The Korean REACH Overview & Regulatory Implementation

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Humidifier Sterilizer Incidents in Korea (2006 ~ 2011)

*
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} H \\ N \\ NH \end{array}\right]_{n} x(H_{3}PO_{4})$$

Polyhexamethyleneguanidine phosphate (n/x=1~2) (PHMG phosphate) CAS RN 89697-78-9

Oligo(2-(2-ethoxy)ethoxyethyl guanidinium chloride (PGH) CAS RN 374572-91-5



- ✓ 1994, 1st Humidifier Sterilizer introduced to market
- ✓ 2006 ~ 2010, Numerable damaged lung cases reported, but cause not identified
- ✓ Apr 2011, Epidemiological Investigation initiated
- ✓ Aug 2011, Investigation concluded: humidifier sterilizer responsible
- ✓ Sep 2011, Animal test initiated
- ✓ Nov 2011, Relevant products driven out of market
- ✓ Apr 2014, Study of 361 cases completed: 75 deaths, 93 damages
- ✓ Apr 2015, Study of addition 169 cases: 17 deaths, 32 damages
- ✓ Total of 217 victims (92 deaths, and 125 damages)

Korean Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals



^{* 12} Implementing guidelines finalized(Dec 2014)

Major Arguments during Legislation

Arguments	Settled
① Registration exemption for R&D	Exempted same as at present, but w/ additional safety devices (submission of management plan, etc.)
② Registration of non-phase-in substance in small amount	Even small amount of substance should be registered, & Simplified materials for submission & Shortened registration period

Toxic
Chemicals Act
(enacted in 1992)

- · Lack of chemical info.
- · No system for transferring chemical info.

Household chemicals in

consumer product (e.g. humidifier

disinfectant)

(K-REACH)

Registration &

Evaluation of

Chemical Substances

Promulgation of K-REACH enactment on May 22, 2013

Leak of hydrofluoric acid in Gumi,

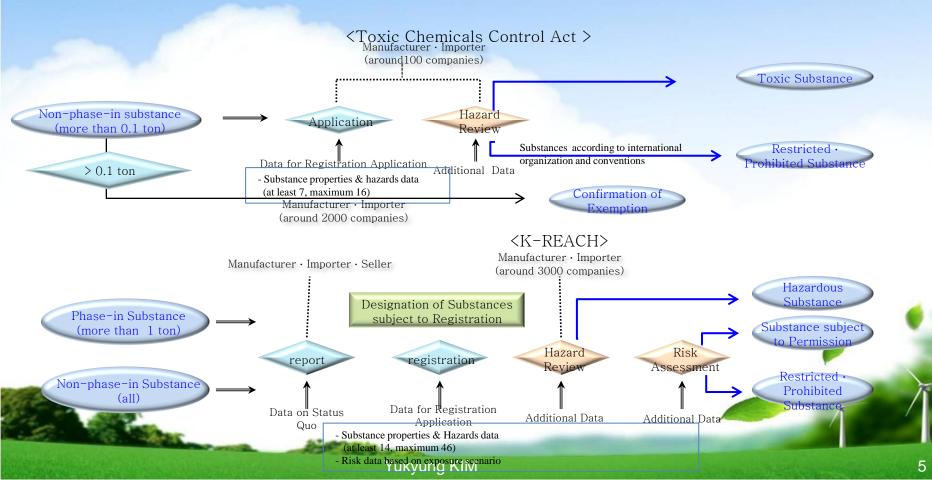
Continuous occurrences of chemical accident

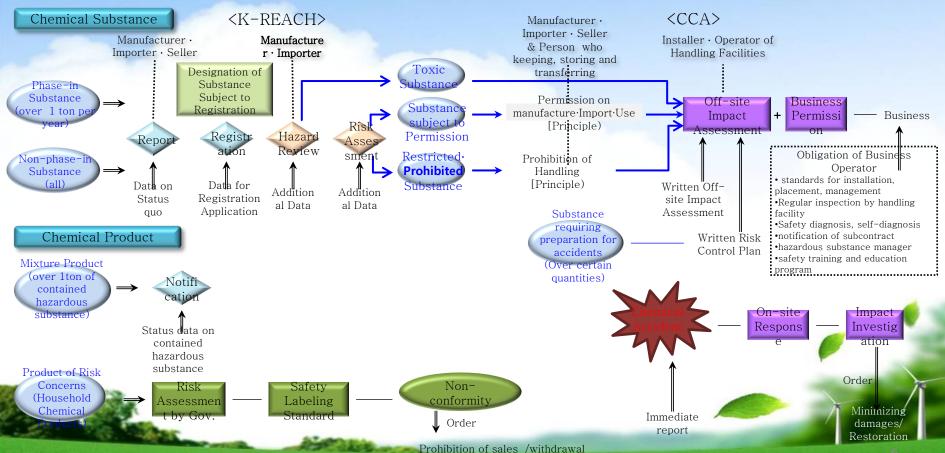
Chemicals

Control Act

Promulgation of revised CCA on Jun. 4, 2013

Enforced on Jan. 1, 2015
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Chapters

- ✓ Chapter 1 : General provision (Article 1~ 7)
- ✓ Chapter 2 : Registration of Chemicals (Article 8 ~ 17)
- ✓ Chapter 3 : Hazard evaluation & Risk assessment (Article 18 ~ 24)
- ✓ Chapter 4 : Designation of authorization chemicals and etc. (Article 25~28)
- ✓ Chapter 5 : Communication on chemicals information (Article 29 ~ 31)
- ✓ Chapter 6 : Management of risk concerned product (Article 32 ~ 37)
- ✓ Chapter 7 : Supplementary provisions (Article 38 ~ 48)
- ✓ Chapter 8 : Penalties (Article 49 ~ 54)
 - Addendum (Article 1 ~ Article 7)

Exempted from the Act:

- ✓ Radioactive substances
- ✓ Medicinal products and quasi-drugs
- ✓ Narcotics
- √ Cosmetics
- ✓ Agrochemicals and active ingredient
- ✓ Fertilizer
- √ Food and food additives, packaging
- ✓ Feed
- ✓ Explosives such as gunpowder
- ✓ Military supplies
- ✓ Health functional food
- ✓ Medical appliance



Definitions (1)

Phase-in Chemicals

- Chemicals domestically distributed for commercial purpose prior to February 2, 1991 and publicly announced as such by the MoE (37,021 substances)
- Chemical substances that has undergone the Hazard examination process after February 2, 1991 under TCCA and publicly announced as such by the MoE (6,163 substances)
- Most of the chemical substances that has undergone the Hazard examination process between Jan 1, 2012 and Dec 31, 2014, but not yet announced as such by MoE(1,277 substances) → to be confirmed and announced after consultation with the companies

Non-phase-in Chemicals

- All chemical substances excluding phase-in chemicals

Phase-in Chemicals subject to Registration

- Chemicals designated out of phase-in chemicals based on exposure potential such as circulation volume, hazards of chemicals, etc., published by MoE

Definitions (2)

Hazard

- properties of chemical substances, including toxicity, which are detrimental to human health or the environment
 - \rightarrow (1) **Hazard Examination**: initiated by the registration of companies
 - (2) **Hazard Evaluation**: initiated by the government (without the registration)

Risk

- degree of damage to human health or the environment when exposed to hazardous chemical substances
 - → **Risk Assessment**: If production/import volume ≥ 100ton/year (to be strengthened as 10ton/year by 2020)

or needed by the result of the hazard examination/evaluation

Definitions (3)

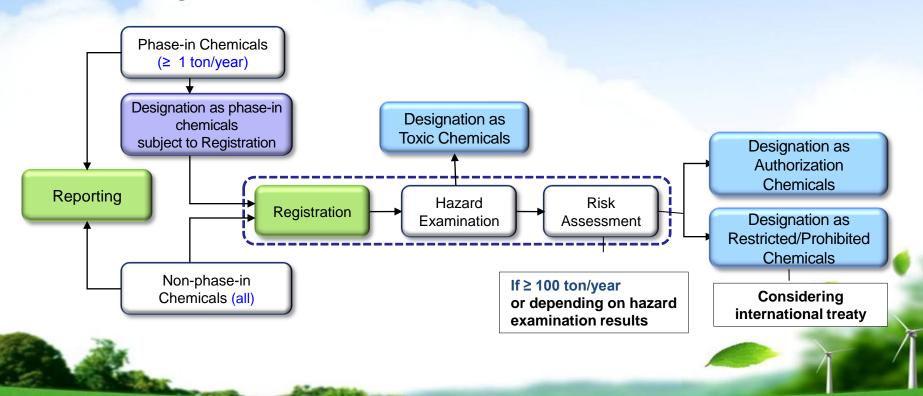
Intermediates

- Chemical substances that are produced in the process of making some other chemical substances and entirely consumed within that process.
 - \rightarrow (1) **Non-isolated Intermediates**: Not intentionally removed or isolated from the production facility exempted from registration
 - (2) **Isolated Intermediates**: Other than isolated intermediates
 - exempted from registration if leak or exposure is technically blocked

Polymers

- Molecules characterized by the sequence of one or more types of monomer units
 - → Polymers of low risk concern are exempted from registration

Overview of Registration Process



Reporting (Article 8)

• Purpose:

Basic data for selecting substance subject to registration Grasp those responsible for joint registration for same substance

Understanding the status of registration compliance



- What to Report: Non-phase-in substance & at least 1 ton per year of Phase-in substance
- How to report: Manufacture, import and sale from Jan 1 to Dec 31, by Jun 30 every year
- Who Reports?

Those who manufacture, import and sell chemical substances (VS. Registration is for those who manufacture and import chemical substance)

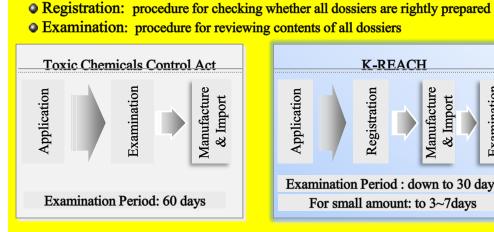
- ⇒ Only those selling chemical substance to person who uses it as raw material in workplace
 - except those selling a product to person who consumes it in workplace & person who sails a product directly to consumer)

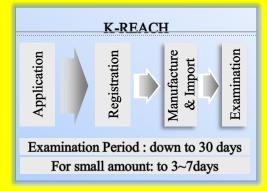
Exempted from reporting

- ① Chemicals in imported machineries
- ② Chemicals in imported machinery devices for test-run
- 3 Chemicals contained in solid form product that is not released during use
- Manufactured/imported substances for the purpose of research and studies
- ⑤ Others chemicals listed in Presidential Decree etc.

Registration (Article 10)

- Purpose: To get the health and safety information of chemicals
- What to Report: "ALL" non-phase-in substance & at least 1 ton per year of phase-in substance subject to registration
- Who reports HOW?: Prior to manufacture or import.





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Separation of registration and examination procedures (same as EU)

Phase-in Substances subject to Registration (Article 9)

- Designated every 3 years: Consider amount of use & data on hazards and risks
- 3 years of grace period
- Prior notice and public comments



X Prior notice of 1st list given in Dec 2014, and scheduled to be finalized in June 2015

Registration Dossier (Article 10 & 14)

	Info. For Regis.	Standard for Regis.	Note
1	Identity of Manufacturer/ Importer	O Non-phase-in substance O Phase-in substance subject to registration (more than 1 ton per year)	- Name, location, representative
2	Identity of Substance		- name, identity data (e.g. molecular formula, structural formula)
3	Use		- classification system of uses, confirmed use, impermissible use
4	Classification & Labeling		- items of global classification and labeling standard (i.e. GHS)
5	Physicochemical Properties		- differentiated according to tonnage (maximum 46) - submitted as full test data or summery
6	Hazards		
7	Guidance on Safe Use		- PPE, responses when explosion, fire or release is occurred, etc.
8	Hazards	O More than 100 tons per year (getting stricter)	1) hazard evaluation 2) exposure evaluation (exposure scenario / exposure forecast) 3) prepared in priority of safety confirmation
9	Exposure info., Estimated quantities		