Chemicals Quarterly Q1 Regulatory Update 2024



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Q&A Session

Slides & Webinar Recording

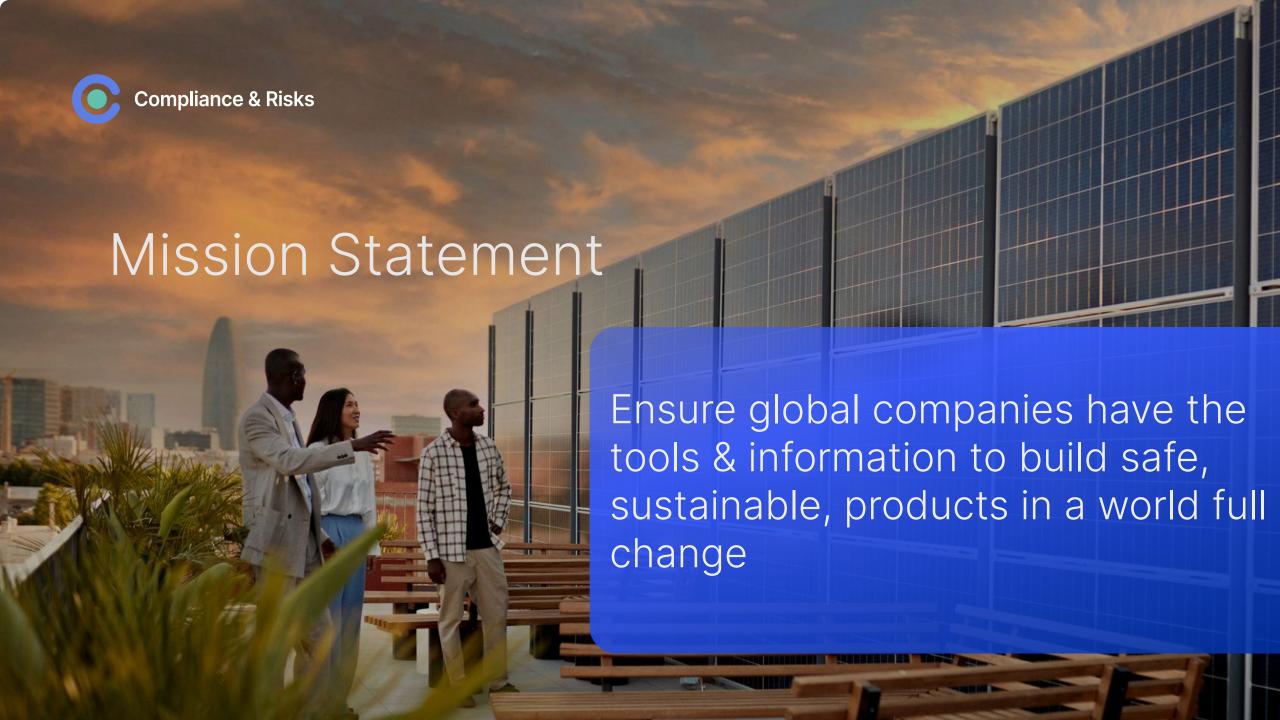




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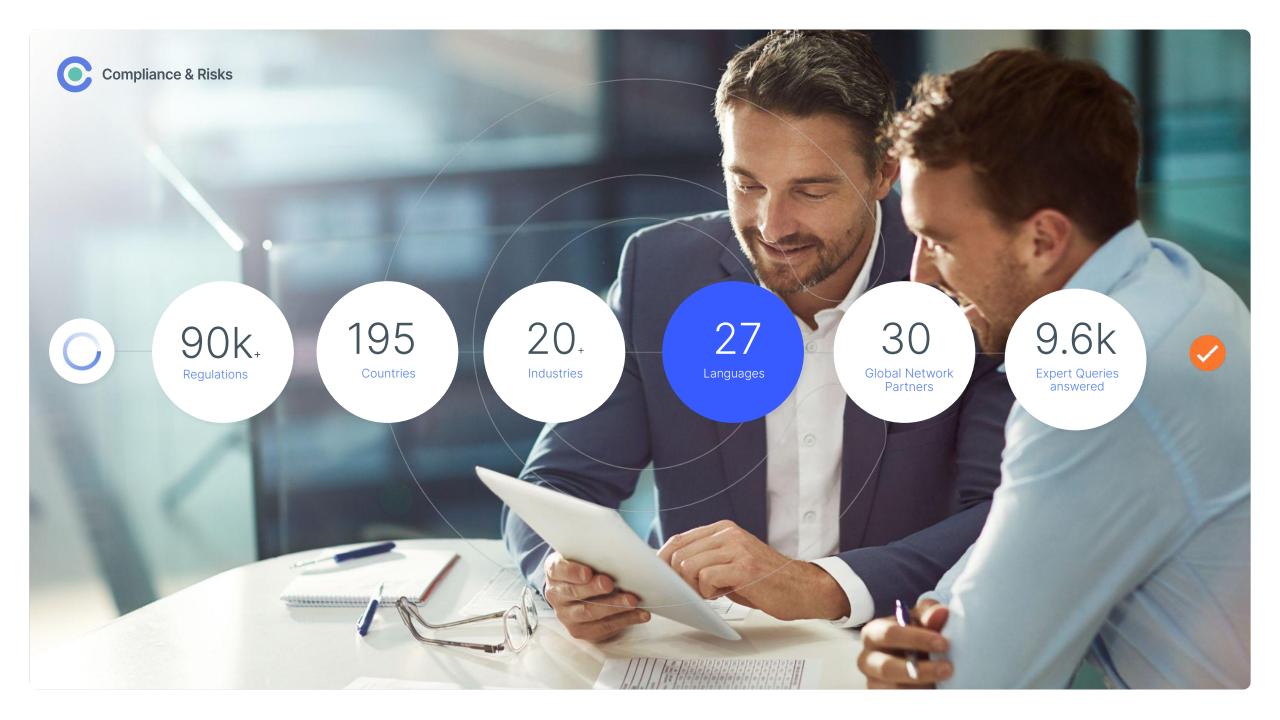
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Chemicals Quarterly Q1 Regulatory Update 2024



Australia/New Zealand



Australia amends industrial chemicals rules

Changes to AICIS for categorisation, reporting & record requirements

Key changes:

- Written record keeping requirements replaced
- Acceptance of INCI names
- Changes to categorisation criteria for:
 - Local soap makers
 - Introducers of chemicals in flavor and fragrance blends
 - Introducers of controlled hazardous chemicals
- Strengthening criteria and reporting requirements

Amended Rules will commence 24 April 2024.



Asia/Middle East



China adopts testing for hazardous substances in EEE

CNCA announces conformity assessment system testing methods under China RoHS.

GB/T 26125 → GB/T 39560 for determination of certain substances in EEE (corresponds to IEC 62321 series).

Conformity assessment is mandatory for EEE listed in the first batch of the Compliance Management Catalogue.

Starting from 1 March, testing methods will be implemented in accordance with the new GB/T 39560 series of standards.

Future planned China's RoHS revisions:

- addition of phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP and DIBP) to the hazardous substance list of China RoHS, and
- development of hazardous substances restriction and labelling mandatory standard, combining SJ/T 11364 and GB/T 26572.



China drafts safety requirements for jewelry

China's MIIT publishes consultation on draft standard for safety requirements for jewelry.

This document applies to jewelry products of various metals and specifies safety requirements and chemical properties.

Would replace GB 28480-2012 and be implemented 6 months from official announcement.

Comments were accepted until 16 March 2024.





Japan drafts PFOA amendment to CSCL

Japanese Ministries jointly draft addition of PFOAs to the Chemical Substances Control Law.

Proposed amendment to add the following to Class I Specified Chemical Substances list:

- PFOA isomers, their salts and
- PFOA-related substances.

Would prohibit the import of products that use PFOA isomers, their salts and PFOA-related substances:

- Floor wax
- Water- and oil-repellent fabric, clothing, and carpet
- Protective and antifouling agents for textile products
- Fillers for adhesives and sealants
- Coating & Defoaming agents
- Paint, varnish
- Toner

- Washing soap
- Professional photographic film
- Processed paper treated with water and oil resistance
- Anti-reflective agent used in semiconductor manufacturing
- Optical fiber or its surface coating agent, and
- fire extinguishing products

Comments were due by March 1st.



Japan drafts new TDBPP & BDBPP limits for textiles

Japanese MHLW proposes Ordinance on Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act amendment.

Aims to change detection limits of TDBPP & BDBPP used in:

- nightwear,
- bedding,
- curtains, and
- floor coverings.

As follows:

- Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate (TDBPP) = 8µg or less per gram
- Bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate compounds (BDBPP) = 10µg or less per gram

Amendment would enter into force on 1 April 2025.

Comments due 16 April 2024.





Malaysia publishes guidelines for disinfectant registration

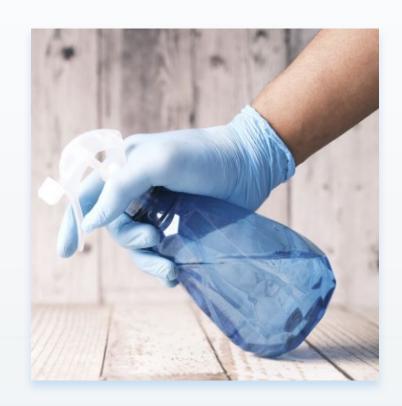
Malaysia's NPRA Guidelines for registration of surface disinfectants.

Applicable to surface disinfectants used on non-porous hard surfaces in:

- healthcare and veterinary facilities;
- food areas;
- domestic and institutional areas; and
- industrial areas.

Exclusions include:

- Household products;
- Products used on soft/porous surfaces;
- Rinse-off products;
- Products used on medical devices;
- Products that utilize UVC sterilizers;
- Air disinfectant;
- Products used on living beings; and
- Multi-purpose use products.



Singapore proposes further control of hazardous substances

NEA proposed control of 2 chemical groups and 9 mercury-added products as hazardous substances under Schedule 2 of EPMA.

Proposed Control on 2 Groups of Chemicals:

- Medium chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs)
- Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (LC-PFCAs)

Proposed Control on 9 Mercury-Added Products:

- Compact fluorescent lamps
- Cold cathode and external electrode fluorescent lamps
- Strain gauges
- E&E measuring devices
- High accuracy measurement bridges and high frequency radio frequency switches and relays

Intended phase out by end 2024. Therefore, the manufacture, import and export of the 9 mercury-added products will not be allowed from 1 Jan 2025.

Comments were due 15 Feb 2024.



Thailand drafts restrictions on mercury added products

Thailand proposes draft Regulation to adopt standard TIS 3604-25XX on restriction of the use of mercury added products.

TIS 3604 establishes mercury limits for the following EEE:

- batteries;
- switches; and
- fluorescent lamps.

If enacted, will enter into force 270 days after its official publication.

The comment period ended 24 March.



Saudi Arabia updates Technical Regulation for Textiles

Updates streamline details in chemical limits but still require testing in accordance with A1 specifications to determine the content of potentially harmful chemicals present in textile products, including:

- formaldehyde,
- heavy metals,
- suspected phenolic compounds and dyes,
- carcinogenic amines,
- flame retardants,
- pesticide residues,
- phthalates,
- organochlorine compounds,
- organotin compounds, and
- other harmful substances and compounds.





Europe



EU proposes BPA ban in FCM

Draft restrictions to impose ban on the use of BPA in FCMs, including plastic and coated packaging.

The measure will also:

- address use of other bisphenols in FCMs to avoid replacing BPA with other harmful substances,
- set out derogations and transitional periods that may apply to businesses.

Feedback period closed 8 March 2024.





Next steps for EU PFAS restriction proposal

ECHA clarifies next steps for the proposal to restrict PFAS under REACH.

Agency's RAC and SEAC to evaluate proposed restriction together with the consultation comments in batches, focusing on the different sectors that may be affected.

Five national proposing authorities to update initial report addressing the consultation comments.

March 2024:

- Consumer mixtures, cosmetics and ski wax
- Hazards of PFAS (only by RAC)
- General approach (only by SEAC)

June 2024:

- Metal plating & manufacture of metal products
- Additional discussion on hazards (only by RAC).

September 2024:

- Textiles, upholstery, leather, apparel, carpets
- Food contact materials & packaging
- Petroleum & mining.

Evaluation of remaining sectors and next procedural steps to be announced as work advances in conjunction with the committee meetings.



France proposes PFAS ban

French National Assembly publishes Draft Law prohibiting certain products containing PFAS.

If passed, with effect from 1st July 2025, the following products containing PFAS would be prohibited:

- Food contact materials;
- textile product with the exception of protective clothing for security professionals; and
- wax and cosmetic products.

In addition, any other products containing PFAS would be prohibited from 1st July 2027.



Turkey amends hazardous substance in EEE Regulation

Amendment applies to Annex 1 EEE. Item 11 extends scope to goods not covered in any of the 10 categories.

Article 5 states EEE placed on the market, including cables and spare parts, cannot have restricted substances in concentrations defined in Annex 2.

Exemptions provided for in Annexes 3 and 4 have been removed and will be further updated in line with the changes in the EU legislation.

This Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2024.





South America



SERNAC investigates lead in Stanley tumblers and thermoses

- How does the stainless steel layer remain intact?
- How can no exposure to lead be guaranteed?

Official information request:

- The alleged presence of lead, disseminated in the press and social networks, and its possible harmful effect on the health of its users
- Details about the manufacturing process of tumblers and thermoses, especially in regards to vacuum insulation sealing and the use of lead in this process
- How to ensure that the stainless steel layer covering the lead-sealed base remains intact and that there is no possibility of lead exposure
- Results of quality and safety tests to ensure that products comply with regulations and do not represent risks to the health of consumers
- Whether the company is considering or using alternatives to lead in the vacuum insulation sealing process
- How the company proactively and transparently communicates about the safety of its products to consumers and future plans to address concerns that have been expressed on social media



MERCOSUR

Draft Resolution No. 14/23

- Amends Resolution No. 39/19 "MERCOSUR Technical Regulation on the positive list of additives for the preparation of plastic materials and polymeric coatings in contact with food"
- Silver magnesium-sodioboron phosphate (silver glass)
 - Only approved for use as an antimicrobial agent
 - Limit set at 2.25%
 - Silver content limit set at 1.77%
- Diethylaminoethanol
 - Only approved for use in coatings or as a plastic polymerization aid
 - \circ ND (LD = 0,05 mg/kg)



North America



TSCA and TRI Changes

2018 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Fees Rule amendments finalized

Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Chemical Substances Designated as Inactive on the TSCA Inventory; Significant New Use Rule

- 329 PFAS
- 90 days notification required because any manufacture, import, or processing
- Effective March 11, 2024

TRI Reporting for seven additional PFAS



PFAS in food packaging and plastic containers

No more PFAS in grease-proofing materials for food packaging

- Fast food wrappers
- Microwave popcorn bags
- Take-out paperboard containers
- Pet food bags

New test methodology for detecting PFAS in plastic containers

High-density polyethylene containers





California

Bisphenol S added to Prop 65 list

- Female reproductive endpoint toxicant
- Warning requirement comes into effect on December 29, 2024

AB 2515: Take All Menstrual Product-PFAS Out Now (T.A.M.P.O.N.) Act

AB 2761

Packaging

SB 1266

• Bottles and cups for children - bisphenol <u>and</u> PFAS

SB 903

More to come?





Colorado PFAS

SB 081

PFAS disclosure for outdoor apparel

- January 1, 2025
- Outdoor apparel for extreme or extended use in severe wet conditions

January 1, 2032

• End of product phase out timeline

2025 prohibition

- On January 1, 2025, the following PFAS-added consumer products prohibited from sale or distribution:
 - Cleaning products
 - Cookware
 - Dental floss
 - Menstruation products
 - Ski wax
 - Textile articles



Connecticut SB 128

Flame retardants in children's products

- Prohibition of sale and distribution of children's products containing organohalogen flame retardants
 - Products or components of products designed or intended primarily for use by or for children 12 years of age or younger



Connecticut PFAS bill

On and after January 1, 2026

Certain products containing intentionally added PFAS prohibited (apparel, carpets or rugs, cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, dental floss, fabric treatments, children's products, menstruation products, textile furnishings, ski wax and upholstered furniture)

On or before January 1, 2027

Reporting required for products containing intentionally added PFAS

On and after January 1, 2032

• Sale of any product containing intentionally added PFAS prohibited

Restrictions for outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions remain the same

Not applicable until January 1, 2028, provided on and after January 1, 2026 such products include a label "Made with PFAS chemicals"



Hawaii PFAS

HB 748/ SB 504

Carried over to 2024

HB 1896/ SB 2427

- Introduced this session
- Would prohibit PFAS in:
 - Food packaging
 - Food serviceware
 - Cosmetics
 - Personal care products



Illinois SB 2705/HB 5042

January 1, 2025 prohibition

- Carpets or rugs
- Cleaning products
- Cookware
- Cosmetics
- Dental floss
- Fabric treatments
- Juvenile products
- Menstrual products
- Intimate apparel
- Textile furnishing
- Ski wax
- Upholstered furniture
- Food packaging
- Compostable products

2026 notification requirement

- January 1, 2026
- For products with intentionally added PFAS

January 1, 2032 prohibition

Any product with intentionally added PFAS



Massachusetts: Toxic Chemicals of Concern

Would create a list for children's products and toys

Chemicals identified as below considered for list

- Carcinogens or mutagens
- Persistent or bioaccumulative and toxic
- Endocrine disruptors
- Reproductive or developmental toxicants
- Neurotoxicants
- Respiratory or skin sensitizers
- Any other chemicals of equivalent concern



Massachusetts: H 4486

June 1, 2026: Registration on public website

January 1, 2028: Food packaging prohibition

January 1, 2027

- Child passenger restraints
- Cookware
- Fabric treatments
- Personal care products
- Rugs and carpets
- Textiles
- Textile furnishings
- Upholstered furniture
- Children's products

January 1, 2031 prohibition of
any consumer product
containing intentionally added PFAS
(unless it is a CUU)



New Hampshire - Packaging

HB 1630

- Packaging EPR
- Will restrict:
 - o Ortho-phthalates
 - Bisphenols
 - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
 (PFAS)
 - Lead and lead compounds
 - Hexavalent chromium and compounds
 - Cadmium and cadmium compounds
 - Mercury and mercury compounds as not covered by existing statue
 - Benzophenone and its derivatives
 - Halogenated flame retardants

- Perchlorate
- Formaldehyde
- Toluene
- Antimony and compounds
- UV 328 (2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-di-tert-pentylphenol.
- Will also prohibit packaging containing:
 - Polyvinyl chloride
 - Polystyrene
 - Polycarbonate



New Hampshire PFAS

HB 1649-FN

2026 notification requirement

- July 1, 2026
- For the 2028 PFAS-added product banned by this act

Labeling requirement

 Five years after the effective date of the applicable section, no PFAS-added consumer products shall be offered for final sale, used, or used in promotional materials in the state unless that product is labeled in accordance with the bill.

2028 prohibition

- On July 1, 2028, the following PFAS-added consumer products shall be prohibited from being offered for final sale or use or distributed for promotional purposes in the state:
 - Carpets or rugs
 - Cosmetics
 - Fabric treatment
 - Feminine hygiene products
 - Fluorine-treated containers
 - Food packaging and containers
 - Juvenile products
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Dental floss
 - Upholstered furniture.



New Jersey

S 1042/A 1421

Prohibit following containing intentionally added PFAS:

- Cosmetics
- Carpets
- Fabric treatment
- Food packaging

S 1713/A 3800

Prohibits children's products containing:

- Lead
- Mercury
- Cadmium



New York 2023 bills now in committee

- A 432/ S 2332: Prohibits the manufacture, distribution and sale of certain toys and child care products containing phthalates; imposes a civil fine of not less than \$10,000 a day for violation of such provisions.
- A 594: Creates the toxic information clearinghouse; provides substances hazardous to public health, safety or the environment that have been identified or listed as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated pursuant to section 27-0903 or 37-0103 of the environmental conservation law
- A 773: Relates to regulation of toxic chemicals in pet products; requires disclosure on information on priority chemicals; establishes the interstate chemical clearinghouse; makes related provisions.
- A 2574: Requires that hair relaxer products display labels when they contain certain dangerous chemicals.
- A 3556/ S5648: Prohibits the sale of certain products that contain intentionally added PFAS on and after January 1,
 2025; requires manufacturers of products containing PFAS to provide notice of such fact to persons that offer the products for sale or distribution
- A 3622: Establishes a program to provide information to consumers concerning household hazardous products;
- A 5990/ S 3529: Restricts certain substances from being used in menstrual products.



New York: S 5648C/A 3556C

January 1, 2026 prohibition of intentionally added PFAS

- Architectural paint
- Cleaning products
- Cookware
- Fabric treatment
- Rugs
- Ski wax
- Textiles and textile articles



Rhode Island

S 2152: PFAS in products

January 1, 2027 prohibition

- Artificial turf
- Carpets or rugs
- Cookware
- Cosmetics
- Fabric treatments
- Juvenile products
- Menstrual products
- Ski wax
- Textile articles
- Class B firefighting foam

H 7515/ S 2300: Microparticles

January 1, 2028 prohibition

 Any product containing synthetic polymer microparticles

H 7619/S 2850: PFAS in packaging

- Delay ban on PFAS processing agents until July 1, 2027
- Additionally bans PVC and polystyrene in packaging



Tennessee: SB 1786/ HB 2535

January 1, 2025 prohibition of specific products containing intentionally added PFAS

- Menstrual products
- Cleaning ingredients
- Cookware
- Dental floss

- Firefighting foam
- Food packages
- Cosmetics
- Textiles

- Carpets
- Fabric treatments
- Upholstered furniture
- Children's products
- Ski wax



Vermont: H 544/ S 25

Cosmetic or menstrual products containing intentionally added:

- Ortho-phthalates
- PFAS
- Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasing agents
- Methylene glycol
- Mercury and mercury compounds
- 1, 4-dioxane
- Isopropylparaben
- Isobutylparaben
- Lead and lead compounds
- Asbestos
- Aluminum salts
- Triclosan
- M-phenylenediamine and its salts
- O-phenylenediamine and its salt

Intentionally added PFAS in textiles, including:

- Apparel
- Outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions, and
- Personal protective equipment.

Athletic turf containing PFAS

Eventually prohibit all products containing intentionally-added PFAS (2032)



Vermont: H 601

Packaging, packaging components and reusable Packaging

High priority materials:

- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) including polyvinylidene chloride
- Polystyrene, including expanded polystyrene
- Polycarbonate
- Polyethylene terephthalate glycol when used in rigid packaging
- Opaque or pigmented polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic bottles
- Melamine

High priority chemicals:

- Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- Ortho-phthalates
- Bisphenols
- Non-detectable pigments including carbon black
- Oxo-degradable additives, including oxo-biodegradable additives
- UV 328[2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-di-tert-pentylphenol]
- Short chained, medium chained, and long chained chlorinated paraffins
- Benzophenone and its derivatives
- Antimony trioxide when used as a processing aid in polyethylene terephthalate plastic
- Formaldehyde
- Perchlorate



Washington State

HB 1314/ SB 5369

• Restricts or prohibits PCBs in paints and printing inks by December 1, 2026

HB 1551

Prohibits cookware and cookware components containing lead and lead compounds > 5ppm

HB 1185

Prohibit sale of compact fluorescent lamps and linear fluorescent lamps

Cycle 1.5 Draft Regulatory Determinations Report to the Legislature

• Draft regulatory determinations for firefighting PPE, apparel and gear, cleaning products, automotive washes and waxes, floor waxes, ski waxes, cookware and kitchen supplies, and hard surface sealants



Wisconsin: SB 1093

January 1, 2028 prohibition on specific products containing intentionally added PFAS

- Food packaging, or food products contained in food packaging
- Carpets or rugs
- Cleaning products
- Cookware
- Cosmetics
- Dental floss
- Fabric treatments
- Juvenile products
- Menstruation products
- Textile furnishings
- Ski wax
- Upholstered furniture

January 1, 2034 prohibition of all products containing intentionally added PFAS



Even more PFAS...

Illinois, SB 3360

 Safe chemical clearinghouse for all manufacturers of PFAS products or product components containing intentionally added PFAS

Indiana, HB 1399

- Defines PFAS chemicals:: "(1) a non-polymeric perfluoroalkyl substance; (2) a non-polymeric polyfluoroalkyl substance; or
 - (3) side-chain fluorinated polymers; a molecule of which contains at least two fully fluorinated sequential carbon atoms.
 - (b) The term does not include gases or volatile liquids at ambient conditions."

Kentucky, HB 116

Reporting requirements

Maryland, HB 1147

Playground surfacing materials containing PAH, PFAS, or lead



Canada updates treated article documents

Incorporate amendments to the Pest Control Products Regulations that were published in the Canada Gazette Part II on December 7, 2022

- Information Note Treated Articles
- Acceptable Claims for Articles Treated with Antimicrobial Preservatives
- Questions and Answers Treated Articles



Q&A



Thank you!



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