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21 December 2000;
11 October 2001;
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30 June 2005;
1 November 2007;
29 October 2009;
1 December 2009;
21 October 2010;
16 December 2010.

If a whole or part of a section has been amended, the date of the amending law appears in square brackets at the end of the section. If a whole section, paragraph or clause has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted section, paragraph or clause.

The *Saeima*¹ has adopted
and the President has proclaimed the following Law:

Chemical Substances Law *[29 October 2009]*

Chapter I **General Provisions**

Section 1. Terms Used in this Law

The following terms are used in this Law:

1) **activities with chemical substances or mixtures** – the production, import, treatment, packaging, storage, relocation, use, collection, destruction, processing, putting on the market or distribution of chemical substances or mixtures [within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (Text with EEA relevance)], as well as such activities in which chemical substances or mixtures are used in the chemical process as raw materials or additives or are created as intermediate goods, or any other similar activities;

2) **performer of activities** – any natural or legal person performing activities with chemical substances or mixtures;

3) [1 November 2007];

4) [1 November 2007];

5) [21 December 2000];

6) **biocidal products** – active substances or mixtures containing one or several active substances in a form in which they are supplied to the consumer and which are intended to destroy, inhibit and neutralise harmful organisms by chemical or biological means, impede the effects thereof or affect them otherwise; and

7) [29 October 2009].

[21 December 2000; 16 October 2003; 1 November 2007; 29 October 2009]

¹ The Parliament of the Republic of Latvia

Section 2. Purpose of this Law

The purpose of this Law is to prevent, impede or reduce the possibility of harm, which may be caused to the environment, human health and property by chemical substances and mixtures due to the properties inherent thereto.

[29 October 2009]

Section 3. Application of this Law

(1) This Law regulates activities with chemical substances and mixtures, as well as biocidal products.

(1.¹) This Law determines the competent authority and establishment of helpdesks within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (hereinafter – Regulation 1907/2006), as well as Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (hereinafter – Regulation 1272/2008).

(2) In addition to this Law, activities with chemical substances and mixtures shall be regulated by:

1) regulatory enactments regulating waste management – in relation to the chemical substances or chemical mixtures, which are in the composition of waste;

2) regulatory enactments regulating the procedures for the carriage of dangerous goods – in relation to the freight of mixtures (including transport transit) by road, railway, air, sea, post or movement through pipelines if no treatment or processing of such substances or mixtures is performed;

3) the Law On Procedures for the Legal Trade in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Drugs and other regulatory enactments related thereto – in relation to narcotic and psychotropic substances;

4) the Law On Precursors and other regulatory enactments related thereto – in relation to precursors;

5) the Convention of 13 January 1993 on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction – in relation to chemical substances; and

6) regulatory enactments regulating activities with fertiliser materials – in relation to mineral fertilisers and liming materials.

(3) This Law does not apply to:

1) the following preparations and goods at the final stage of the production thereof:

a) medicinal preparations (including those for veterinary use),

b) cosmetic preparations,

c) alcoholic beverages,

d) tobacco preparations,

e) food preparations and food additives,

f) pesticides,

g) radioactive substances,

h) finished explosives, chemical substances or mixtures that may be utilised for producing a pyrotechnic effect and become available to other persons, if activities with such

finished explosives, chemical substances or mixtures cannot cause the risk of an industrial accident,

- i) genetically modified organisms, and
- j) animal feed and animal feed additives; and

2) to natural persons if they do not perform activities with chemical substances and mixtures for commercial activity purposes, except in cases referred to in Section 9, Paragraphs one to three, Section 17, Paragraph one, Sections 19 and 20 of this Law.

[21 December 2000, 11 October 2001, 16 October 2003; 30 June 2005; 1 November 2007; 29 October 2009]

Chapter II

Supervision, Control and General Requirements for the Circulation of Information

[21 December 2000]

Section 4. Competence of State Institutions

[1 December 2009]

(1) The Ministry of Health and the supervisory and control institutions which are subordinate thereto, in the cases specified in regulatory enactments shall control activities with chemical substances, mixtures and the putting on the market and distribution of biocidal products and shall supervise the compliance of such activities with laws and other regulatory enactments in the field of protection of human life and health. The Health Inspectorate shall perform an evaluation of the effect of chemical substances on health.

(2) The Ministry of Welfare and the supervisory and control authorities which are subordinate thereto shall control activities with chemical substances, mixtures, chemical substances in products and biocidal products in the working environment and shall supervise the compliance of such activities with laws and other regulatory enactments in the field of protection of life and health of the employees.

(3) The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and the supervisory and control authorities which are subordinate thereto shall control activities with chemical substances, mixtures, chemical substances in products, and biocidal products in manufacturing and professional use, except the cases referred to in Paragraph one of this Section, and shall supervise the compliance of such activities with laws and other regulatory enactments in the field of environmental protection. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development shall delegate the State limited liability company "Latvian Environmental, Geological and Meteorological Agency" (hereinafter – Agency) the State administrative task to issue administrative provisions related to the registration, temporary registration of chemical substances or mixtures, including biocidal products, or to the issue of permits for the use thereof. Decisions issued by the Agency may be disputed in the Environment State Bureau, and the decision of the Environment State Bureau may be appealed to a court in accordance with the procedures specified by the Administrative Procedure Law. The Agency shall evaluate the submission of a manufacturer or importer for the registration, temporary registration of a biocidal product, or for the receipt of a permit for use or an inventory number, for a fee in accordance with the pricelist approved by the Cabinet.

(3.¹) The Agency:

1) is a competent authority which operates in accordance with Article 121 of Regulation 1907/2006 and ensures the implementation of the requirements specified in Article 123 and Article 124 (1) of the referred to Regulation, and also operates in accordance with Article 43 of Regulation 1272/2008 and ensures the implementation of the requirements of Articles 44 and 45 of the referred to Regulation;

2) establishes a helpdesk in accordance with Article 124 (2) of Regulation 1907/2006, as well as Article 44 of Regulation 1272/2008;

3) evaluates the risk of chemical substances, taking into account the evaluation provided by the Health Inspectorate on the effect of chemical substances on health; and

4) is a competent authority in respect of activities with biocidal products.

(4) The Ministry of Defence shall supervise activities with chemical substances and mixtures in the National Armed Forces.

(5) Activities for the elimination of consequences of accidents and emergency situations related to the use of chemical substances or mixtures and the emergency rescue operations shall be performed, as well as the compliance with the relevant safety provisions shall be controlled by the Ministry of the Interior and the institutions which are subordinate thereto, in accordance with laws and other regulatory enactments.

(6) Imported dangerous chemical substances and dangerous mixtures which are subject to special restrictions or prohibitions, as well as construction preparations containing such dangerous chemical substances shall be controlled on the State (customs) border by the customs authorities of the State Revenue Service.

(6.¹) The Consumer Rights Protection Centre shall control the chemical substances in articles on the market in compliance with Regulation 1907/2006 and verify the compliance of building products with the requirements of regulatory enactments in production units and on building sites, as well as shall inspect the declarations of conformity of the building products being offered on the market;

(6.²) [29 October 2009].

(6.³) The State Revenue Service and the State limited liability company “The Assay Office of Latvia” (hereinafter – Assay Office of Latvia) shall implement the control of precious metals, precious gems and the articles thereof. The Assay Office of Latvia shall:

1) perform inspections in places where economic activities with precious metals, precious gems and the articles thereof take place, and shall draw up an administrative violation report for determined violations of regulatory enactments; and

2) send materials regarding the inspection performed and the administrative violation report to the State Revenue Service for the issuance of an administrative provision.

(7) Other institutions shall supervise and control activities with chemical substances or mixtures in accordance with the procedures specified in laws and other regulatory enactments.

[16 October 2003; 30 June 2005; 1 November 2007; 29 October 2009; 1 December 2009; 21 October 2010; 16 December 2010]

Section 5. Rights of Supervisory and Control Institutions

(1) The supervisory and control institutions have the right to request and receive free of charge from the performer of activities information which is necessary for carrying out supervision in accordance with this Law and other regulatory enactments.

(2) Supervisory and control institutions are entitled, in each particular case, within the scope of their competence, to provide recommendations or binding instructions, or an order to discontinue activities with chemical substances or mixtures to the performer of activities in order to ensure the compliance of the referred to activities with this Law and regulatory enactments related thereto.

(3) If there is cause for suspicion that the activities with chemical substances and mixtures fail to comply with the requirements of regulatory enactments, the supervisory and control institutions have the right to take samples of the chemical substances or mixtures in quantities which are necessary to ensure an opinion of an accredited and authorised conformity assessment institution regarding the relevant chemical substances and mixtures or activities therewith. If the suspicions are proved to be correct, the performer of activities shall cover expenses for the assessment.

(4) Supervisory and control institutions have the right to request and receive free of charge the information necessary for the implementation of supervision from other State institutions and to utilise samples for the performance of analysis which have been obtained by other State institutions.

(5) Representatives of supervisory and control institutions, upon the performance of supervision in accordance with this Law and other regulatory enactments, have the right to arrive and stay in the territory, structures and other objects, irrespective of the ownership thereof (in compliance with the principle of inviolability of the residential unit) in order to control whether the activities with chemical substances and mixtures comply with the requirements of this Law and regulatory enactments related thereto. When remaining in the object, the safety engineering regulations and specific nature of the relevant technological processes must be complied with. A performer of activities shall provide the representatives of the supervisory and control institutions with the necessary personal means of protection.

[29 October 2009]

Section 6. Determination and Effect Assessment of Physical and Chemical Parameters of Chemical Substances and Mixtures

[29 October 2009]

(1) Measurements necessary for the purpose of supervisory and control institutions for determination of physical, chemical, toxicological or ecotoxicological properties of chemical substances and mixtures shall only be performed by laboratories which have been accredited and authorised in accordance with the procedures specified in regulatory enactments.

(2) Requirements in relation to the work quality of laboratories in determining the physical, chemical, toxicological or ecotoxicological properties of chemical substances and mixtures or in research on the effects of such substances and mixtures on the environment or human health, as well as the provisions regarding the inspection of the laboratories shall be regulated by the Cabinet.

(3) *[1 November 2007].*

[20 December 2000; 30 June 2005; 29 October 2009]

Section 7. Chemical Substance and Mixture Database and Informative System

[29 October 2009]

(1) The Chemical Substance and Mixture Database shall include the information necessary for the elimination of accidents, implementation of supervision and control regarding the chemical substances and mixtures used in Latvia, as well as a list of dangerous chemical substances, the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) and the European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS).

(2) The Cabinet shall determine the information, which shall be provided, maintained, compiled and evaluated in the Database of Chemical Substances and Mixtures, as well as the procedures for registration of chemical substances and mixtures.

[21 December 2001; 29 October 2009]

Section 8. Freedom of Information

(1) When performing supervision in accordance with this Law or other regulatory enactments, it is prohibited for anyone who has obtained information relating to the financial status, commercial activity or professional secrets of the performer of activities to disclose such information to third persons without the consent of the relevant person.

(2) The requirement referred to in Paragraph one of this Section does not apply to provision of information necessary for the performance of supervision and control for the institutions

referred to in Section 5 of this Law, as well as to the transfer of the necessary information to law enforcement institutions.

The following shall not be restricted access information:

- 1) physical, chemical, toxicological or ecotoxicological properties of a chemical substance or mixture;
- 2) classification and labelling of a chemical substance or mixture;
- 3) techniques for the determination of dangerous properties of chemical substances and mixtures and techniques by means of which it is possible to specify the amount of the chemical substance in the environment or the emission thereof, as well as the means by which chemical substances and mixtures affect the environment or human health within a particular period of time (exposition);
- 4) opinions regarding the potential harmful effects of a dangerous chemical substance or mixture containing dangerous chemical substances on the environment or human health;
- 5) ways and techniques for neutralisation of a dangerous chemical substance;
- 6) fire safety, anti-explosive protection, occupational safety and other safety measures, which must be complied with when performing activities with dangerous chemical substances or mixtures containing dangerous chemical substances;
- 7) emergency measures which must be taken if poisoning with a dangerous chemical substance or dangerous mixture has occurred, a fire has started, or other undesirable event or accident has occurred in relation to dangerous chemical substances or dangerous mixtures;
- 8) any other information specified in the safety data sheet of a chemical substance or mixture;
- 9) name of the producer of a chemical substance or mixture;
- 10) any other information obtained regarding a new chemical substance which may characterise its dangerous nature; and
- 11) information regarding emissions into the environment.

(4) If the name of a chemical substance is restricted access information, the performer of activities shall notify of all dangerous properties of such substance in order to perform activities with chemical substances and mixtures without presenting threat to the environment and persons, especially in order in the work place to take the necessary fire safety, anti-explosive protection, occupational safety, health and environmental protection measures, and shall specify:

- 1) for inorganic substances or organic substances – the name which shall be derived from the name of the chemical element which determines the properties of the chemical substance; and
- 2) for organic substances the properties of which are determined by a common functional group – the name that shall be derived from the name of the functional group.

[21 December 2002; 16 October 2003; 30 June 2005; 29 October 2009]

Chapter III

Duties of Performers of Activities

Section 9. General Duties of a Performer of Activities

(1) A performer of activities, taking into account the dangerous nature, quantity and circumstances of use and storage of chemical substances or mixtures must comply with the requirements of laws and other regulatory enactments, as well as take care and precautions and he or she must take the necessary measures in order to prevent harm to the environment, human life, health and property.

(2) A performer of activities must avoid activities with chemical substances or mixtures, which are classified as dangerous if less dangerous substitutes thereof are available.

(3) A performer of activities must have at his or her disposal the necessary information regarding the physical and chemical properties, dangerous nature and effects of the relevant chemical substances or mixtures on the environment and human health. This information must be sufficient in order to evaluate the possible threat caused by the relevant substances or mixtures which is presented to the environment, human life, health and property, to perform labelling of the chemical substances or mixtures and to act adequately in the event of an accident.

(4) A performer of activities, if he or she carries out commercial activities, must evaluate the possibility of accidents and make provision for the measures, which would prevent accidents or reduce the consequences thereof.

(5) A performer of activities, if he or she carries out commercial activities, in accordance with the amount of the relevant activities and the properties of the chemical substances or mixtures utilised, shall require a specified educational level for which the requirements to be met shall be regulated by Cabinet regulations. If a performer of activities is a legal person, the relevant education shall be necessary for those natural persons who are designated to perform activities with chemical substances or mixtures and are responsible for such activities.

(6) When planning, designing and reconstructing facilities for the use or storage of chemical substances or mixtures and the structures related thereto, as well as when performing activities with the relevant chemical substances or mixtures:

1) the possibility of such accidents must be evaluated which may affect the environment, human health or property, and measures must be provided for in order to prevent accidents or to reduce the consequences thereof; and

2) the location, topographic, geological, meteorological and hydrological conditions of the production unit, location of other nearest production units, main motor road, railway, pipelines, as well as special protected nature objects and territories.

(7) The requirements to be complied with when performing activities with biocidal products shall be determined by the Cabinet.

(8) In order to perform commercial activities related to the provision of disinfection, disinsectization and deratization services, the provider of such services shall notify the Health Inspectorate regarding the commencement of activities in accordance with the procedures specified by the Cabinet.

[21 December 2002; 16 October 2003; 30 June 2005; 29 October 2009]

Section 10. Classification of Chemical Substances and Mixtures

[29 October 2009]

(1) Any natural person or legal person putting chemical substances or mixtures on the market shall be responsible for ensuring that the chemical substances or mixtures being put on the market are classified in accordance with their physical, chemical, toxicological and other properties.

(2) Chemical substances and mixtures shall be considered to be dangerous chemical substances and dangerous mixtures if, in accordance with the provisions referred to in Paragraph three of this Section, they may be classified into the following classes:

- 1) corrosive chemical substances or mixtures;
- 2) irritating chemical substances or mixtures;
- 3) sensitising chemical substances or mixtures;
- 4) carcinogenic chemical substances or mixtures;
- 5) mutagenic chemical substances or mixtures;
- 6) chemical substances or mixtures which are toxic to the reproductive system;
- 7) chemical substances or mixtures which are dangerous to the environment;
- 8) explosive chemical substances or mixtures;
- 9) chemical substances or mixtures which are strong oxidants;

- 10) extremely flammable substances or mixtures;
 - 11) highly flammable substances or mixtures;
 - 12) flammable chemical substances or mixtures; and
 - 13) very toxic chemical substances or mixtures;
 - 14) toxic chemical substances or mixtures; and
 - 15) harmful chemical substances or mixtures.
- (3) Procedures for the classification of chemical substances and mixtures depending on the dangerous properties of the referred to substances and mixtures and the degree to which they possess such properties shall be regulated by Cabinet regulations.
- (4) [21 October 2010].
[21 December 2000; 30 June 2005; 29 October 2009]

Section 11. Risk Analysis

- (1) [21 December 2000].
- (2) The Cabinet shall determine the procedures for the assessment of industrial accident risk related to dangerous chemical substances and dangerous mixtures and risk reduction measures and shall specify the substances and mixtures (depending on their amount and hazard level) to which such procedures and measures apply.
- (3) The industrial accident prevention programme and safety review shall be evaluated by the Environment State Bureau, the civil defence plan of the object – by the State Fire-fighting and rescue Service and within a period of 90 days from the day of the receipt of the programme, review or plan and all necessary information, a decision shall be taken regarding the conformity of the programme, review or plan to the requirements of regulatory enactments in the field of civil defence, labour protection, environmental and health protection.
[21 December 2000; 30 June 2005; 29 October 2009]

Section 12. Packaging and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Mixtures

[29 October 2009]

- (1) A producer or importer of chemical substances or mixtures must ensure durability and safety of the packaging of dangerous chemical substances or dangerous mixtures.
- (2) A producer, importer or distributor of chemical substances or mixtures shall ensure that packaging of dangerous chemical substances or dangerous mixtures intended for further marketing in the State is labelled in the Latvian language.
- (3) The Cabinet shall determine procedures for packaging and labelling chemical substances and mixtures.
[29 October 2009]

Section 13. New Chemical Substance Notification

[1 November 2007]

Section 14. Safety Data Sheet

[1 November 2007]

Section 15. Content of Safety Data Sheet

[1 November 2007]

Chapter IV.
Restrictions in Relation to Activities with Chemical Substances and Mixtures
[29 October 2009]

Section 16. Special Restrictions or Prohibitions of Activities to be Performed with Chemical Substances and Mixtures
[29 October 2009]

The Cabinet shall determine special restrictions or prohibitions in relation to activities with individual chemical substances or mixtures or other materials that contain such chemical substances or mixtures or are treated with such chemical substances or mixtures.
[29 October 2009]

Section 17. Restrictions on the Marketing of Toxic and Very Toxic Chemical Substances and Mixtures
[29 October 2009]

(1) It is prohibited to sell toxic and very toxic chemical substances and mixtures to natural persons who are under 18 years of age.

(2) Legal persons who sell toxic or very toxic substances or mixtures shall maintain records of the purchasers of the referred to chemical substances or mixtures. Upon maintenance of records of the purchasers, the name and amount of the sold toxic or very toxic chemical substances and mixtures, as well as the following shall be specified:

1) for natural persons – the given name, surname, personal identity number and address of the purchaser; and

2) for legal persons – registration number and registered office, name of the undertaking (company) or firm name of the company.

(3) The documents of purchasers' registration shall be presented to supervisory and control institutions upon request thereof.

[16 October 2003; 29 October 2009]

Section 18. Fee for the Registration of Chemical Substances and Mixtures and Examination of Requests
[21 December 2000; 29 October 2009]

Chapter V.
Liability for Violations when Performing Activities
with Chemical Substances and Mixtures

[29 October 2009]

Section 19. Types of Liability for Violations when Performing Activities with Chemical Substances and Mixtures
[29 October 2009]

(1) Persons who have violated the requirements specified in this Law and other regulatory enactments in relation to activities with chemical substances and mixtures shall be held liable in accordance with the laws and other regulatory enactments.

(2) If activities with dangerous chemical substances or dangerous mixtures fail to comply with the requirements of this Law and the regulatory enactments related thereto, the relevant substances or preparations may be withdrawn or confiscated in accordance with the procedures specified in the laws and other regulatory enactments.

(3) Confiscated chemical substances or mixtures shall be handed over or sold to another performer of activities or destroyed in accordance with the laws and other regulatory enactments.

[29 October 2009]

Section 20. Compensation for Losses and Expenses

(1) If, upon the performance of activities with chemical substances or mixtures, the environment or structures are polluted, the performer of activities who has allowed the loss shall ensure purification of the environment and structures at his or her own expense so that the pollution no longer presents threat to the environment, human health, life and property.

(2) If, upon the performance of activities with chemical substances or substances, damage has been caused to the environment, human health or property, the performer of activities who has allowed the damages shall compensate the damage caused in accordance with the procedures specified in laws and other regulatory enactments.

(3) A performer of activities who has been found guilty of violating this law or other laws and regulatory enactments regulating activities with chemical substances or mixtures shall cover all expenses for taking and examining samples.

[29 October 2009]

Transitional Provisions

1. Up to the day of the coming into force of Cabinet regulations, but not later than by 31 December 2005, the laboratory methods for determining chemical substance and mixture physical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties and list of dangerous chemical substances approved by the Minister for Environment shall be applied.

[29 October 2009]

2. The Cabinet shall by 31 December 2005 issue regulations:

- 1) regarding the laboratory methods for determining chemical substance and mixture physical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties; and
- 2) regarding a list of dangerous chemical substances.

[29 October 2009]

3. The amendment to Section 6 of this Law in respect of the deletion of Paragraph three shall come into force on 1 August 2008.

4. The amendment in respect of the deletion of Section 13 of this Law shall come into force on 1 August 2008.

5. Until 1 June 2009, Cabinet Regulation No. 158 of 25 April 2000, Regulations Regarding Restrictions and Prohibitions on Use and Marketing of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Dangerous Chemical Preparations, shall be applicable, insofar as it is not in contradiction with this Law.

[30 June 2005; 1 November 2007; 29 October 2009]

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

In this Law have been included legal norms arising from:

- 1) [1 November 2007];
- 2) Council Directive 92/32/EEC of 30 April 1992 amending for the seventh time Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;
- 3) Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;
- 4) Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations;
- 5) [1 November 2007];
- 6) Directive 2006/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 amending Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances in order to adapt it to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency; and
- 7) Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market.
[16 October 2003; 30 June 2005; 21 October 2010]

This Law shall come into force on 1 January 1999.

This Law has been adopted by the *Saeima* on 1 April 1998.

President G. Ulmanis

Rīga, 21 April 1998

Transitional Provisions Regarding Amendments to the Chemical Substances Law

Transitional Provisions

(regarding amending law of 21 December 2000)

1. The Cabinet shall issue by 1 January 2002 the Cabinet regulations referred to in Section 4 of this Law regarding inspection of laboratories and requirements in relation to the work quality of laboratories in determining the physical, chemical, toxicological or ecotoxicological properties of chemical substances and chemical preparations or in research on the effects of such substances and preparations on the environment or human health.
2. The Minister for Environment shall approve by 1 July 2002 the Cabinet regulations referred to in Section 4 of this Law regarding the laboratory techniques for the determining of the physical, chemical, toxicological or ecotoxicological properties of chemical substances and chemical preparations and research on the effects of such substances and preparations on the environment or human health.
3. The Cabinet shall issue by 1 September 2002 the Cabinet regulations referred to in Section 5 of this Law regarding the information which shall be provided, maintained, compiled and evaluated in the Database of Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations, as well as the procedures for registration of chemical substances and chemical preparations.
4. The Cabinet shall issue by 1 January 2003 the Cabinet regulations referred to in Section 5 of this Law regarding the requirements to be complied with when performing activities with biocidal products.
5. The Minister for Environment shall approve by 1 July 2001 the list of dangerous chemical substances referred to in Section 8 of this Law.
6. The Cabinet shall adopt by 1 January 2003 Cabinet regulations regarding applications for new chemical substances and the procedures regarding assessment of risk to the environment and human health.