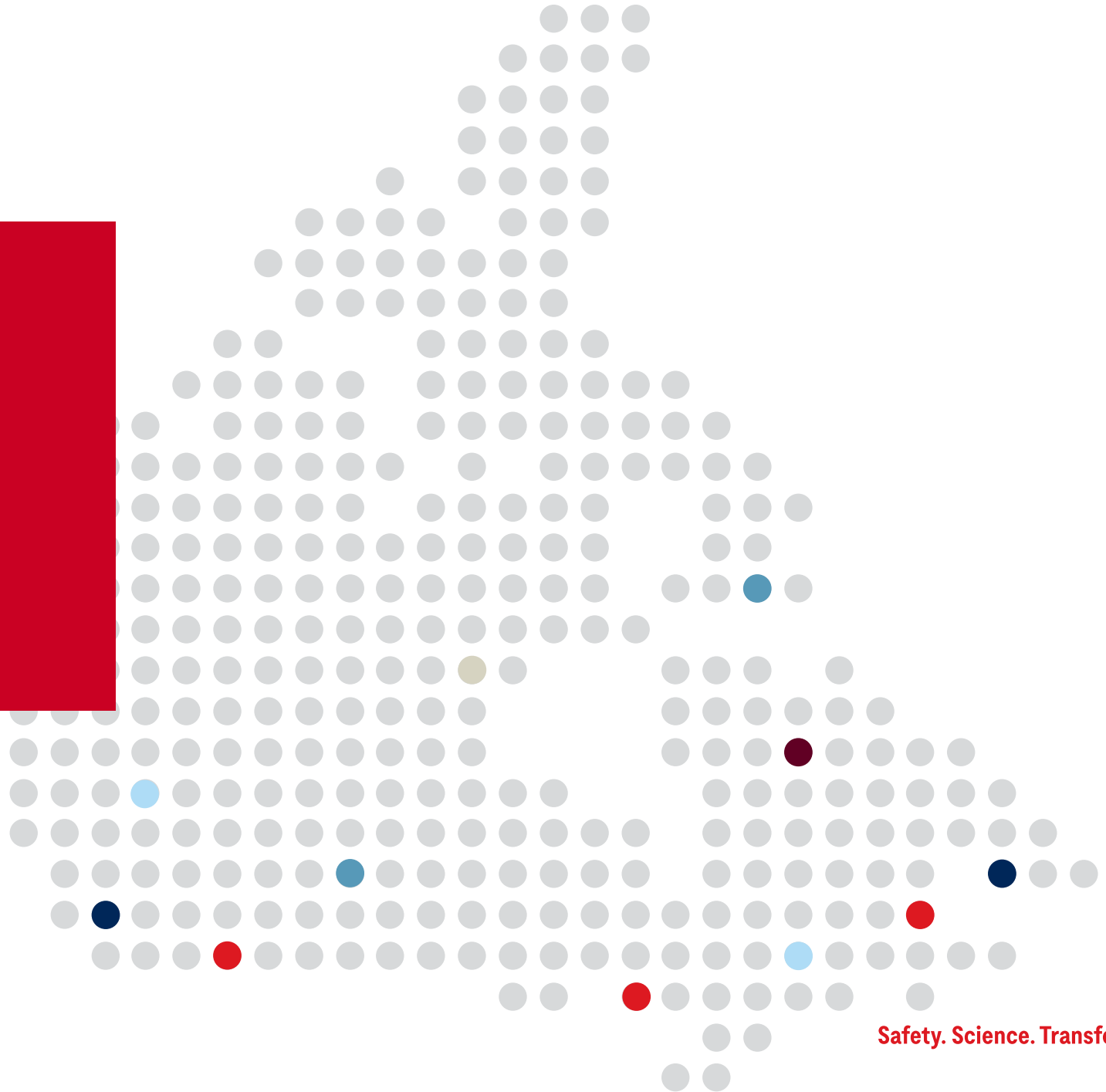


Retail Strategies for Product Compliance in Canada

Second Edition, Published October 2023



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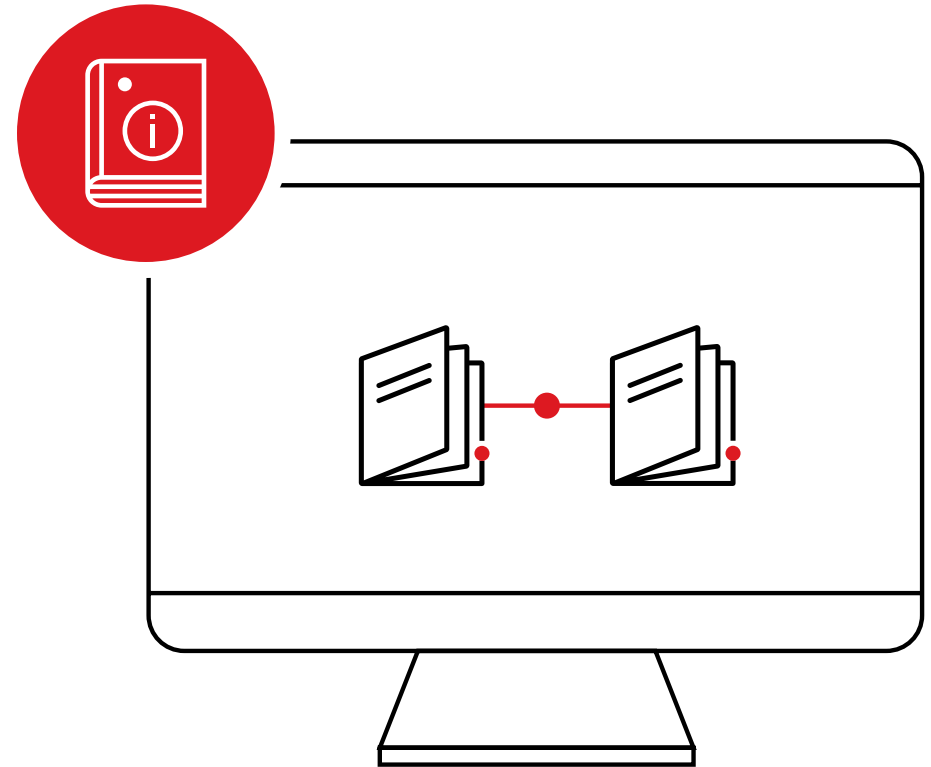
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What's new in this version

UL Solutions updates this guide regularly. Here's what's new in the second edition, published October 2023.

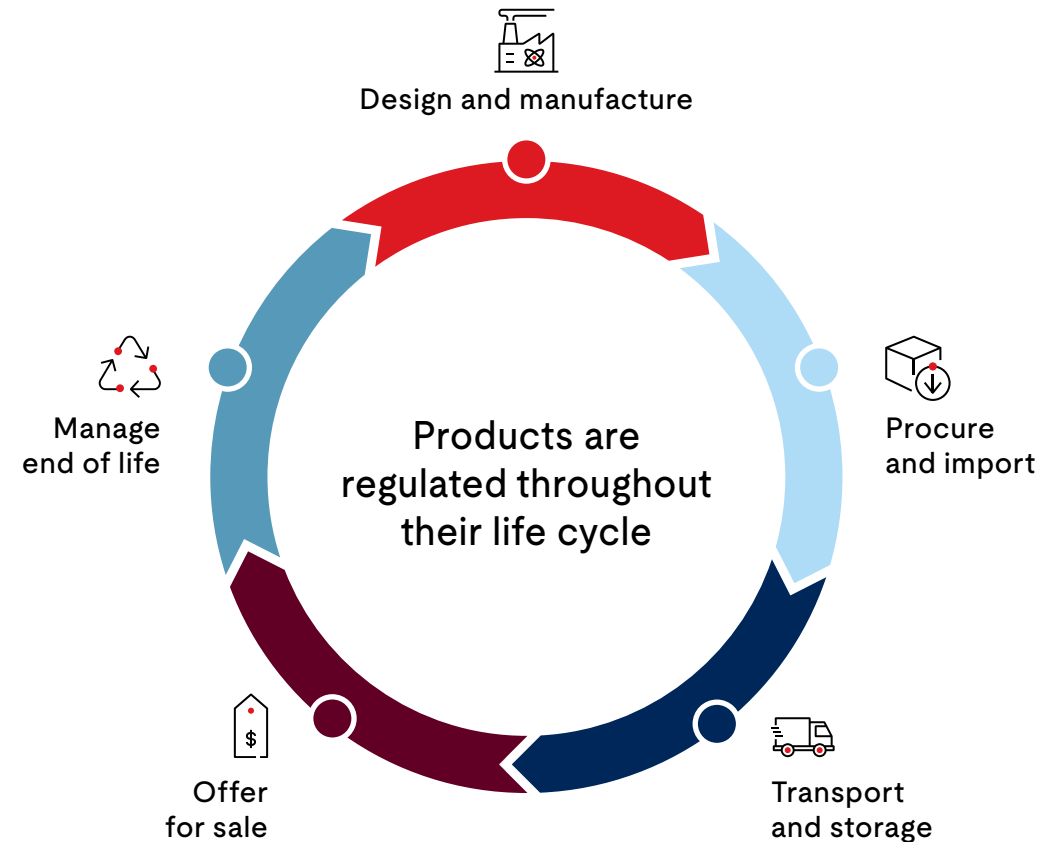
- Passage of Bill S-5 Strengthening Environmental Protection for a Healthier Canada Act
- Canada's plan for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including the Draft State of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Report
- Amendments to the Explosives Regulations, 2013 released in June 2023
- Regulations Amending the Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products Regulations released in June 2023
- Notice of intent on the labelling of toxic substances in products
- Notice with respect to certain substances under the Chemicals Management Plan - 2023
- Notice of intent - Proposed new requirements for consumer chemical products under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act
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- Proposed updates to the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist: Prohibited and restricted ingredients



Introduction

Chemicals are everywhere, and for retailers, they're highly regulated. They're in the air we breathe, the foods we ingest and the products we interact with. Through the WERCSmart digital product compliance platform, retailers are uniquely positioned to meet those challenges in both the supply chain and the chemical value chain. From designing and manufacturing private-label products to sourcing and procuring, transporting and storing, selling, and managing end of life for thousands of consumer products, all of these functions come with regulatory requirements that are, in part, due to chemicals. So how do retailers manage regulatory compliance? They do it with the help of UL Solutions.

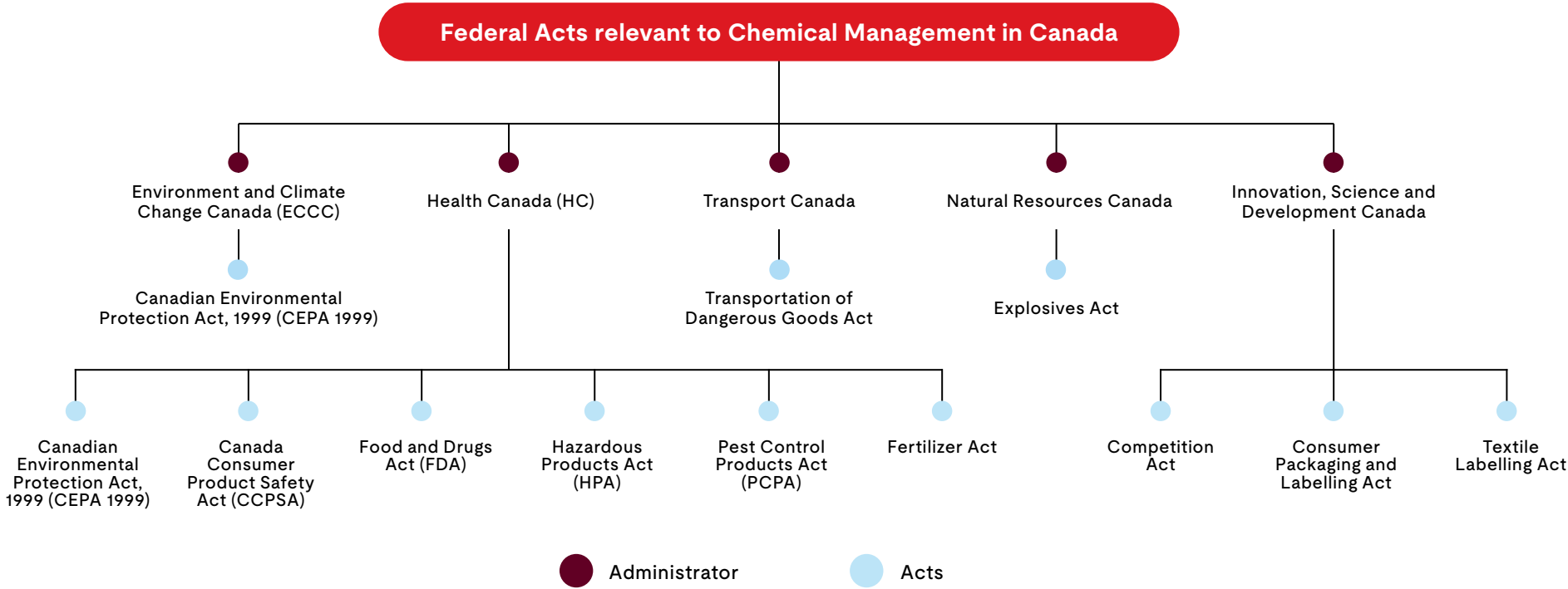
This booklet provides an overview of the current and emerging chemical regulatory frameworks in Canada, the challenges retailers in Canada face and the WERCSmart tool that retailers use to comply with the complex chemical regulatory framework in Canada.



Current and emerging regulations in Canada and practical implications for retailers

For retailers in Canada, regulations concerning chemicals can prove complex. The legislative framework for chemical management can involve federal, provincial/territorial and/or municipal governance. At the federal level, chemical management legislation is spread out over several acts administered by various government ministries.

Each act also contains numerous regulations that drive the regulatory landscape of chemical management. Depending on what they sell, some retailers must track and adhere to as many as nine federal acts and hundreds of associated regulations to be compliant in Canada.





The Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CEPA 1999

The Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999), jointly administered by Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), regulates all chemicals of concern and oversees chemical regulation partly through the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP). Additionally, CEPA 1999 established air quality standards. This includes setting the standards for vehicles and other polluting equipment manufactured or sold in Canada¹ and regulating maximum thresholds for certain emissions, e.g., volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Certain regulations can directly affect retailers, including the Gasoline and Gasoline Blend Dispensing Flow Rate Regulation, which limits the flow rate for dispensing gasoline and gasoline blends into on-road vehicles,² and the Off-Road Small Spark-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations, which deals with emission standards for air pollutants and toxic substances from small spark plug engines found in several retail products, e.g., lawnmowers, chainsaws, etc.³

In April 2021, ECCC amended CEPA 1999 to add plastic manufactured items to the toxic substances list.⁴ This affects retailers because it paves the way for Canada to take risk management actions such as regulating, banning and limiting plastic products.

Bill S-5: Strengthening Environmental Protection for a Healthier Canada Act



The bill received Royal Assent on June 13, 2023 and modernizes CEPA 1999⁵. When it comes to chemicals management, retailers need to be aware of these amendments.

- 1 A new plan for Chemicals Management Priorities**

A new plan will be established to assess and better understand chemicals of concern. It will prioritize the ongoing assessment of risks from chemicals and will include timelines, strategies and consider class-based assessment approaches and labelling to provide meaningful information to the public. Note: The plan must be reviewed every 8 years.
- 2 Supporting the shift to safer chemicals**

The importance of encouraging the use of product design, processes and chemicals that are safe to the environment and human health is recognized. Amendments require the Ministers to maintain a Watch List, which is a list of substances that can pose a risk and thereby meet the criteria in Section 64 of CEPA (which defines whether a substance is toxic), if use patterns change or exposure increases, for example. The Watch List helps importers, manufacturers and consumers select safer alternatives and avoid regrettable substitutions.
- 3 Increased transparency in decision-making**

Canadians are allowed to request that a chemical be assessed. The Ministers are required to consider and respond to any such requests. Additionally, when a substance is found to meet the criteria to require risk management, the Government must communicate anticipated timelines for completing risk assessments and for proposing subsequent risk management actions.
- 4 A stronger regime for toxic substances that pose the highest risk**

The amendment sets out criteria for a subset of toxic substances that pose the highest risk. Substances that are determined to pose the highest risk must be given priority when it comes to inhibiting activities involving these substances. The criteria for substances that pose the highest risk will be set out in the regulations, which are to be developed in consultation with stakeholders. These efforts will also include division of Schedule 1 of CEPA into two parts, with greater focus given to substances on Part 1.

Health Canada administers several federal acts that affect chemical management

The Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA):

The CCPSA gives Health Canada the authority to recall consumer products considered dangerous to human health, including nonregulated products. It is important to note that the CCPSA regulates numerous products, and many regulations specify concentration limits or prohibitions of chemicals, for example, surface coating materials and certain chemicals in toys. Additionally, the labelling of consumer products is governed by Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations (CCCR) under the CCPSA.

The Food and Drugs Act (FDA):

The FDA deals with cosmetics, over-the counter and prescription drugs.

The Hazardous Products Act (HPA):

The HPA deals with hazard communication, e.g., the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

On December 15, 2022, Health Canada put forward a Notice of Intent for a proposal to remove the consumer product exclusion from the HPA.⁶

The consultation period closed March 16, 2023. If the consumer product exemption is ultimately removed, it will require retailers to provide a safety data sheet (SDS) for a hazardous product upon request. Some retailers provide SDSs for their consumers via their public-facing websites; however, retailers have reported challenges in retrieving the documents from manufacturers, given the current exclusion for consumer products.

The Fertilizers Act:

The Fertilizers Act indicates that “all regulated fertilizer and supplement products imported into or sold in Canada must be safe for humans, plants, animals and the environment. They must also be properly labeled to ensure safe and appropriate use.”⁷

The Pest Control Products Act (PCPA):

The PCPA governs pesticides. Products that meet the definition of a pest control product (such as pool chemicals, insecticides, animal repellents, wood preservatives and some treated articles) must maintain a valid pest control product registration number as well as labeling and other requirements in order to be sold in Canada.



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada

Transport Canada

Transport Canada oversees the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, which deals with the safe transport of dangerous goods by all modes (road/rail/marine/air) and across jurisdictions. Retailers can use exemptions (such as limited quantity) where a product poses a low to medium hazard when transported in small quantities. These exemptions can be based on chemical hazards, product composition or container size, among other factors.⁸ It is important for retailers to use exemptions where possible to minimize product shipping costs and reduce the administrative burden for low-risk products.



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Natural Resources Canada

Natural Resources Canada oversees the Explosives Act, which deals with explosive precursor chemicals, among other substances. The explosives regulation applies to products that may seem like unlikely candidates for the creation of explosives, such as acetone-based nail polish remover, solvent acetone used as a paint thinner and hexamine-based camping fuel tablets.⁹

The National Research Council (NRC) oversees the National Fire Code of Canada (NFC)

The NFC includes provisions for:

- The ongoing maintenance and use of the fire safety and fire protection features incorporated in buildings
- The conduct of activities that might cause fire hazards in and around buildings
- Limitations on hazardous contents in and around buildings
- The establishment of fire safety plans
- Fire safety at construction and demolition sites¹⁰

Retailers need to know what is in their products to ensure that they can store them in the correct area for optimal risk mitigation, e.g., flammable products in areas with adequate fire suppression systems.





Innovation, Science and
Economic Development Canada

Innovation, Sciences et
Développement économique Canada

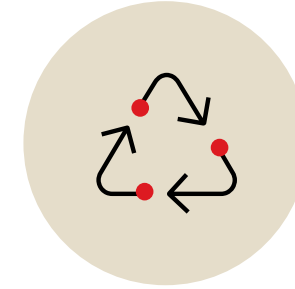
Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

The Competition Bureau under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is an independent law enforcement agency that oversees, among other things, enforcement against deceptive marketing claims and labels. The Competition Act, Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and the Textiles Labelling Act protect consumers from false and misleading claims.¹¹ As retailers turn to environmental claims to promote the health and sustainability attributes of the products they sell, it is important for them to communicate these claims clearly and credibly. Examples of typical environmental claims retailers use include recycled content, recyclability, “free of” chemical, VOC and bio-based content claims.



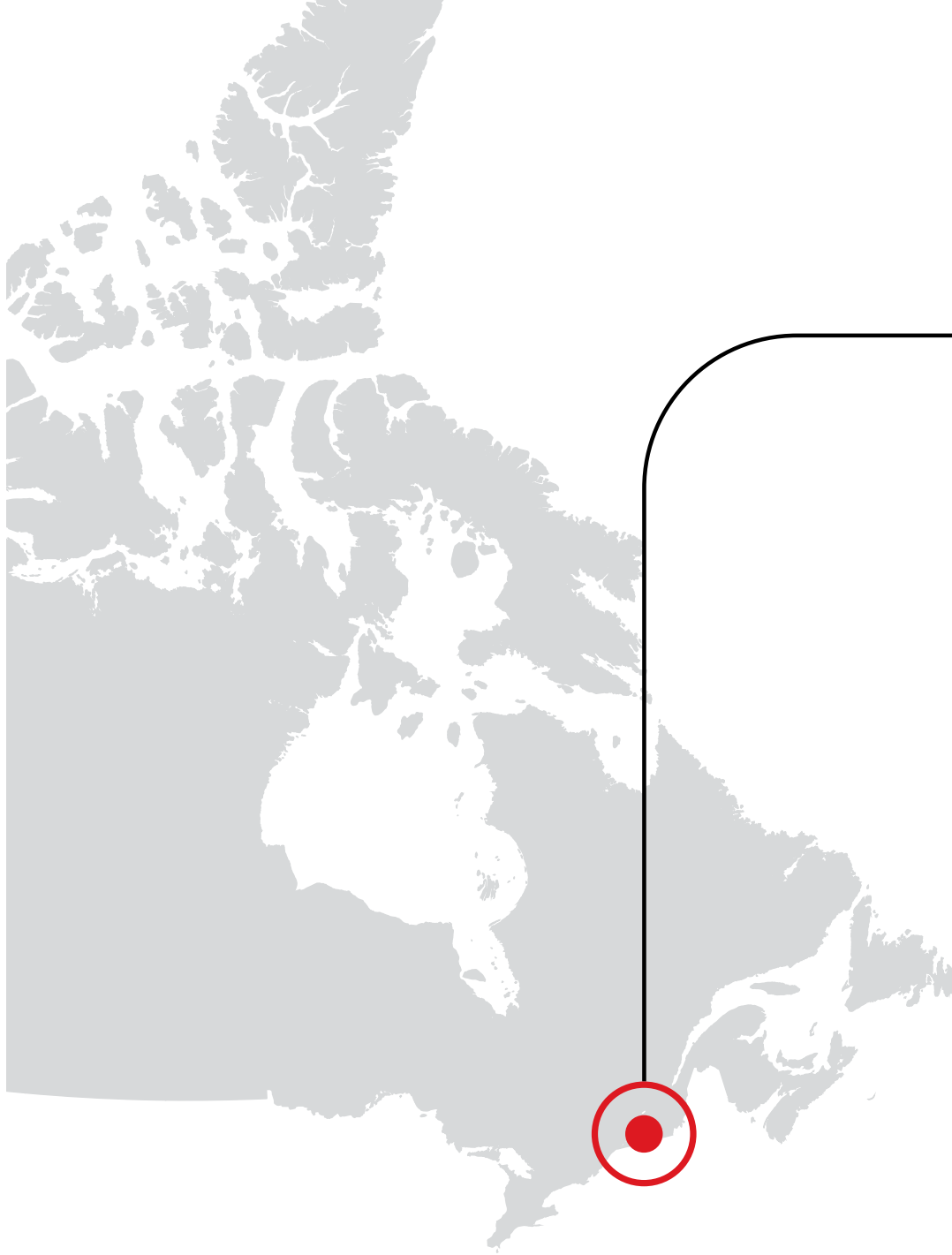
Each level of government has a part to play in chemical management. Managing hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material is a good example involving all three levels of government.

- 1 Municipal governments establish collection, recycling, composting and disposal programs within their jurisdictions.
- 2 Provincial and territorial governments establish measures and criteria for licensing hazardous waste generators, carriers and treatment facilities in addition to controlling the movement of waste within their jurisdictions.
- 3 The federal government regulates transboundary movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material in addition to negotiating international agreements related to chemicals and waste.¹²



Navigating chemical compliance across jurisdictions

Understanding how different levels of government regulate chemical policy helps retailers identify and manage their products across jurisdictions. This information also allows retailers to engineer or design products that can be disposed of in less expensive and more environmentally favorable ways.



An example of municipal governance in chemical management is the city of Montreal bylaw that made the sale and domestic use of 36 pesticides — including glyphosate — illegal in January 2022.¹³

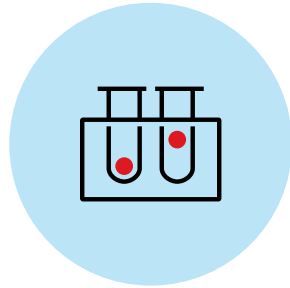
As a result of several recent and ongoing regulatory changes, retailers in Canada face greater scrutiny of the chemicals used in their supply chains. Governments, non-governmental organizations and consumers alike are watching closely. Over the past decade, retailers in Canada have faced stricter reporting requirements and pressures for increased visibility into the chemicals used in both the private-label and national-brand products they sell. This trend is causing retailers to rethink how they manage chemicals in their supply chain.

An overview of Canada's Chemicals Management Plan (CMP): Engagement is key for retailers

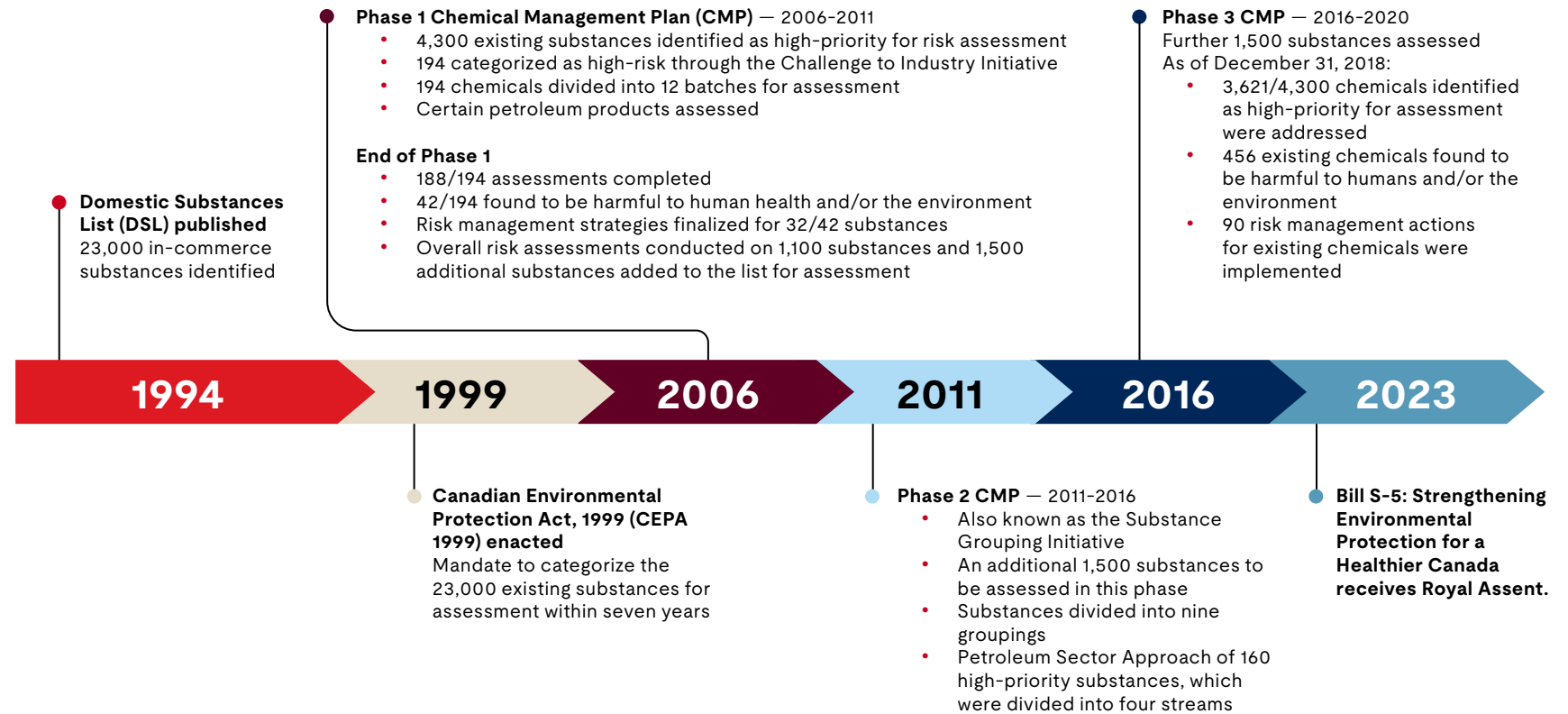
The roots of the CMP date back to the mid-1980s. January 1984 to December 1986 was the information gathering period for an inventory of substances that was eventually published in 1994 as the Domestic Substances List (DSL).¹⁴ The DSL is essentially the in-commerce list and distinguishes new substances from existing substances. The original list contained 23,000 substances. Upon the enactment of CEPA 1999, those substances were included in the definition of “existing substances,” i.e., a substance “that is being or has been used in Canada as a commercial substance or product, or released into the Canadian environment as a single substance, effluent, mixture or contaminant.”¹⁵

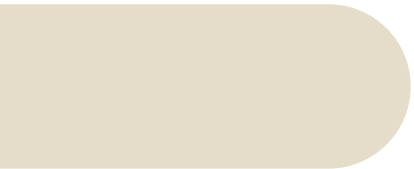
A requirement of CEPA 1999 was to categorize these existing substances within seven years.¹⁶ The categorization was a priority-setting exercise aimed at determining human and environmental health risks. Thus, in 2006, when the categorization of the existing in-commerce substances — i.e., the DSL — was complete, the Canadian government (under CEPA 1999) created the CMP as a comprehensive initiative to reduce the risks posed by chemical substances to Canadians and their environment.





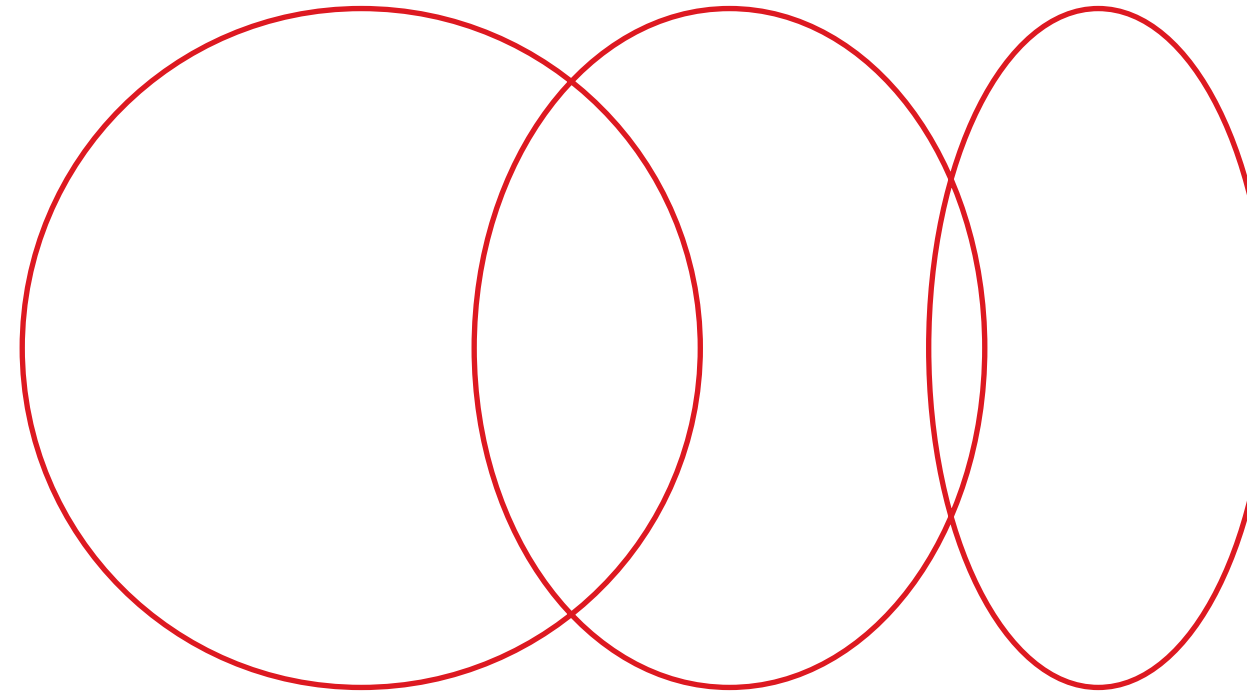
At its inception, the CMP aimed to assess 4,300 substances identified as high-priority for assessment.¹⁷ Ultimately, the CMP was loosely divided into three phases. In assessing these existing in-commerce substances, the government engaged industry to help determine what substances were used in manufacturing, sold to consumers, used commercially, etc.





Canada has identified and utilized various risk management tools based on the outcomes of the chemical substance assessments.

These have included codes of practice, regulations, bans or prohibitions, guidance, and other regulatory tools. The challenge for many retailers is that they are not the manufacturer or importer, so they often do not have information on what substances are present in any part of their supply chain. Because of this gap, retailers run the risk of substances being banned or limited, thus affecting their ability to sell products or the time they have to clear their supply chains of noncompliant products.



Retailers look to the future of the CMP and chemical management in Canada

Under CEPA 1999, 330 substances (of the original 4,300) remain to be assessed. Ongoing government actions include continued assessment of Identification of Risk Assessment Priorities (IRAP) priority substances, risk management of toxic species, performance measurement of risk management actions, information gathering, significant new activity (SNAc) provisions, new substance assessments, revised in-commerce list, the DSL, specific nanomaterials, monitoring, research and compliance, and enforcement.¹⁸

IRAP involves three steps: acquisition, evaluation and action, which considers new information on the implicated substances. Acquisition, or information gathering, is an ongoing process, whereas evaluation and action occur at regular intervals. IRAP is used to help determine whether a substance is to be a priority for assessment.¹⁹ The FDA, CCPSA, and PCPA also detail ongoing initiatives.

In addition to these ongoing chemical management initiatives, a new plan of chemicals management priorities²⁰ is included in Bill S-5, Strengthening Environmental Protection for a Healthier Canada Act. This update includes several amendments, some of which directly relate to chemical management and, in turn, retailers. On June 13, 2023, Bill S-5 received Royal Assent.²¹



Future regulatory plans

There are several other forward regulatory plans from 2022 through 2025 for proposed regulations and amendments to current laws or regulations that affect retailers regarding chemical management. For example, Health Canada's Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (Surface Coating Materials) came into force on December 19, 2022.²² The amendments apply to six different regulations under the CCPSA, some of which restrict lead and mercury content in surface coating materials — e.g., a liquid or powder paint to be applied to an item — while others restrict lead, mercury and other harmful substances in applied surface coating materials — e.g., a paint or film applied to a consumer product during manufacturing. Health Canada notes that the impact to industry will likely be minimal; however, the amendments categorize stickers, films and other comparable materials as coating materials.²³

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The PFAS category includes thousands of chemicals. They are persistent, man-made substances used in a wide range of everyday and specialized products. Members of the class are observed to be environmentally persistent, due to the strength of the chemical bonds characterizing the class, which means they do not degrade quickly when released into the environment. They have also demonstrated bioaccumulative behavior, which may have far-reaching impact on biota such as humans and wildlife. Exposure to certain PFAS may affect organ and immune function, or negatively influence growth, development, and reproduction.

Following a 2021 announcement by the Canadian government to further investigate the potentially adverse effects from PFAS to humans and the environment, the Ministers announced the publication of the [Draft State of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) Report](#) in May 2023. Comments on the draft report closed July 2023. The draft report contained an in-depth review of data regarding the prevalence of fluorinated substances in the environment and Canadian citizens. The findings recommended the addition of the PFAS class to Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999. Addition to Schedule 1 would classify the chemical group as toxic and allow the government to pursue further regulatory action. The final report is expected to be published late 2023 and come into force 6 months later. If the final report proves that PFAS poses risks to the environment and health, there will need to be swift action to address the class.²⁴



PFAS compounds are found in many common household items

Waterproof apparel



Carpets and textiles



Nonstick cookware



Paint



Pesticides and formulated products

Canada continues moving forward on strengthening its regulatory requirements on chemicals management and transparency

Many of the plans aim to align the Canadian standard with those of other international standards, agreements, conventions, etc. There is a shift toward retailers needing to know the chemical composition of their products as reporting, labeling and record keeping continue to become more stringent.

Enabling Act*	Title	Description of proposed action	Potential impacts on retailers	Next steps
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999)	Regulations Amending the Concentration of Phosphorus in Certain Cleaning Products Regulations ²⁵	Clarify that the current regulations do not apply to products exclusively marketed as metal cleaning or degreasing products	To be addressed and evaluated as consultations progress	2024 — republication of the proposed regulations
Canada Consumer Product Safety Act	Notice of Intent (NOI) - Proposed new requirements for consumer chemical products under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act ²⁶	Introduce requirements for certain human health hazards of concern (HHHOCs) in consumer chemical products	Unknown at this time	Pre-consultation period will close October 9, 2023
Canada Consumer Product Safety Act	Consultation: Notice of Intent to amend the Toys Regulations ²⁷	Changes being considered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • toxic substances • corrosive, irritant or sensitizing substances • specific toxic substances (boric acid and salts of boric acid) • migration of certain elements • finger paints • liquids, pastes, putties, gels, powders and items of avian feather origin • chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets 	Input received from consultation will be used to inform next steps	Consultation period closed September 21, 2023

*Snapshot of Forward Regulatory Plans 2022-2025 as they relate to chemical management and retailers

Enabling Act*	Title	Description of proposed action	Potential impacts on retailers	Next steps
CEPA 1999	Amendments to the Products Containing Mercury Regulations ²⁸	Minor changes to three product categories to align them with Minamata Convention on Mercury requirements	<p>Some manufacturers and importers of products containing mercury may be impacted; impact is expected to be minimal as mercury-free options are available</p> <p>Manufacturer and importer record keeping to expand to include the quantity of products exported</p> <p>Changes to record-keeping and labeling requirements</p>	Consultations for the proposed regulatory changes closed March 9, 2023
CEPA 1999	Coal Tar-Based Sealant Products Regulations ²⁹	<p>2021 — coal tar and its distillates added to the List of Toxic Substances</p> <p>Regulations to eliminate import and manufacture of coal tar-based sealant products are under development</p>	<p>May impact some manufacturers and importers of these products; impact is expected to be minimal as alternatives to coal tar-based products are widely available</p> <p>No anticipated labeling or reporting requirements</p>	Fall 2023 - Publication of proposed regulations for 70-day public comment period
CEPA 1999	Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2022 ³⁰	<p>Further restricts the manufacture, use, sale and import of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), its salts and precursors, long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (LC-PFCAs), their salts and precursors, polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) and products containing them by removing or providing time limits for certain exemptions</p> <p>Prohibits the manufacture, use, sale and import of dechlorane plus (DP) and decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE) and products containing them (with exemptions)</p>	May impact businesses and supply chains in various sectors, including plastic and rubber materials, electrical and electronic equipment, adhesives and sealants, automotive, aircraft, transportation and recycling	Summer 2024 - Earliest possible date for publication of final regulations

*Snapshot of Forward Regulatory Plans 2022-2025 as they relate to chemical management and retailers

Enabling Act*	Title	Description of proposed action	Potential impacts on retailers	Next steps
CEPA 1999	Notice of intent on the labelling of toxic substances in products ³¹	<p>Introduce requirements to label certain substances, which are listed on the List of Toxic Substances of the Act (Schedule 1) in certain products (e.g., cosmetics, cleaning products, flame retardants in upholstered furniture)</p> <p>Enhance supply chain transparency and labeling for substances in products</p>	<p>The strategy is expected to include regulatory measures and voluntary, collaborative initiatives</p> <p>Physical labels and consumer-facing electronic labels will be considered in the strategy</p>	A product labelling strategy for toxic substances is expected to be published in 2023
CEPA 1999	Notice with respect to certain substances under the Chemicals Management Plan – 2023 ³²	<p>Purpose of the notice is to gather information from Canadian manufacturers, importers and users on the commercial status, facility information and uses of substances identified as priorities under the CMP</p> <p>Applies to 850 substances</p>	Respond to notice prior to expiry – if retailers meet the criteria for response	Notice is in effect until January 17, 2024
CEPA 1999	Order Amending the Export Control List in Schedule 3 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 ³³	Proposed addition of several substances whose use is prohibited or further restricted under the proposed amendments to the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2022	To be addressed and evaluated as consultations progress	Publication of the final order expected in late 2023
CEPA 1999	Orders Adding Substances to Schedule 1 to CEPA 1999 ³⁴	The Minister of Health and Minister of Environment will recommend further substances deemed “toxic” be added to Schedule 1	Public and stakeholders consulted on assessment of costs and benefits of any risk management proposals associated with risk assessments	Proposed orders to be published for a 60-day comment period. Timing and further details of proposed additions to be determined
CEPA 1999	Regulations Amending the Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products Regulations ³⁵	Proposed amendments address oversights regarding quality control testing requirements for composite wood panel manufacturers and to clarify record-keeping for retailers	Reduce unintended costs and administrative burdens (declarations of certification) associated with complying to current record-keeping mandates	Consultation ended August 31, 2023

*Snapshot of Forward Regulatory Plans 2022-2025 as they relate to chemical management and retailers

Enabling Act*	Title	Description of proposed action	Potential impacts on retailers	Next steps
CEPA 1999	Volatile Organic Compound Concentration Limits for Certain Products Regulations ³⁶	Prohibit import or manufacture of products with VOCs in excess of their respective category-specific limits unless a permit is obtained	Record keeping, including product's common or generic name or trademark, quantity imported or manufactured, etc.	2023 — target for publication of final regulations
Food and Drugs Act	Biocide Regulations ³⁷	Create one comprehensive framework for biocide regulation Enable regulatory oversight based on risk and evolving evidence Introduce a foreign decisions pathway	Businesses can expect reduced barriers and efficiencies for bringing biocides to the Canadian market	Fall 2023 - Regulations expected to be published
Food and Drugs Act	Regulations Amending Certain Regulation Concerning the Disclosure of Cosmetic Ingredients ³⁸	Requirement to disclose certain fragrance allergens on product labels Enhance regulatory oversight for cosmetics	Cosmetics industry would be required to update labels of many cosmetic products	Spring 2024 - amended regulations set to be published
Food and Drugs Act	Proposed updates to the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist: Prohibited and restricted ingredients ³⁹	Update Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed additions (e.g., Prohibition of Basic 4 Green) Proposed revisions to existing entries (e.g., Prohibition of mixed cresols and derivatives) <p>Note: Both the proposed additions and proposed revisions to existing entries contain substances for prohibition and restriction</p>	Retailers selling cosmetics must not wait for a regulatory Hotlist update to comply with the general prohibition. In order to be in compliance with section 16 of the FDA - sale of cosmetics should stop as soon as it's known that the cosmetic may cause injury	Consultation will close October 11, 2023
Explosives Act	Amendments to the Explosives Regulations, 2013 ⁴⁰	Second set of amendments: focus of removing unnecessary administrative burdens, clarifying intent and reducing discrepancy with other government departments and modern industry practices, where appropriate Third set of amendments: aim to enhance efficiencies through renewal of current licensing and fee regimes	The second and third set of amendments are expected to be positive for businesses as they aim to reduce costs and enhance efficiency of a modern licensing and fee regime	First set of amendments came into force June 3, 2023 Second set of amendments is expected to be published fall 2023 Third set of amendments is expected to be published fall 2024

*Snapshot of Forward Regulatory Plans 2022-2025 as they relate to chemical management and retailers

Practical considerations for chemical compliance in Canada

Complying with the evolving chemical regulations in Canada can pose several practical challenges for retailers. Each product a retailer carries can face a particular set of changing regulatory requirements that vary by jurisdiction. For retailers in Canada, this can mean monitoring hundreds of regulations that can impact thousands of products. Key practical challenges can include the following:

1

Comprehensive technical knowledge is required to understand how chemical regulations apply through the product life cycle. Transportation, storage and end of life management represent critical functions for moving products through the supply chain. Each function requires technical expertise and an understanding of the chemical composition and hazards associated with the product.

2

Information needed for compliance is stored far upstream in the supply chain, many layers away from retailers. Many of the chemical-based regulations that affect consumer products are at the individual chemical level. This information is often not found on an SDS or a product label, requiring retailers to survey their supply chains to gather the information using antiquated and time-consuming methods like email and material questionnaires.

3

Lack of chemical transparency creates a missed revenue opportunity for retailers. The inability to screen or evaluate the complete formulation of the product limits retailers' ability to make substantiated product claims, such as green claims or "free-of" claims, which have been shown to increase sales in product categories such as personal care and cleaning products.

4

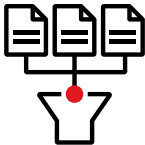
Retail compliance and stewardship teams have limited resources for supporting emerging business models. To meet consumer demand and corporate growth objectives, many retailers are turning to additional business models beyond brick and mortar to connect with consumers. Item fulfillment centers, online marketplaces and other e-commerce strategies have greatly increased the catalog of and pace at which products are designed, sourced and sold. Retailers must ensure that all products comply with the complex regulatory framework in Canada throughout their life cycle, regardless of which channel they are sold in.

Requirements for building scalable chemical compliance programs in retail



Supplier management system

Ability to efficiently collect critical product safety and chemical information on the products a retailer purchases for resale and the ingredients in private-label products they produce.



Product database or regulatory tracking system

Retailers need to flag and track regulated products throughout their operations to manage their compliant sale, handling, transportation, storage and disposal.



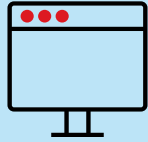
Regulatory monitoring capability

Understanding, tracking and managing hundreds of Canadian regulations and staying ahead of changing regulations for compliance and to protect your brand, manage data quality and generate reports needed for regulatory disclosure purposes.



Data management and reporting capabilities

Tools to assess the health of a retailer's compliance program, manage data quality and generate reports needed for regulatory disclosure purposes.



WERCSmart streamlines chemical compliance for retailers in Canada

UL Solutions offers WERCSmart, industry-leading software for addressing the product compliance challenges impacting retailers in Canada. WERCSmart is end-to-end product compliance software that leading retailers use to streamline their collection of critical safety and chemical data across thousands of unique product code (UPC) products and screen the full chemical composition of a product against hundreds of regulations with intelligent regulatory automation.

WERCSmart can help retailers with the following challenges:



Chemical screening



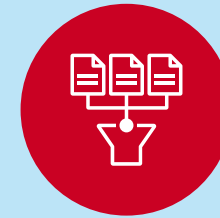
Minimizing environmental impact



Transportation of dangerous goods



Storage and handling



SDS management



Hazardous waste disposal

Manage product compliance across thousands of products with WERCSmart

WERCSmart connects suppliers and retailers to facilitate a secure exchange of product safety and chemical information. When a supplier registers a product, WERCSmart reaches beyond the information on

the label or SDS and into a product's full chemical formulation. It then screens that information against hundreds of regulations to paint a complete picture of a product's regulatory requirements.



Confidential supplier information is kept secure, and retailers receive the most accurate regulatory information about their products.

Product data collection

Onboard your suppliers into WERCSmart to streamline the collection of critical product safety and chemical information.

1,700,000+

UPCs and 20,000+ suppliers registered in WERCSmart

Automated regulatory analysis

WERCSmart screens the full chemistry of a product against more than 7,500 regulatory lists.

7,500+

regulatory lists in a single database

Data delivery to retail applications

Manage access to critical product safety data where and when you need it and generate reports for regulatory disclosure purposes.

125+

retailers use WERCSmart to manage product compliance



Stay ahead of evolving regulations and start building your scalable chemical compliance program with WERCSmart today. [UL.com/WERCSmart](https://www.ul.com/WERCSmart)

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