



Webinar

2025 | Global Outlook. 

**Global product
compliance: H2 2025**

16 October 2025



product
intelligence

Enabling safer, more
sustainable products.



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Speaker



Stacey Bowers

Global Product Compliance Manager, Enhesa Product

A member of Enhesa Product Intelligence's Expert Services team, Stacey is a librarian by training, with a Master of Information and Library Science and 20 years' experience identifying and analyzing global product compliance laws.

She has considerable experience delivering bespoke research and analysis to the world's biggest companies, as well as launching compliance products geared towards a wide range of sectors.

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Practicalities

During the webinar:

- Let us know of any technical issues and
- Ask questions via the chat

Following today's webinar we will share:

- The webinar recording;
- The slides and
- Answers to your questions!

Today's webinar

On the agenda

- Highlights from:
 - The Americas;
 - Asia-Pacific; and
 - Europe, Middle East and Africa



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The Americas

EPA takes step towards amending TSCA PFAS reporting rule

- On 3 September – before the US government shutdown – the US EPA sent a proposed revision of its TSCA PFAS reporting rule to interagency review
 - The 2023 rule requires one-time reporting from companies on using more than 1,000 PFAS between 2011 and 2022
- A former EPA official told Chemical Watch News & Insight he expects the proposal to reflect changes promoted by a coalition of chemical companies that petitioned EPA earlier this year
 - These may include creation of carveouts for businesses that import PFAS in articles, manufacture PFAS only as byproducts or impurities at de minimis levels, or for research and development (R&D) purposes



CPSC expected to withdraw proposed rule on li-ion batteries

- In August, the US CPSC was also considering a Ballot Vote to *withdraw* its proposed safety standard for lithium-ion batteries in micromobility products before publication in the *Federal Register*
- The Vote was due 21 August
- The proposed safety standard would have addressed fires, explosions, gas releases, burns, overheating and smoke inhalation related to lithium-ion batteries in micromobility products
- It would have adopted the following standards:
 - ANSI/CAN/UL 2849:2020, Standard for Safety for Electrical Systems for eBikes;
 - ANSI/CAN/UL 2272:2024, Standard for Safety for Electrical Systems for Personal E-Mobility Devices; and
 - ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2271:2023, Standard for Safety for Batteries for Use in Light Electric Vehicle (LEV) Applications

DoE withdraws energy & water efficiency standards

- On 12 May, the US Department of Energy (DOE) announced “the first step in [its] largest deregulatory effort in history, proposing the elimination or reduction of 47 regulations”

○ These include dozens of consumer appliance standards enacted under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA)

- Covered products include:

Air cleaners	Commercial clothes washers	Commercial prerinse spray valves	Conventional cooking tops	Small electric motors
Fans and blowers	Battery chargers	Compact residential clothes washers	Conventional ovens	Compressors
Dehumidifiers	Commercial ice makers	Residential dishwashers	Consumer external power supplies	Miscellaneous refrigeration products
Faucets	Microwave ovens	Residential clothes washers	Commercial warm air furnaces	Portable air conditioners

Corporate execs sentenced to federal prison for failing to report defective dehumidifiers

- Two corporate executives were sentenced to federal prison for conspiring to defraud the US and for failing to report information about defective dehumidifiers
 - This was the first criminal enforcement action against corporate executives for failing to report required information ever brought under the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA)
- Simon Chu, part owner and chief administrative officer of Gree USA Inc., was sentenced to 38 months in federal prison and fined \$5,000
- Charley Loh, part owner and CEO of the company, was sentenced to 40 months in federal prison and fined \$12,000



Corporate execs sentenced to federal prison for failing to report defective dehumidifiers, *cont.*

- The CPSA requires manufacturers, importers and distributors of consumer products to report "immediately" to the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) information that reasonably supports the conclusion that a product contains a defect that could create a substantial product hazard or creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death
 - This duty also applies to the individual directors, officers and agents of those companies
- By September 2012, Chu, Loh and their companies received multiple reports that their Chinese dehumidifiers were defective, dangerous and could catch fire
 - Chu and Loh failed to disclose their dehumidifiers' defects and hazards for at least six months while they continued to sell their products to retailers, for resale to consumers

Maine grants first CUU exemptions under PFAS ban

- On 2 October, Maine's Board of Environmental Protection (BEP) has voted to grant the first two currently unavoidable use (CUU) exemptions under the state's law restricting PFAS in products
 - The exemptions, allowing the use of PFAS for an internal cartridge valve and a vented cap liner in cleaning product containers, were approved unanimously by the BEP at a hearing
- Those components granted a CUU exemption may continue to use intentionally added PFAS after the state's prohibition on the substance class in cleaners and eight other product types as of January
 - The exemptions are in effect until 2031.
- Maine's PFAS law will eventually restrict the intentional addition of the chemical class in most goods by 2032, unless a CUU exemption is granted
 - Manufacturers may apply for an exemption from 60 months to 18 months prior to a relevant sales ban taking effect

Connecticut enacts battery EPR

- On 10 June, Connecticut's Governor signed Public Act No. 25-34 (HB 5019), establishing EPR for portable and medium format batteries
- Starting 1 January 2027, each producer selling, offering for sale or distributing covered batteries or battery-containing products must participate in a battery stewardship organization
- Starting 1 July 2028, no retailer may sell, offer for sale, distribute or otherwise make available for sale a covered battery or battery-containing product unless the producer is a participant in a battery stewardship organization whose plan has been approved by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection
- On or before 1 January 2027, each producer of covered portable batteries must notify the Commissioner whether the producer will act individually or jointly with other producers to submit a stewardship plan to the Commissioner

Connecticut enacts battery EPR, *cont.*

- The performance goals established in each battery stewardship plan must include:
 - Target collection rates for primary batteries and for rechargeable batteries and
 - Target recycling efficiency rates of:
 - Not less than 60% for rechargeable batteries and
 - Not less than 70% for primary batteries
- Not later than 1 June 2029, and each June first thereafter, each battery stewardship organization must submit an annual report to the Commissioner covering the preceding calendar year
- Starting 1 January 2028, batteries must be marked with an identification of the producer of the battery
- Starting 1 January 2030, batteries must be marked with proper labeling to ensure proper collection and recycling, by identifying the chemistry of the battery and including an indication that the battery should not be disposed of as household waste, unless the battery is less than one-half inch diameter or does not contain a surface that exceeds one-half inch

Washington State initiates rulemaking on battery EPR

- On 23 July 2025, Washington's Department of Ecology opened a consultation on proposed rulemaking for the state's Battery Stewardship Program
 - The new battery recycling program – enacted in 2023 – builds on similar producer responsibility programs that have successfully targeted things like electronics and paint
- The regulations will require collection of most types of batteries, including button batteries powering small devices, AA and AAA batteries used in a wide variety of products, and rechargeable batteries used in power tools
 - Both single-use and rechargeable batteries will be covered by the program, as will different battery chemistries like alkaline, nickel-metal hydride and lithium-ion
- The 45-day public review and comment period for the battery recycling rule is open until 12 AM on Wednesday, 10 September 2025

Right-to-repair in Washington State

- On 20 May 2025, Washington enacted the Right to Repair Act, to give consumers fair access to parts, tools and information needed to repair digital electronic products
- "Digital electronic product" means any product or electronic that:
 - Depends, in whole or in part, on digital electronics, such as a microprocessor or microcontroller;
 - Is tangible personal property;
 - Is generally used for personal, family or household purposes;
 - Is sold, used or supplied in Washington 180 days or more after the product was first manufactured and 180 days or more after the product was first sold or used in Washington; and
 - Might be, but is not necessarily, capable of attachment to or installation in real property
- As in Oregon, Washington also prohibits "parts pairing," a practice of serializing components to a device, preventing unauthorized or aftermarket parts from being fully functional

Canada expands Energy Efficiency Regulations

- In March, Canada amended its Energy Efficiency Regulations for product categories including:
 - Air compressors (Manufactured on or after 1 July 2026)
 - Faucets (Manufactured on or after 1 July 2026)
 - Line voltage thermostats (wall-mounted thermostats and two-component thermostats manufactured on or after 1 July 2026 and built-in thermostats manufactured on or after 1 July 2027)
 - Showerheads (Manufactured on or after 1 July 2026)
- The Amendment also expanded the scope of regulated products and introduced or updated energy efficiency and testing standards for products like:
 - Air conditioners;
 - Heat pumps;
 - Gas furnaces; and
 - Lamps

Canada issues greenwashing guidance

- Canada's Competition Bureau released its final guidelines on environmental claims under the Competition Act
- Per the Guidance:
 - Environmental claims should be truthful, and not false or misleading;
 - Environmental benefits of a product and performance claims should be adequately and properly tested;
 - Comparative environmental claims should be specific about what is being compared;
 - Environmental claims should avoid exaggeration;
 - Environmental claims should be clear and specific – not vague; and
 - Environmental claims about the future should be supported by substantiation and a clear plan
- The Act includes fines up to the greater of \$10 million, or \$15 million for subsequent orders, or three times the value of the benefit derived from the deceptive conduct, or 3% of the company's annual revenues



Guidance on Canada's Plastics Registry

- Environment and Climate Change Canada issued a Guide for Phase 1 of its reporting requirements to the Federal Plastics Registry
- Phase 1 focused on reporting by producers of plastic packaging, EEE and single-use or disposable products
 - Only products that typically enter the household waste stream need to be reported in this Phase
- The reporting period – covering 2024 data – ended 29 September

Category	Quantity of plastic: a) imported b) manufactured c) placed on market in Canada
Resins	Reporting starts in 2026
Plastic packaging, filled and unfilled	Yes
EEE	Yes
Single-use or disposable products	Yes
Tires	Reporting starts in 2026
Transportation	Reporting starts in 2026
Apparel & textiles	Reporting starts in 2026

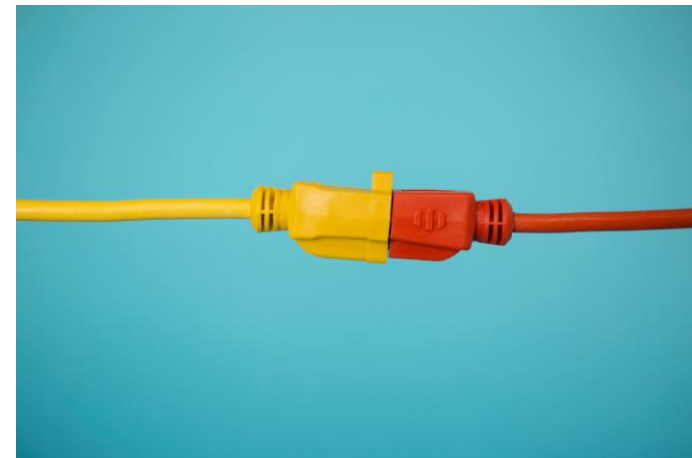
Brazil notifies WTO of draft REACH regulation

- In July, Brazil's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) notified the WTO of a draft regulation to implement its REACH-inspired
 - Law 15.022 – enacted in November 2024 – mandates the creation of a national inventory of chemicals and a framework for assessing and controlling the risk of substances made, used or imported in Brazil
 - The draft regulation includes information on registration, prioritization, risk assessment and management of industrial chemicals
- The MMA published the draft regulation in May, initially setting a mid-June deadline for the public to comment
 - However, shortly after publication, the Ministry temporarily suspended the consultation



Brazil considers draft RoHS rules

- In August, Brazil's government opened a public comment period for its revised proposal to restrict hazardous substances (RoHS) in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)
- The National Environment Council (CONAMA) under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) set a 24 September deadline for manufacturers, importers, distributors and traders to respond to the draft
- If adopted, the regulations would impose legally binding restrictions that mirror many of those in the EU's RoHS framework
- Under the draft, the MMA would also create a national registry to collect, integrate, systemize, provide and update data on EEE subject to the RoHS





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The background of the slide is a nighttime photograph of the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C. The building is brightly lit, and its lights are reflected in the calm water of the reflecting pool in the foreground. The sky is a deep blue. The image is partially obscured by a large white circle on the left and a semi-transparent rectangular box on the right.

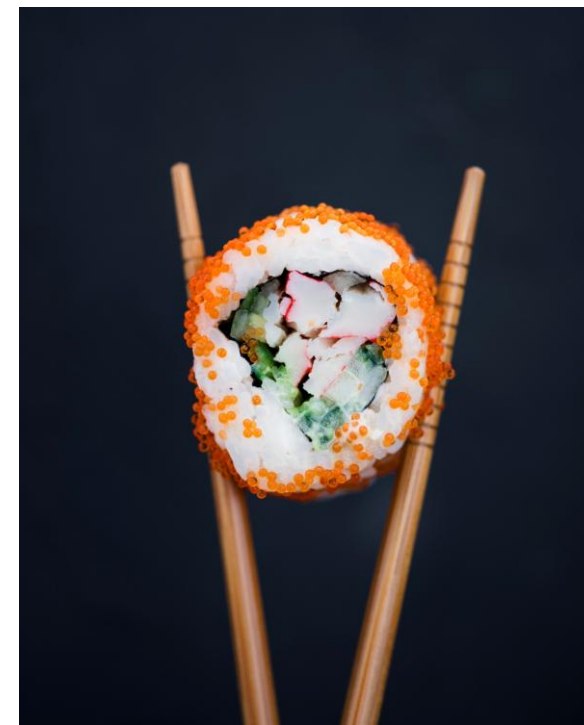
Asia-Pacific

China updates food contact test methods

- In March, China's National Health Commission (NHC) published notifications on five testing methods related to food-contact materials:
 - GB 31604-30, Food contact materials and products: Determination of phthalate compounds and migration;
 - GB 31604-31, Food contact materials and products: Determination of the residual amount and migration amount of vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene and 1,1-dichloroethane;
 - GB 31604-61, Food contact materials and products: Determination of migration of 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol;
 - GB 31604-62, Food contact materials and products: Determination of migration and release of N-nitrosamine compounds; and
 - GB 31604-63, Food contact materials and products: Determination of migration of 4,4'-biphenylene glycol and 1,1'-sulfonylbis(4-chlorobenzene)
- The five methods took effect 16 September

China updates food contact test methods, *cont.*

- In July, China's National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) released a draft revision of GB 9685-2016
- The following changes are proposed:
 - 105 additive substances deemed high risk and/ or already phased out by industry are to be deleted, based on risk assessment results and industry survey feedback;
 - 12 substances currently permitted for use in food contact rubber materials and products to be deleted;
 - 62 substances used in inks for FCMs and articles to be deleted;
 - 219 substances permitted for use in adhesives for FCMs and articles to be deleted; and
 - Eight substances to be added to the list of substances allowed to be used in food contact regenerated cellulose materials and products
- The public consultation ended 15 July



New Australian information standard for toppling furniture

- Australia's mandatory information standard for toppling furniture took effect 4 May 2025
 - The standard applies to chests of drawers, wardrobes, bookcases, hall tables, display cabinets, buffets and sideboards with a height of 686mm or more, and entertainment units of any height
 - If not properly secured, tall or unstable furniture can topple over when young children attempt to climb on them or pull themselves up
 - Elderly people with reduced strength or mobility are also at greater risk because they are more likely to rely on furniture for support and are more likely to suffer severe injury if furniture tips over
- The standard requires suppliers to:
 - Attach permanent warning labels to furniture;
 - Provide warnings about the hazards of toppling furniture in stores and online; and
 - Include safety information and advice about anchoring furniture in manuals and assembly instructions
- Suppliers face penalties up to \$50 million for businesses and \$2.5 million for individuals

South Korea considers draft on primary button & coin batteries

- In July, the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) notified the WTO of a draft of safety verification criteria about child-resistant packaging for primary button and coin batteries
- The draft would make several standards mandatory, including KS C IEC 60086-1, on primary batteries
- It would also require the inclusion of safety pictograms and warning text, indicating that the product should be kept out of the reach of children
- The final date for comments was 26 September
- The proposed date of adoption is December 2025 or later
- The proposed date of entry into force is July 2026 or later

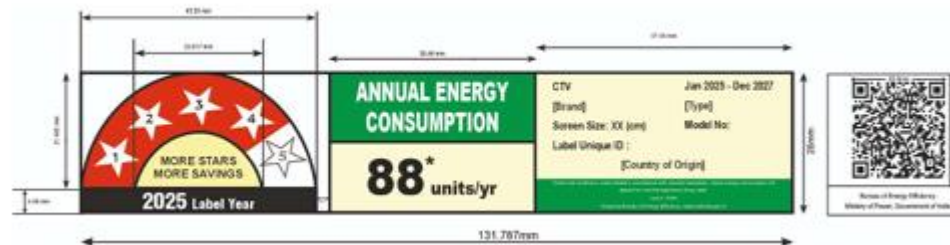
India permits recycled PET in FCMs

- In March, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) amended its Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018, to permit the use of recycled polyethylene terephthalate (rPET) in food-contact materials (FCMs)
- Per FSSAI, rPET is an approved material for packaging, storing, carrying and dispensing food products
- However, its use is subject to compliance with national standards and guidelines as notified by the Food Authority
- This move aligns with India's commitment to environmental sustainability and responsible packaging practices



India considers QR codes for energy efficiency labeling

- India's Draft Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Appliance Labelling) Regulations, 2025, proposed in August, would repeal and consolidate 13 existing labeling regulations covering products such as refrigerators, air conditioners, self-ballasted light-emitting diode lamps and ceiling fans
- The Draft establishes a comprehensive framework for energy labeling, detailing the required label particulars, display methods and timelines
- For the first time, each label would have to include a QR code, which would be required to be self-adhesive, legible, indelible, durable and clearly visible on the unit and packaging at the point of sale



India permits QR codes for plastic packaging

- Under India's Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2025, enacted in January, producers, importers or brand owners of plastic packaging are permitted to choose to provide required information through barcodes, QR codes or unique numbers printed on the packaging
 - Required information includes product name and registration number
- Companies must notify the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of their chosen method for disseminating requisite information on plastic packaging from these newly introduced methods





**Europe, Middle
East & Africa**

ECHA plans March 2026 PFAS consultation

- On 16 September, Chemical Watch News & Insight reported that ECHA has scheduled a public consultation in March 2026 on the socio-economic impacts of its proposed PFAS restriction
- The 60-day consultation will invite participants to respond to specific questions on the potential impacts of restricting the use of PFAS across various sectors
- To help stakeholders prepare for the consultation, the agency will host an online information session on 30 October
- After reviewing the consultation feedback, the Committee for Socio-Economic Analysis (SEAC) is expected to adopt its final opinion by the end of 2026
- The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) is currently reviewing the proposal through a sectoral approach

EU considers environmental omnibus

- In a July consultation on simplification of administrative burdens in environmental legislation, the European Commission announced the possible discontinuation of ECHA's substances of concern in products database (SCIP)
 - Companies must use the database to notify ECHA if any articles they place on the EU market contain SVHCs in concentrations above 0.1% w/w
- A consultation on the plan ended on 10 September and attracted almost 120,000 comments
 - MEPs argued removal would undermine the zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment set out in the European Green Deal
 - NGOs BirdLife Europe, ClientEarth, the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) and WWF EU coordinated a campaign for action by citizens, who accounted for around 97% of submissions to the consultation
- The Commission is expected to assess the feedback and present its environmental omnibus package by the end of 2025

EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation Working Plan

- In April, the European Commission adopted the 2025-2030 working plan for the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) and Energy Labelling Regulation
- The priority products for ecodesign and energy labeling requirements are:
 - Steel and aluminum;
 - Textiles (with a focus on apparel);
 - Furniture;
 - Tires and
 - Mattresses
- Future labeling requirements will cover two elements:
 - Product performance, such as minimum durability, minimum energy and resource-efficiency, availability of spare parts or minimum recycled content; and/ or
 - Product information, including key product features such as the products' carbon and environmental footprint, made available via the Digital Product Passport or, for products with energy labels, via the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL)



EU draft regulation outlines exemptions for ESPR

- On 30 June 2025, the EU issued a draft delegated regulation detailing exemptions to the prohibition on destroying unsold consumer products - particularly apparel and footwear - which will take effect on 19 July 2026
- The draft outlines circumstances under which unsold apparel and footwear may be destroyed:
 - Health, hygiene and safety reasons;
 - Damage caused to products as a result of their handling, or detected after products have been returned, which cannot be repaired in a cost-effective manner;
 - Unfitness of products for the purpose for which they are intended;
 - Non-acceptance of products offered for donation;
 - Unsuitability of products for preparing for reuse or for remanufacturing;
 - Unsaleability of products due to infringement of intellectual property rights, including counterfeit products; and
 - Destruction being the option with the least negative environmental impacts
- Economic operators would be required to prepare, keep and present specific documentation to prove the above-listed circumstances

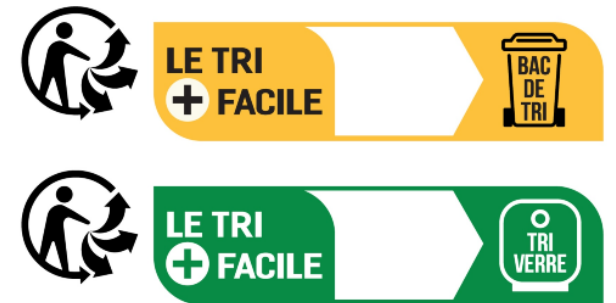
EU postpones battery due diligence obligations

- In July, the EU enacted Regulation (EU) 2025/1561, on battery due diligence policies
- The Regulation postponed the original deadline by which economic operators that place batteries on the market or put them into service must fulfill due diligence obligations for two years, from 18 August 2025 to 18 August 2028
 - The postponement was undertaken to give the EU more time to designate third-party notified bodies to verify compliance
 - Per the Regulation, due diligence schemes addressing raw materials present in batteries still need to be further developed and implemented, and subsequently go through the process of recognition of their equivalence by the European Commission (EC)
- The Regulation also extended the deadline for the EC to publish due diligence guidelines by more than a year, from 18 February 2025 to 26 July 2026



EU refers France to CJEU for ‘incompatible’ waste sorting symbols

- In July, the European Commission brought a case against France to the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) for the incompatibility of its national waste sorting labeling rules with those of the region
- Under France’s Anti-Waste Law for a Circular Economy (AGEC), packaging must be labelled with the "Triman logo" and "Info-tri," which explains how consumers should separate materials for sorting
- The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union prohibits EU Member States from establishing national rules that place requirements on goods coming from other Member States, because this represents an obstacle to the free movement of goods
- In the meantime, the EU Joint Research Centre (JRC) is currently devising a set of harmonized waste sorting labels for under the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)



France enacts ban on 'fast fashion'

- On 1 October, France's ban against fast fashion came into force
 - The law introduces a €5 tax on every fast fashion item sold
 - This tax will double to €10 in 2030
- The bill included a definition of "fast fashion," with criteria based on production volume, frequency of collection turnover, product lifespan, and the lack of incentive to repair
- From 1 October, textile items sold in France may also voluntarily display a standardized French environmental cost score at the point of sale
 - If a brand chooses not to publish their own scores, from October 2026, any third party, such as retailers, NGOs, etc., will be able to publish that environmental cost score on behalf of the brand

Saudi Arabia considers RoHS revision

- In July, the Saudi Standards, Metrology, and Quality Organization (SASO) published a proposal for an update to its Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) framework for EEE
- The proposal would substantially align the Saudi requirements with those of the EU
- The Regulation would establish a list of standards to demonstrate compliance:
 - SASO IEC 63000 – Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances;
 - SASO IEC 62321-1 – Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products – Part 1: Introduction and overview;
 - SASO IEC 62321-3-1 – Screening of lead, mercury, cadmium, total chromium, and total bromine by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry;
 - SASO IEC 62321-6 – Determination of polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers in polymers by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry; and
 - SASO IEC 62321-7-1/ 62321-7-2 – Determination of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) in coatings, polymers, and electronics using colorimetric methods



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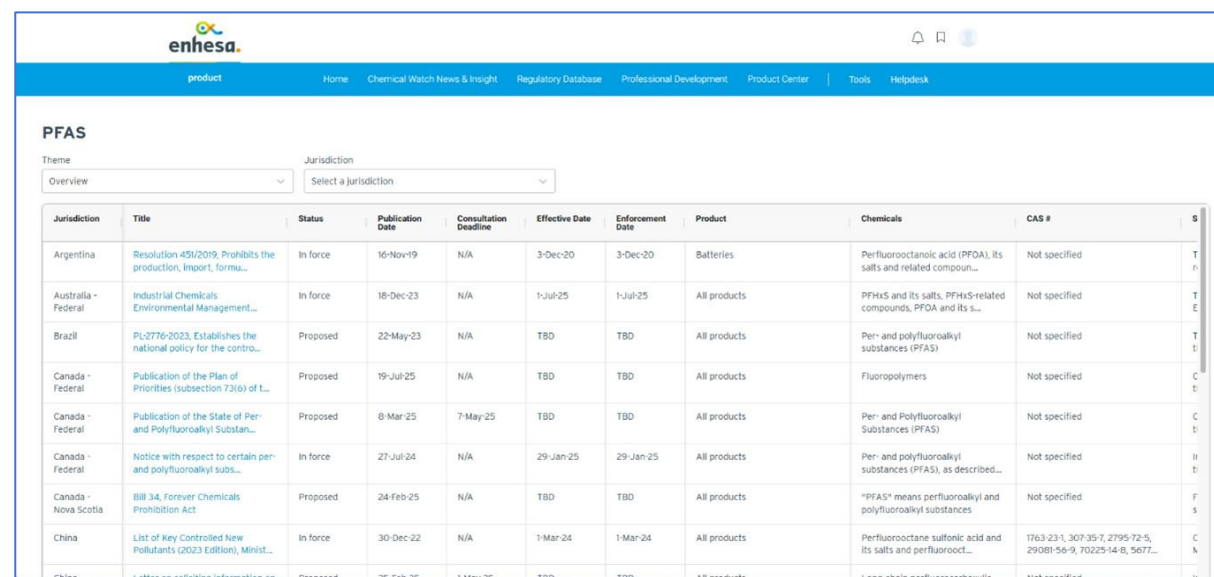
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- Instantly locate PFAS rules by jurisdiction

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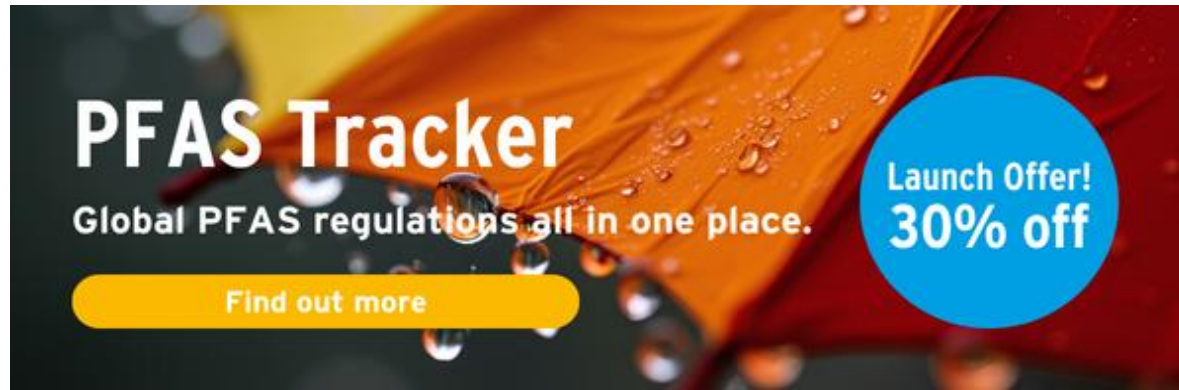
- ✓ Status – in-force or proposed
- ✓ Publication date and enforcement date
- ✓ Summary of content and impact
- ✓ Search by product type, jurisdiction and chemicals



Jurisdiction	Title	Status	Publication Date	Consultation Deadline	Effective Date	Enforcement Date	Product	Chemicals	CAS #
Argentina	Resolution 451/2019, Prohibits the production, import, forma...	In force	16-Nov-19	N/A	3-Dec-20	3-Dec-20	Batteries	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and related compoun...	Not specified
Australia - Federal	Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management...	In force	18-Dec-23	N/A	1-Jul-25	1-Jul-25	All products	PFHxS and its salts, PFHxS-related compounds, PFOA and its s...	Not specified
Brazil	PL-2776-2023, Establishes the national policy for the contro...	Proposed	22-May-23	N/A	TBD	TBD	All products	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Not specified
Canada - Federal	Publication of the Plan of Priorities (subsection 73(6) of L...	Proposed	19-Jul-25	N/A	TBD	TBD	All products	Fluoropolymers	Not specified
Canada - Federal	Publication of the State of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substan...	Proposed	8-Mar-25	7-May-25	TBD	TBD	All products	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Not specified
Canada - Federal	Notice with respect to certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl subs...	In force	27-Jul-24	N/A	29-Jan-25	29-Jan-25	All products	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as described...	Not specified
Canada - Nova Scotia	Bill 34, Forever Chemicals Prohibition Act	Proposed	24-Feb-25	N/A	TBD	TBD	All products	"PFAS" means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Not specified
China	List of Key Controlled New Pollutants (2023 Edition), Minist...	In force	30-Dec-22	N/A	1-Mar-24	1-Mar-24	All products	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and perfluorooct...	1763-23-1, 307-35-7, 2795-72-5, 29081-56-9, 70225-14-8, 5677...

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- [Global Cosmetics Regulations 2025](#)
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