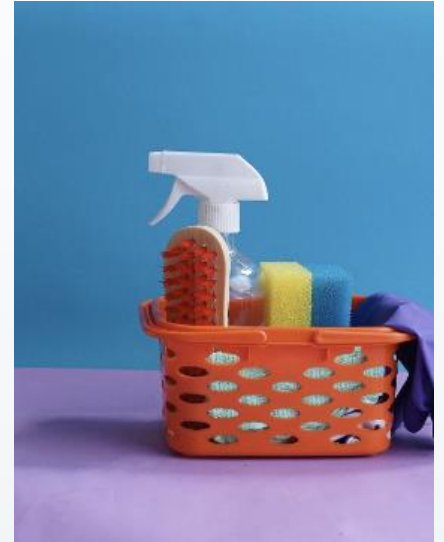
- ECHA released its Regulatory Strategy for Flame Retardants, identifying aromatic brominated flame retardants as candidates for an EU-wide restriction.
- For many aliphatic brominated and some organophosphorus-based flame retardants it is proposed to reassess the situation in 2025 and revise the strategy accordingly.
- Commission may introduce ecodesign requirements on flame retardants in certain products via the EcoDesign Directive.
- No regulatory action is recommended for several non-halogenated subgroups of flame retardants.
- For chlorinated flame retardants, regulatory measures are already in place or initiated.

# ECHA call for evidence on PVC

- European Commission requested ECHA investigate whether the use of PVC and/or its additives cause a risk for the environment and/or human health and whether regulatory measures at the European level would be necessary.
- ECHA previously compiled information on alternative materials to PVC.
- In the call for evidence, ECHA requested information on:
  - substances that can be used as alternatives to the currently used 'additives in focus' in PVC and
  - additives used in alternative plastics to PVC.

# ECHA publishes new biocides guidance

- ECHA published Analysis of alternatives to biocidal active substances for applicants and authorities: a recommended framework guidance.
- Aims to provide guidance on how to perform an analysis of alternatives to active substances being candidate for substitution (CfS) according to Art. 10(1) of the Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR, Regulation (EU) 528/2012).
- Accompanied by a template to report the analysis.



# EU RoHS restriction renewal recommendations

- Emily Tyrwhitt Jones of RINA provided expert commentary in C2P on the report published by Bio Innovation Service (BioIS) on the evaluation of the renewal request of 12 exemptions to Annex III of RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.
- Exemption renewal was withdrawn for Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned.
- For Cadmium in electrical contacts, the recommendations focus on further subdividing the exemption into new more restrictive subdivisions with different exemption validity periods for each necessary use of cadmium.
- Lead in flip chip packages is not recommended for renewal.

# NGO report on gas appliances in the EU

- NGO Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) issued a report, Exposing the Hidden Health Impacts of Cooking with Gas.
- Recommendations include:
  - EU Commission should set pollutant limits in the upcoming review of Ecodesign requirements on Domestic Cooking Appliances;
  - Commission should also communicate to the public about gas cooking hazards through the Energy Label and other means; and
  - National electrification plans that require electric heating and cooking to be installed in new buildings as soon as possible occurring in conjunction with the Performance of Buildings Directive, in support of the EU's net-zero targets.

# COSMILE Europe launched

- Cosmetics Europe launches ingredient database COSMILE Europe on the 16th of February to help European citizens find information on cosmetic ingredients.
- Available in 14 languages
  - information on almost 30,000 ingredients used in cosmetics;
  - information on ingredient properties;
  - function;
  - man-made and/or natural origin; and
  - types of products.





# Oeko-Tex® bans PFAS in textiles, leather & footwear

- PFAS ban in textiles, leather and footwear for the STANDARD 100, LEATHER STANDARD and ECO PASSPORT certifications.
- OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT certification will make the previously voluntary self-assessment mandatory for all production sites from April 2023.
- Coordinates with the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (ZDHC MRSL) version 3.0 and its new Conformance Guidance 2.0. ECO PASSPORT will comply with these requirements by February 2023.



# France action plan for fight against PFAS

- On 17 January 2023, the France published Action Plan to fight against PFAS throughout 2023-2027.
- Organized around the following six lines of action:
  - establish standards on PFAS discharges;
  - introduce EU level ban to eliminate risks associated with the use of PFAS;
  - PFAS discharge and impregnation of environments education;
  - reduce emissions from industry;
  - ensure transparent information available on PFAS; and
  - integrate actions into the national micropollutants plan.

# PFAS report published by British regulators

- April 4 report released detailing usage of forever chemicals used in Great Britain.
- Identifies common and harmful uses of PFAS and measures to control and manage them.
- Recommends limits in the use of PFAS in textiles, furniture, and cleaning products.
- Published under UK REACH.



# Germany issues Recommendations for FCM

- Germany's BfR issued six revised Recommendations for FCM in February 2023 including silicone, rubber and paper and board materials and articles.
  - **XV 'Silicones'**: adds BfR method for determining the release of VOCs in goods made of silicone
  - **XXI 'Natural and Synthetic Rubber'**: deletes FCM substance as a processing aid
  - **XXI/1 'Natural and Synthetic Rubber in Contact with Food'**: editorial changes for clarification
  - **XXXVI 'Paper and Board for Food Contact'**: applicability changes
  - **XXXVI/1 'Cooking Paper, Hot Filter Paper and Filter Layers'**: applicability changes, overall production aids
  - **XXXVI/2 'Paper and Paperboard for Baking Purposes'**: applicability changes and temperature resistance

# Norway updates cosmetics regulations

- Norway publishes changes to their regulations on cosmetics and body care products implementing the following:
  - EU Regulation 2022/1176 amending Regulation No 1223/2009 as regards the use of certain UV filters in cosmetic products;
  - EU Regulation 2022/1181 amending the preamble of Annex V to Regulation No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products; and
  - EU Decision 2022/677 laying down rules for the application of Regulation No 1223/2009 as regards the glossary of common ingredient names for use in the labelling of cosmetic products.
- Applicable to manufacturers and importers of cosmetics and body care products:
  - Finished products should be labeled with the warning when the total concentration of formaldehyde released exceeds 0.001% (10 ppm).

# Norway updates cosmetics regulations (cont)

- A Legal act was also established changing the regulation of the UV filters Benzophenone-3 and Octocrylene in cosmetic products.
- Details maximum permitted concentration of Benzophenone-3 in:
  - face/body/hand cream, lipstick, other cosmetic products;
  - Sunscreen; and
  - gas-powered sprays and pump sprays.
- Details maximum permitted concentration of Octocrylene in:
  - cosmetic products for individual use;
  - combined use of sun cream and lotion, sun protective pump spray, face/hand cream and lipstick; and
  - sun protective products with gas-powered spray when combined with face/hand cream and lipstick.

# China revising RoHS labelling standard

- China Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released draft revisions to RoHS labelling standard SJ/T 11364.
- Primary changes include the addition of 4 phthalates to List of Hazardous Substances in EEE.
- Other changes:
  - hazardous substances must be permanently marked on the visible parts of the product when in use; and
  - products with an image display function can build markings into the product system software in digital form (factory-set as read-only data).

# China FCM standards revisions

- On 13 February, China's NHC released several drafts national food standards proposals.
- This includes the following food contact material standards:
  - GB 9685-2016, national food safety standard for the use of additives in food contact materials and articles;
  - GB 31604.31-20XX, national food safety standard on the determination of chloroethene migration from food contact materials and products; and
  - GB XXXX-20XX, national food safety standard on the determination of fluorine migration from food contact materials and articles.
- The deadline for comments was on 20 March 2023.





# Japan proposes PFHxS Regulation

- A consultation launched by Japan on February 18, 2023, to regulate PFHxS under the the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL).
- Prohibition of PFHxS from the spring of 2024 with a Class 1 Specified Chemical Substances designation.
- Prohibits the import of specified products using PFHxS:
  - Fabrics, clothing, and floor coverings treated with water or oil repellent properties;
  - Treated clothing with water or oil repellent properties;
  - Water and oil repellents and fiber protection agents;
  - Anti-reflective and Etching agents used in the manufacture of semiconductors; and
  - Resists for semiconductors.
- Comments were accepted until March 19, 2023.

# New Zealand proposes POPs management

- Draft EPA Notice to control how Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are managed and disposed of in New Zealand has been published.
- Proposed changes include:
  - making provision for storing, handling, and disposing of manufactured articles containing POPs;
  - incorporating the international guidelines; and
  - updating references to take account of changes to legislation.
- Comments were due 5 April 2023.

# New Zealand proposes PFHxS restriction

- New Zealand is requesting feedback on the addition of PFHxS to its Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act).
- Submissions closed on 5 April 2023.



# New Zealand Proposes Cosmetics Updates

- New Zealand seeks feedback by 31 May 2023 on proposed updates to the Cosmetic Products Group Standard.
- Updates include:
  - Alignment to EU rules for ingredients;
  - Phase out PFAS ingredients by the end of 2025;
  - Extending the group standard to cover more products;
  - Requiring clear recordkeeping for nanomaterials; and
  - Updating requirements for fragrances.



# Philippines Bill on Exposure to Environmental Pollutants

- In January, Philippines proposed HB 6755 on Protection of Children and Other Vulnerable Subpopulations From Exposure to Certain Environmental Pollutants.
- The Bill would:
  - Identify environmental pollutants commonly used in areas reasonably accessible to children;
  - Create a list of substances with known, likely or suspected health risks to children;
  - Create a list of safer-for-children substances and products; and
  - Establish guidelines to help reduce and eliminate exposure to children to environmental pollutants.



# Saudi Arabia restricts MNM in cosmetics

- Saudi Arabia published a Circular on the restriction of the use of Methyl N-Methylantranilate (MNM) in cosmetic products.
- Use of Methyl N-Methylantranilate (MNM) in rinse-off cosmetic products at a rate not exceeding 0.2% is now allowed.
- The following MNM restrictions are added:
  - Not for use with nitrosating agents;
  - Maximum nitrosamine content: 50 µg/kg; and
  - Must be kept in nitrite-free containers.
- These updates go into effect on 1 July 2023.



# Uruguay Proposes WEEE legislation

- On 26 January, 4 Uruguayan Ministries proposed a Draft Regulation on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).
- Proposals include to:
  - clarify unused EEE and their waste according to EEE-G & EEE-NG classifications;
  - specify the duties in managing general use EEE (EEE-G);
  - clarify rules for used and refurbished EEE-G;
  - establish quality criteria for EEE, (RoHS, dfd, recycled material content, energy efficiency, etc.); and
  - create the provisions for the WEEE management plans.

Trying to keep on top of **it all...**





# A Smarter Way to Manage Product Compliance

Holistic Market Access Solutions

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For what is required



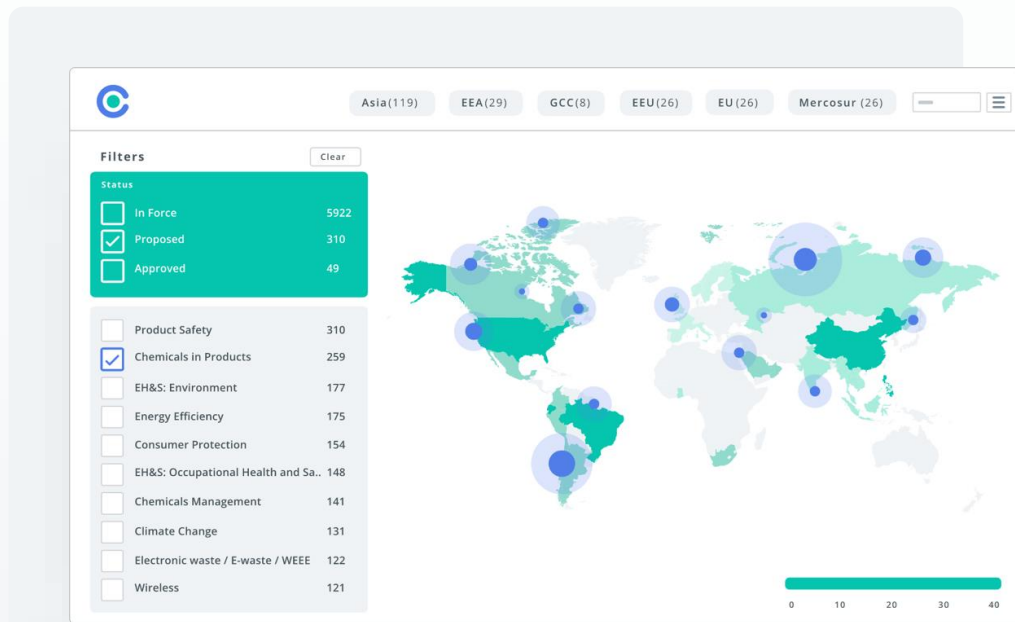
Driven by Global  
Regulations & Standards

TECHNOLOGY - C2P

# C2P

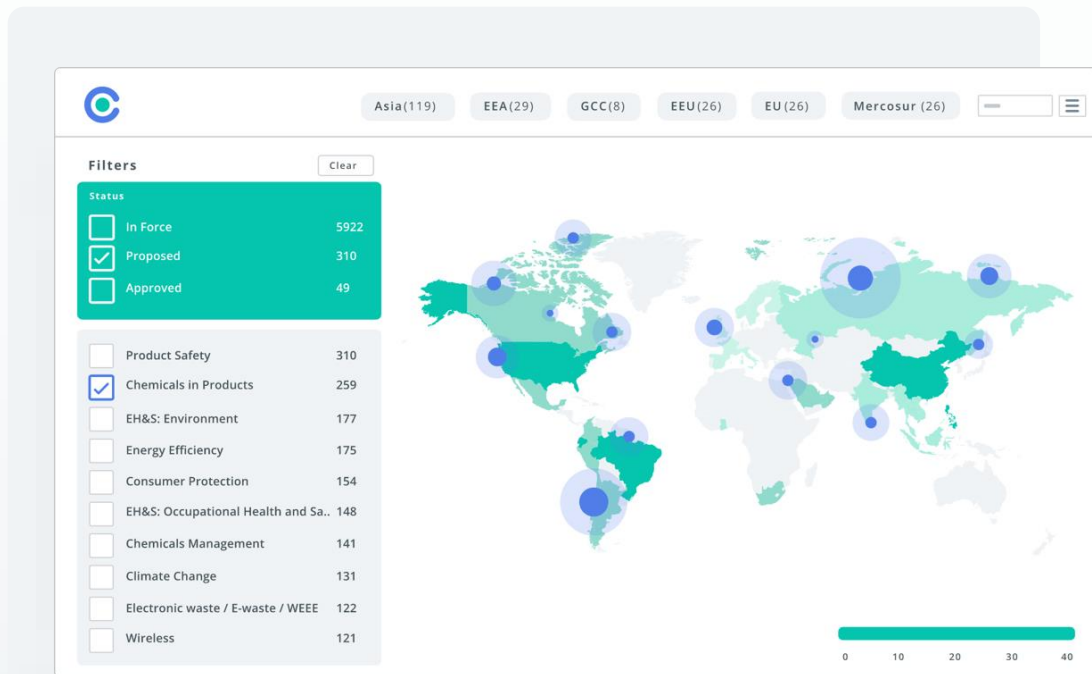
## The Key to Unlocking Market Access

- Enterprise grade technology
- Cloud based platform
- Access to regulatory coverage in 195 countries
- Heatmaps with what's hot & where
- Intelligent search
- AI powered probability analysis
- Productivity tools to improve team collaboration



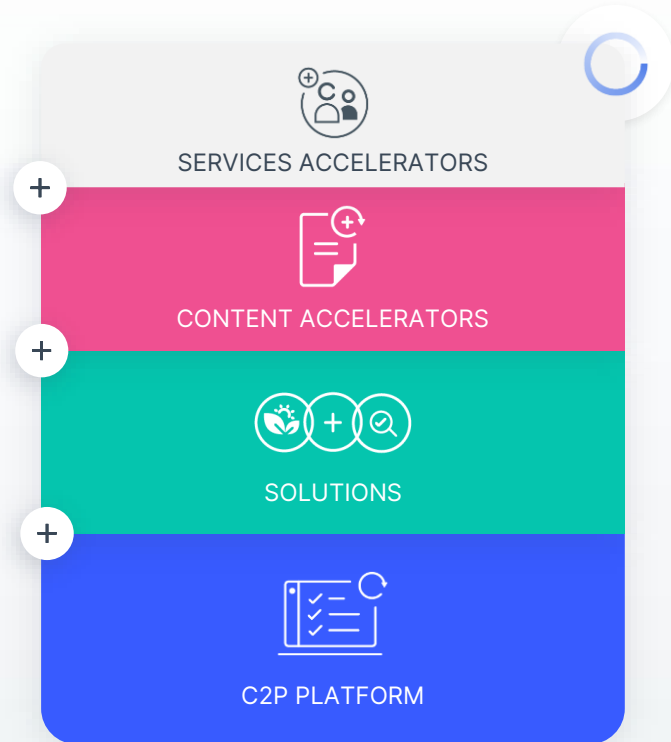
# Manage everything in One Place...

- Design, build, and collaborate on new products with confidence
- Keep all compliance evidence up to date & live linked back to their Regulations, Standards & Requirements
- Continually monitor regulatory changes & keep ahead of proposed changes before they happen
- Integrate with other systems to enable streamlined business processes



# Tailored to meet your needs...

- Comprehensive capabilities that enable enterprise-wide management of regulations, standards, requirements and evidence
- Add-on packages to accelerate market access through:
  - Use-case specific solutions
  - Global regulatory content
  - Professional services



# Q&A

# Thank you!



Cassie Pershyn  
Senior Regulatory Specialist,  
Global Market Access



Stacey Bowers  
Manager,  
Global Market Access



Vish Karasani  
Moderator  
Product Marketing Manager