

Practical Approach in Chemicals Legislation

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1. Global and National Policy Development

Global Development in Chemicals Management

1992 Agenda 21 (Chapter 19: Chemicals Management)

2002 WSSD 2020 Goal (Johannesburg)

- “By 2020 chemicals should be produced and used with minimal adverse effects to human health and the environment.”

2006 SAICM: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (ICCM1, Dubai)

Japan: Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL; 1973)

USA: Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA; 1976)

EU: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction on Ch

2. Japan's Experience in Chemicals Legislations

1950's and 1960's Environmental Pollution throughout Japan such as "Minamata Disease" (caused by methyl mercury) and "Yokka-ichi Asthma" (caused by SOx)

1967 Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control

1967 PCB pollution outbreaks

1968 Air Pollution Control Law

1970 Water Pollution Control Law

1971 Environment Agency

2-2. Risk-based Approach

1986: CSCL Amendment



- 1993: Basic Environment Law
- 1994: Basic Environment Plan
 - To introduce **the concept of the environmental risk**
- 2000: Basic Environment Plan II
 - To consider **ecological risks**
-

Law on PRTR System (1)

(PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register)

- 1996 : OECD Recommendation on PRTR System
- 1999 : Law on PRTR system

[Purposes]

- To improve voluntary chemical management by business sectors, and
- To prevent environmental problems

[Policy Instruments]

- Reporting of releases and transfers by stationary sources (mainly manufacturing industries),
- Estimation of releases from non-point sources by the government, and
- Publication of aggregated data (Annually since 2003 for 2001 data)

Law on PRTR Systems (2)

- 2008

Scope Expanded:

target chemicals and sectors

(to be applied as of 2010 data)

- Target chemicals (to 462 from 354),
- Medical service was added

- 2009

PRTR data from facilities are available on the web in addition to aggregated data of companies.

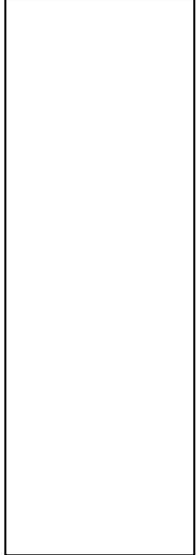
Introduce Examinations and Regulations with consideration of the environmental effects

- . Add new regulation for persistent and bio-accumulating (but insufficient data on toxicity) chemicals (as the “Type I Monitoring chemicals”)

Expanded Examinations focused on potential exposure to the environment

Compulsory reporting of hazard information obtained by business

No
Information



2009 CSCL Amendment (1)

2009 CSCL Amendment (2)

(1) Coverage expanded to all existing chemicals

(2) Following up International Agreements

-To cover chemicals newly listed under the international convention

Semiconductors and fire fighting foam etc.

(3) Appropriate Regulations on chemical substances in the supply chain

3. International Policy Harmonization

(1) OECD Policy Review on Hazardous Chemicals

OECD reviewed national policy on hazardous chemicals, such as PCBs and mercury in 1970's

➔ *Reflecting scientific data and knowledge to CSCL (1973) implementation*

(2) Policy Harmonization and Information Sharing

1981 OECD Council Decision on Mutual Acceptance of Data, Test Guidelines and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP).

OECD Test Guidelines are adopted in CSCL regulations

Conclusions

(1) Hazard-based Approach at Initial Phase

- It is a good starting point to regulate hazardous chemicals.
- It is the first step to ~~p~~rioritize chemicals