

Information Requested

<p>REACH</p>	<p>REACH is a European Union regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and restriction of Chemicals. It came into force on 1st June 2007 and replaced a number of European Directives and Regulations with a single system.</p> <p>REACH has several aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the use of chemicals. - To make the people who place chemicals on the market (manufacturers and importers responsible for understanding and managing the risks associated with their use.) - To allow the free movement of substances on the EU market. - To enhance innovation in and the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry. - To promote the use of alternative methods for the assessment of the hazardous properties of substances e.g. quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR) and read across. <p>REACH applies to substances manufactured or imported into the EU in quantities of 1 tonne or more per year. Generally, it applies to all individual chemical substances on their own, in preparation or in articles (if the substance is intended to be released during normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use from an article).</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach</p>
<p>RoHS</p>	<p>What is RoHS? RoHS is the acronym for Restriction of Hazardous Substances. RoHS, also known as Directive 2002/95/EC, originated in the European Union and restricts the use of specific hazardous materials found in electrical and electronic products. All applicable products in the EU market after July 1, 2006 must pass RoHS compliance.</p> <p>What are the restricted materials mandated under RoHS? The substances banned under RoHS are lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), hexavalent chromium (CrVI), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).</p> <p>Why is RoHS compliance important? The restricted materials are hazardous to the environment and pollute landfills, and are dangerous in terms of occupational exposure during manufacturing and recycling.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>http://www.conformance.co.uk/adirectives/doku.php?id=rohs</p>
<p>Conflict Minerals</p>	<p>The term "conflict minerals" is defined as columbite-tantalite, also known as coltan (from which tantalum is derived); cassiterite (tin); gold; wolframite (tungsten); or their derivatives; or any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country.</p> <p>In 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Consumer Protection Act into law. Section 1502 of that act addresses the international trade and use of Conflict Minerals. But what are Conflict Minerals and how do they affect our everyday lives? Like the similar issue of Conflict Diamonds or Blood Diamonds, the term Conflict Minerals refers to raw materials that come from a particular part of the world where conflict is occurring and affects the mining and trading of those materials. Our infographic below will help you understand some of the key points surrounding this issue and what it means for consumers and companies in the United States.</p>
<p>Link:</p>	<p>http://www.dodd-frank-act.us/Dodd_Frank_Act_Text_Section_1502.html</p>
<p>Prop 65</p>	<p>What is Prop 65? Proposition 65 (formally titled "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986") is a California law passed by direct voter initiative in 1986 by a 63%-37% vote. Its goals are to protect drinking water sources from toxic substances that cause cancer and birth defects and to reduce or eliminate exposures to those chemicals generally, for example in consumer products, by requiring warnings in advance of those exposures. Over the last 25 years it has been the country's most successful law in eliminating unnecessary exposures to toxic chemicals, most notably in many ordinary consumer products.</p> <p>The people of California therefore declare their rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To protect themselves and the water they drink against chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. (b) To be informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. (c) To secure strict enforcement of the laws controlling hazardous chemicals and deter actions that threaten public health and safety. (d) To shift the cost of hazardous waste cleanups more onto offenders and less onto law-abiding citizens.
<p>Link:</p>	<p>http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html</p>