

POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 and the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2291

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are organic chemicals with high toxicity and long-range transport potential that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food web, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. This group of POPs consists of pesticides (such as DDT), industrial chemicals (such as hexachlorobenzene and polychlorinated biphenyls) and unintentional by-products of industrial processes or combustion (such as dioxins and furans).

Numerous countries signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in Stockholm, Sweden in 2001 to promote their elimination and reduction. On June 25, 2019, the EU published Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, recasting the POPs Regulation. The new regulation took effect on July 15, 2019. The POPs Regulation controls POPs through prohibition, restriction, elimination, or waste management.

On November 23, 2022, the EU issued Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2291 to amend Annex I of the POPs Regulation by setting a 'Specific Exemption' value for hexachlorobenzene (HCB, CAS number 118-74-1). As HCB is present as an unintentional trace contaminant (UTC) in some substances, mixtures or articles, including chlorinated solvents, coatings, inks, textile and wood applications, as well as plastics, the European Commission decided to include a 'Specific Exemption' limit of 10 mg/kg (0.001%) for HCB. The UTC limit that applies to HCB is ≤ 10 mg/kg in substances, mixtures or articles.

Trust Chem is committed to providing customers with colorant products that meet regulatory requirements and has been following up relevant laws and regulations to ensure continuous compliance.

