

Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

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Chemical Safety Office
Chemical Management Policy Division
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

Purpose and Scope of CSCL

Purpose

 To prevent environmental pollution caused by chemical substances that pose a risk of impairing human health and interfere with the inhabitation and growth of flora and fauna.

Scope

Chemical substances

Chemical compounds substance created through chemical reactions.

Industrial chemicals

Chemicals that are subject to other laws such as medicines and pesticides are outside the scope of CSCL

Outline

New Chemicals

Notification to and evaluation by the government are required before manufacture/import.

Existing Chemicals

Annual report of manufacture/import volume and usage is mandatory. The government conducts risk assessment based on this annual notification and may request additional toxicity information to the manufactures/importers if necessary.

Overview of CSCL

- The Japanese government conducts risk assessment in two phases, both before and after placing the substance on the market.
- Based on the result of risk assessment, the government may take measures to control risks associated with the chemical.

Placing on the market

Premarketing Notification and Evaluation

New Chemicals

(Planned quantity of manufacturing and import (M/I) > 1 ton/year)

New Chemicals

- Small Volume
 - $(M/I \leq 1 \text{ ton/year})$
- Low Volume (Not bioaccumulative)
 (M/I ≤ 10 ton/year)
- Intermediates
- Polymers of low Concern (PLC)

Premarketing Confirmation

Class I Specified Chemicals

31 substances (persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic)

Monitoring Chemicals

37 substances (persistent and bioaccumulative)

Class II Specified Chemicals

23 substances (toxic and high risk)

Priority Assessment Chemicals

196 substances

General Chemicals

(approx. 28,000)

Evaluation/Assessment Flow of CSCL

