

Amendment of the Toxic Chemical Substances Control Act (TCSCA) (Draft)

Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1

This Act is enacted to prevent toxic chemical substances from polluting the environment and endangering human health, and to manage all relevant information on domestic chemical substances to serve as a basis for toxic chemical substances screening, selection and assessment.

Article 2

“Competent authority” as referred to in this Act refers to the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, at the central government level, the municipal government in special municipalities and the county or city government in counties or cities.

Article 3

Terms used in this Act are defined as follows.

- I. “Toxic chemical substances” refers to those chemical substances that are intentionally produced by human activity or unintentionally derived from production processes and that have been officially announced by the central competent authority as having toxicity subject to the following classification regulations. Toxic chemical substances shall be classified as follows.
 - A. Class 1 toxic chemical substances: those chemical substances that are not prone to decompose in the environment or that pollute the environment or endanger human health due to bioaccumulation, bioconcentration or biotransformation.
 - B. Class 2 toxic chemical substances: those chemical substances that cause tumors, infertility, teratogenesis, genetic mutations or other chronic diseases.
 - C. Class 3 toxic chemical substances: those chemical substances that endanger human health or the lives of biological organisms immediately upon exposure.
 - D. Class 4 toxic chemical substances: those chemical substances for which there is concern of pollution of the environment or the endangerment of human health.
- II. “Chemical substances of very concern” refer to those chemical substances that possess endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) characteristics or other scientifically-verified ability to pollute the environment or suspected threat to human health based on public consumer issues of domestic or foreign concern, are controlled by the central competent authority.
- III. “Handling” refers to such activities as the manufacture, import, export, sale, transport, use, storage or discarding of chemical substances.
- IV. “Pollution of the environment” refers to an alteration of the quality of air, water or soil due to the handling of chemical substances such that it causes an impact on the normal use of the air, water or soil, destruction of the natural ecology or damage to property.
- V. “Release quantity” refers to the total quantity of a chemical substance that is dispersed into the air, water or soil due to handling.
- VI. “Existing chemical substances” refers to those chemical substances that are listed in the chemical substance inventory issued by the central competent authority after consultation with the government authorities in charge of subject industry.
- VII. “New chemical substances” refers to chemical substances that are not included in the existing chemical substance inventory.

Article 4

The matters designated as the responsibility of the central competent authority:

- I. Drafting of nationwide toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management policies, programs, and plans.
- II. Drafting, review, and interpretation of nationwide toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of

very concern management laws and regulations.

- III. Oversight of nationwide toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern transport management.
- IV. Supervision, guidance, and approval of toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management by special municipalities or counties/cities.
- V. Coordination of management of toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of very concern in cases involving relevant agencies, two or more counties and cities, a special municipality and county/city, or two special municipalities.
- VI. Training of nationwide toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management research, development, and implementation personnel.
- VII. International cooperation and scientific/technological interchange concerning toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of very concern.
- VIII. Awareness of nationwide toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management.
- IX. Oversight of nationwide and regional toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern joint prevention organizations.
- X. Management and oversight of chemical substance registration and reporting tasks.
- XI. Management of the Chemical Substances Management Fund.
- XII. Other matters concerning the nationwide management of toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of very concern.

Article 5

The responsibilities of special municipality, county and city competent authorities are as follows:

- I. Planning and implementation toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management implementation programs and plans within its area of jurisdiction.
- II. Implementation of toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management laws and regulations implement and drafting, interpretation, and implementation of autonomous toxic chemical substance management laws and regulations within its area of jurisdiction.
- III. Toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management research and development and awareness within its area of jurisdiction.
- IV. Investigation and analysis of the transport and dispersion of toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of very concern within its area of jurisdiction.
- V. Investigation of toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management and statistical data production and reporting within its area of jurisdiction.
- VI. Oversight of regional toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern joint prevention organizations within its area of jurisdiction.
- VII. Oversight toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern transport hazard prevention and handling within its area of jurisdiction.
- VIII. Implementation and audit of chemical substance registration and reporting matters.
- IX. Other relevant toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management matters within its area of jurisdiction.

Article 6

The competent authority may appoint a subordinate agency or commission another agency or group to implement relevant toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern management research, personnel training, and hazard assessment and prevention matters.

The central competent authority may commission an administrative corporation, juridical person organization, or relevant professional group to implement toxic chemical substance and chemical substance of very concern environmental accident response consulting and related matters; commissioning regulations shall be determined by the central competent authority.

Article 7

The central government shall establish a national board of chemical substance management, which

shall bear responsibility for relevant national chemical substance decision-making and coordination, and the board's decisions should be handed over to relevant agencies for implementation; the board shall be composed of government representatives, experts, specialists, and members of social groups.

Chapter 2 Toxic chemical substance hazard assessment and prevention

Article 8

The central competent authority shall officially announce toxic chemical substances as Class 1, Class 2, Class 3 or Class 4 when the toxicological characteristics of chemical substances conform to the toxic chemical substance classification definitions prescribed in Article 3 of this Act.

The central competent authority may restrict or prohibit the handling of Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 toxic chemical substances.

Handlers may apply for the removal of the restrictions or prohibitions prescribed in the foregoing paragraph when they can prove that prevention and control methods employed in the toxic chemical substance use process can prevent or avoid pollution of the environment or the endangerment of human health. The applicant may submit an appeal when an application is rejected, but only one appeal may be made. The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing documents to be attached to the appeal application, rejection, the deadline for submission of an appeal, and other binding matters.

Prior to handling of Class 4 toxic chemical substances, toxicity and relevant information of the toxic chemical substances shall be reported to special municipality, county or city competent authorities. Such handling shall be performed upon permission of the competent authorities in compliance with authorized items.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing application for permission, review procedure, permits issuance (replacement and re-issue), validity time period, change, extension, cancellation, revocation, and other binding matters.

Article 9

The handler shall produce reports and regularly report records concerning the handling of toxic chemical substances and their release quantities; such records shall be preserved properly for future reference.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing the production, format, and preservation of the records in the foregoing paragraph, the content, frequency, and method of reports, and other binding matters.

The competent authority shall provide the release quantities records on-line pursuant to the foregoing 1st Paragraph to the public for reference, on a stage-by-stage basis.

Article 10

The central competent authority may control the handling of Class 1 and Class 2 toxic chemical substances by means of total release quantity control methods.

Article 10

The handlers of Class 1, 2, and 3 toxic chemical substances shall submit risk prevention and response plans concerning the toxic chemical substances at issue to the special municipal, county, or city competent authority to be filed for future reference, and shall implement measures in compliance with the content of the risk prevention and response plans.

The competent authority shall provide Class 3 toxic chemical substance risk prevention and response plans in the foregoing paragraph to the public for reference.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing risk prevention and response plan production, content, reporting, implementation, disclosure for public reference, and other binding matters with regard to the toxic chemical substance risk prevention and response plans in the foregoing two paragraphs.

Chapter 3 Toxic chemical substance management

Article 12

Unless other regulations apply, the handling of toxic chemical substances shall be conducted in compliance with methods officially announced or approved by the central competent authority.

The central competent authority may, based on management requirements, officially announce control concentration standards and large-scale handling standards for toxic chemical substances.

Article 13

When it is verified through scientific techniques or field testing and research of a toxic chemical substance that original officially announced management items fail to meet requirements, the central competent authority shall promptly issue an official announcement of modification or cancellation.

Article 14

A manufacturer, importer or seller of Class 1, 2 or 3 toxic chemical substances shall apply to the competent authority for a permit, and shall operate in compliance with the content of the permit.

An enterprise using or storing Class 1, 2 or 3 toxic chemical substances shall apply to the special municipal, county, or city competent authority for registration, and shall operate in compliance with the content of the registration document.

An enterprise disposing of or exporting Class 1, 2 or 3 toxic chemical substances shall apply by the batch or shipment to the special municipality, county or city competent authority for registration, and may only begin handling after doing so.

With regard to the handling of Class 1, 2, and 3 toxic chemical substances prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2, when the total quantity handled is less than the large-scale handling standards announced in Paragraph 2, Article 12, the case may be reported to the special municipality, county, or city competent authority for approval; after approval has been granted and approval documents obtained, the case shall not be subject to the restrictions of paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 11, Article 19, and Article 20.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing permit, registration, and approval application, review procedures, issuance (replacement or renewal), change, extension, revocation, cancellation, and other binding matters in the foregoing four paragraphs.

Article 15

The approval document in Paragraph 4, Article 8, the permit in Paragraph 1 of the previous article, the registration document in Paragraph 2, and the approval document in Paragraph 4 shall have a validity period of 5 years. If handling must continue after this period, an application for an extension must be made within 3 to 6 months prior to expiration; no extension may exceed 5 years.

The competent authority may modify or cancel the permit, registration document or approval document in the foregoing paragraph when necessary to prevent Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 toxic chemical substances from polluting the environment and endangering human health.

Article 16

If a toxic chemical substance handler's permit, registration, or approval has been cancelled or revoked pursuant to the regulations of this Act, or if the handler has been ordered to terminate operation, the handler may not apply for a handling permit, registration, or approval for that toxic chemical substance within a period of two years.

Those handlers that have partially or completely suspended work or business pursuant to the regulations of this Act shall submit explanations and verification documents concerning the completion of improvements before the resumption of work or business, and may resume work or business only after verification and approval by the competent authority. This also applies to those that have been ordered by the competent authority to make improvements within a limited period and that voluntarily report the suspension of work or business.

Article 17

Handlers of Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 toxic chemical substances shall adopt measures necessary to protect third parties, and shall, pursuant to regulations, purchase liability insurance to cover handling risks. The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing the handlers required to purchase liability insurance and insurance targets, insurance contract items, minimum insurance amount, insurance content, and document preservation and relevant document content in the foregoing paragraph.

Toxic chemical substance handlers must take active steps to prevent accidents from occurring, and must commission or assign response personnel to bear responsibility for adoption of necessary protection,

response, and disposal measures in the event of an accident.

A handler in the previous paragraph shall ensure the training and retraining of such response personnel, and such training and retraining shall be conducted by the central competent authority or an agency or organization designated or commissioned by the central competent authority.

The training records of the handler in the previous paragraph shall be preserved for 3 years.

An enterprise manufacturing, using, storing or transporting Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 toxic chemical substances shall establish a toxic chemical substance joint prevention organization, and must submit its establishment plan to the central government competent authority or special municipality, county, or city competent authority for future reference. Such toxic chemical substance joint prevention organizations shall assist with prevention, response, and disposal measures in the event of an accident.

With regard to the joint prevention organization in the previous paragraph, the central competent authority shall determine the assistance items the organization must provide, establishment application, plan submitted for future reference, period of validity, changes, revocation or cancellation, member training, audit by the competent authority, and other binding matters.

Article 18

The handler shall mark toxicity and pollution control items in compliance with regulations on chemical substance containers, packaging, and handling premises and facilities, and shall keep safety data sheets for the toxic chemical substances in question on hand.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing the marking of containers, packaging, handling sites, and facilities, the preparation, classification, pictograms, contents, formats, and establishment of safety data sheets, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 19

An enterprise manufacturing, using, storing or transporting Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 toxic chemical substances shall employ professional technical management personnel pursuant to regulations for the performance of toxic chemical substance pollution control and risk prevention and response work.

The central competent authority shall, with regard to the professional technical management personnel in the foregoing paragraph, determine regulations governing qualifications and training; issuance, revocation or cancellation of qualification certificates; employment grade; number of personnel; work responsibilities; deputies; changes; and other binding matters.

Article 20

The normal operation of discharge and leakage prevention facilities shall be maintained and response equipment shall be kept available while toxic chemical substances are in the process of being handled.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing installation, construction, operation, inspection, maintenance, service, calibration, record-keeping, record preservation, and other binding matters with regard to the response equipment and detection and alarm equipment in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 21

For those circumstances in which the handling of Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 toxic chemical substances is to be suspended for a period that exceeds one month, the statutory responsible person shall, within thirty days from the day handling is suspended, submit a list of the remaining toxic chemical substances to the competent authority for approval and handle the remaining toxic chemical substances in compliance with the following methods.

- I. Return to the original manufacturer of vendor.
- II. Sale or transfer to others.
- III. Return to overseas exporter.
- IV. Disposal pursuant to relevant waste disposal regulations.
- V. Other methods officially announced or approved by the central competent authority

Article 22

The following circumstances in which Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 toxic chemical substances are handled shall be deemed as the suspension of handling:

- I. Those circumstances in which handling is suspended for one year or more without the approval of the competent authority.
- II. Those circumstances in which handling is suspended for six months or more and the competent authority determines there is concern of pollution of the environment or the endangerment of human health.
- III. Those handlers of a toxic chemical substance whose permit, registration, or approval has been revoked or cancelled, or that have been ordered to terminate business, pursuant to the regulations of this Act.

Article 23

Owners of Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 toxic chemical substances shall, prior to transport, submit a transport manifest to the special municipality, county or city competent authority at the place of dispatch, and shall send a copy of the authorized transport manifest to the special municipality, county or city competent authority at the destination.

Vehicles transporting Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 toxic chemical substances shall, pursuant to regulations, be installed with real-time tracking systems, which shall be kept in normal operation.

The central competent authority in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications shall determine regulations governing transport manifest reporting and preservation, transport markings, documents to be carried, safety equipment, accident handling, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 24

Toxic chemical substance handlers may not sell or transfer such toxic chemical substances to enterprises that have not obtained a permit, completed registration, or obtained approval in compliance with Paragraph 4, Article 8 and paragraphs 1 to 4, Article 14. However, the case shall not be subject to this restriction if it has been reported to and received the approval of the special municipality, county, or city competent authority in advance.

Article 25

For those toxic chemical substances for which one of the following circumstances applies, the handler shall promptly adopt emergency control measures and, within no more than one hour, notify the local competent authority.

- I. Those circumstances in which the environment surrounding the handling site suffers pollution due to leakage, chemical reaction or other unexpected accident.
- II. Those circumstances in which an unexpected accident occurs during transport and for which there is concern of pollution of the environment or the endangerment of human health.

For the circumstances in the subparagraphs of the foregoing paragraph, the special municipality, county or city competent authority, in addition to ordering the adoption of necessary measures, may also order the partial or complete suspension of handling related to the accident at issue.

The handler in Paragraph 1 shall, in addition to being required to bear responsibility for clearance and disposal pursuant to relevant regulations after the occurrence of an accident, also submit a report to the special municipality, county, or city competent authority for reference. The central competent authority shall determine standards governing the format, content, items to be recorded, and other binding matters of said report.

If the expenses incurred by handling and improvement, and other derivative costs, to be paid to the competent authority in Paragraph 2 have not been paid before the deadline, the case shall be turned over for compulsory execution; special municipality, county, or city competent authority shall be exempted from providing a pledge to the administrative court with its request for provisional seizure or provisional disposition.

When the competent authority adopts handling measures in compliance with Paragraph 2, it may compulsorily enter the accident site to perform relevant sampling, testing, and handling measures without obtaining the consent of the handler, owner, manager, or user.

The right to obtain payment for the expenses in Paragraph 2 shall take precedence over all creditor's rights and mortgage rights.

Article 26

Emergency response vehicles dispatched by the central, municipality, county and city competent authorities, or the handlers in responding to a toxic chemical substance disaster or accident, are not subject to speed limit when on duty; emergency vehicles may not be subject to the limit of road traffic signals, markings and informative signals, while the vehicle's warning lights and siren are operating for performing emergency duty.

For emergency response vehicles for a toxic chemical substances disaster pursuant to the foregoing paragraph, the central competent authority in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications shall determine regulations governing vehicles signals, color in vehicles identification, equipment standards, function, qualification of drivers, handler permission, supervision and management for duty performance, and other related matters.

Article 27

Each industry competent authority shall provide guidance for pollution abatement work for toxic chemical substances.

Article 28

The handling of toxic chemical substances by government agencies and academic organizations may be managed in compliance with the following regulations:

- I. The central government agency with jurisdiction over the government agency or academic organization shall, in conjunction with the central competent authority, separately determine regulations governing management authority over and use of the handled toxic chemical substances; the employment of professional technical management personnel; transport; record production, reporting, and length of preservation; marking, storage, checking; and other binding matters.
- II. The central government agency with jurisdiction over the government agency or academic organization shall submit management methods for individual handling circumstances to the central competent authority for approval.

Chapter 4 Assessment, prevention and management of chemical substances of very concern

Article 29

With regard to the handling of chemical substances of very concern, except when the regulations of other laws are applicable, such handling shall be performed employing methods announced or approved by the central competent authority.

The central competent authority may, in compliance with management needs, announce control concentration standards and large-scale handling standards for the substances in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 30

Enterprises handling chemical substances of very concern announced pursuant to the foregoing paragraph shall apply to the competent authority for an approval document, and shall implement handling in compliance with the approved content.

With regard to the handling of the chemical substances of very concern in the foregoing paragraph, when the total quantity handled is less than the large-scale handling standards announced in Paragraph 2, the case shall not be subject to the restrictions of articles 34 to 36.

The central competent authority shall determine the handling approval application, review procedures, permit issuance (replacement and re-issue), validity period, changes, extension, cancellation, revocation, and other binding matters in Paragraph 1.

Article 31

The handler shall produce regular reports concerning the handling and release quantities of chemical substances of very concern, and such records must be properly preserved for future reference.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing record production and format, and report content, frequency, approach, preservation, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph.

The competent authority may disclose the release quantity records for the chemical substances of very concern in Paragraph 2 online in stages for public examination.

Article 32

In compliance with regulations, the handler shall mark toxicity and pollution control items on chemical substances of very concern containers, packaging, and handling premises and facilities, and shall keep safety data sheets for the substances in question on hand.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing the container, packaging, and handling premise and facility markings, and safety data sheet production, classification, pictures, content, format, installation, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 33

A handler of chemical substances of very concern may not sell or transfer chemical substances of very concern to those who have not obtained approval as prescribed in Article 30. However, the case shall not be subject to this restriction if it has been reported to and received the approval of the special municipality, county, or city competent authority in advance.

Article 34

When a chemical substance of very concern is hazardous, relevant handlers shall submit hazard prevention and response plans for that substance to the special municipality, county, or city competent authority for future reference, and shall perform handling in compliance with the content of the hazard prevention and response plan.

The handler in the foregoing paragraph shall take active steps to prevent the occurrence of accidents, shall station response personnel, and shall bear responsibility for adoption of necessary protection, response, and disposal measures in the event of an accident.

The requirements of paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 17 shall be applicable to the foregoing paragraph.

A joint prevention organization must be established when manufacturing, using, storing, or transporting the chemical substances of very concern in Paragraph 1, and an establishment plan shall be submitted to the central government competent authority or special municipality, county, or city competent authority for future reference. Such toxic chemical substance joint prevention organizations shall assist with prevention, response, and disposal measures in the event of an accident.

During the process of handling chemical substances of very concern in Paragraph 1, the handler must maintain normal operation of facilities preventing discharge or leakage, and must keep response equipment on hand.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing prevention and response plan production, joint prevention organization, installation of response, detection, and warning equipment, and other binding matters in paragraph 1 and 4, and the previous paragraph.

Article 35

When chemical substances of very concern are hazardous, owner shall submit a transport manifest to the special municipality, county, or city competent authority of the place of the origin of shipment prior to transport, and shall then send a copy of the transport manifest bearing an approval stamp to the special municipality, county, or city competent authority of the place of the shipment destination. In addition, transport vehicles must be equipped with real-time tracking systems with specifications announced by the central competent authority and kept in normal operating condition.

The central competent authority shall, in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, determine regulations governing transport manifest reporting and preservation, markings at the time of transport, documents to be carried during transport, safety equipment, handling of accidents, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 36

When chemical substances of very concern are hazardous, the handler must immediately adopt emergency prevention measures in any of the following circumstances, and must notify the special municipality, county, or city competent authority within one hour:

- I. A leak, chemical reaction, or other accident has polluted the environment around handling premises.
- II. An accident during the transport process has polluted the environment or poses a possible threat to human health.

<p>The requirements of paragraphs 2 to 7, Article 25 are applicable to the foregoing paragraph.</p>
<p>Article 37</p>
<p>The requirements of articles 13, 15, 16, and 26 to 28 are applicable to this chapter.</p>
<p>Chapter 5 Registration and reporting of chemical substances</p>
<p>Article 38</p>
<p>To improve comprehensive data for agencies to manage chemical substances, enterprises that manufacture or import certain quantities of existed chemical substances each year shall apply to register chemical substance data from the competent authority before the specified deadline. Those enterprises of manufacturing or importing new chemical substances shall apply to register chemical substance data from the competent authority 90 days prior to the aforementioned activities. Both abovementioned existed and new chemical substances (it is called registered chemical substance thereafter) shall be allowed to manufacture or import after approval of their registration.</p>
<p>Chemical substances subject to registration must be regularly declared in compliance with the central competent authority's regulations.</p>
<p>The registered content of chemical substance data in Paragraph 1 includes status of manufacture or import, physical, and chemical, toxicological, exposure characteristics, as well as hazardous assessment, and other data items designated to be included in registration by the central competent authority. Based on the annual quantities of manufacture and import along with the substance type, registration may be divided into standard registration, simplified registration, and small quantity registration.</p>
<p>The central competent authority shall make registered regulations for the various types of the chemical substances in paragraphs 1 to 3, including quantity increments, status of manufacture or import, physical, chemical, toxicological, and exposure characteristics, as well as hazardous assessment along with other required documents, for example, registration deadline, the standard registration, simplified registration, small quantity registration, common registration approaches, review procedures, approval/rejection, revocation or cancellation of registration approval, prohibited or restricted handling approaches, data reporting or addition following registration, document preservation methods, information disclosure, business secret protection methods, and other binding matters.</p>
<p>Article 39</p>
<p>If the competent authority judges the toxicity of a new chemical substance in compliant with the definition of a Class 1, Class 2, or Class 2 toxic chemical substance as prescribed in Article 3, an additional clause shall be appended to ban and to restrict the substance's handling, even requiring the reported state of handling when they are registered. If a new chemical substance is judged to cause environment pollution or adverse effect on human health, an additional clause shall be appended to restrict the substance's handling; the relevant data of exposure and risk assessment should be acquired..</p>
<p>If the competent authority confirms the toxicity of a new chemical substance in compliant with the definition of a Class 1, Class 2, or Class 2 toxic chemical substance as prescribed in Article 3, the substance shall be announced as mentioned in Paragraph 1, Article 8.</p>
<p>Article 40</p>
<p>Registration and declaration may be performed individually or through joint consultation.</p>
<p>When different parties apply to register the same chemical substance jointly or sequentially, they may use common data needed for registration through consultation, and do not need to repeat testing.</p>
<p>When data is used jointly through consultation in the foregoing paragraph, if the parties involved cannot negotiate the apportionment of expenses entailed by the acquisition of necessary data, the competent authority may determine an average apportionment at the request of the registrants, and permit the use of the registration data after the parties have paid their respective shares of expenses.</p>
<p>Article 41</p>
<p>The approved chemical substance data for registration should be used to manage chemical substances those are utilized by the industry competent authority. Moreover, the data should be provided as the basis for assessment, screening and announcement of toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of very concern.</p>

The same applies in the case of data reported for future reference.

Article 42

With regard to the handling and management of chemical substances whose registration has been approved, apart from their announcement as toxic chemical substances or chemical substances of very concern and handling in compliance with this Act, the chemical substances shall be handled in compliance with the laws and regulations of other central industry competent authorities.

The competent authority may commission management of the approved registration and other relevant matters concerning existing chemical substances and new chemical substances to a nonprofit organization establish with funding from the competent authority, administrative corporation, or relevant professional group; the commissioning regulations shall be determined by the central competent authority.

Chapter 6 Audit, inspection, and financial matters

Article 43

The competent authority may send personnel bearing documents verifying their implementation of relevant duties or markings sufficient to provide identification to enter public or private premises, and examine the handling of toxic chemical substances, chemical substances of very concern, chemical substances that must be registered, relevant goods or premises, or order the provision of relevant information. Such personnel may order the provision of stocking, production, sales, and inventory documents, account books, relevant statements, and other production/marketing or import/export data needed to audit toxic chemical substance flows. When necessary, such personnel may request the presentation of receipts, take samples of relevant chemical substances or goods, implement inspection, and provisionally seal the premises, which shall be left under the safekeeping of the statutory responsible person.

Any samples taken as specified in the previous paragraph shall be promptly tested, and an environmental analysis and testing organization that has received a permit from the central competent authority may be conditioned to perform testing. The time needed for the testing of samples may not exceed one month. However, this restriction shall not apply after the central competent authority's approval has been obtained.

The environmental analysis and testing organization in the foregoing paragraph may conduct only those test types specified in its permit. The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing such an organization's required conditions, facilities, testing personnel qualifications, in-service training, permit application, review procedures, period of validity, permit issuance (replacement and re-issue), permit revocation or cancellation, suspension of business, resumption of operation, audit, assessment procedures, data reporting, and other binding matters.

With regard to the standard testing methods for toxic chemical substances, chemical substances of very concern, and chemical substances that must be registered, national standards should be followed when available; if there are no national standards, testing shall be performed as announced by the central competent authority.

Article 44

When audit is performed of toxic chemical substances, chemical substances of very concern, chemical substances that must be registered, or related goods in compliance with Paragraph 1 of the previous article, the audit results shall be handled as follows:

- I. If the regulations of this Act have been violated, the violator shall be punished pursuant to the regulations of this Act, and the handler must dispose of the substance or goods within a limited period of time in compliance with waste clearance and disposal laws and regulations.
- II. When a sealed substance or article has been determined to be waste, the handler may be ordered to dispose of the substance or article within a limited period of time in compliance with waste clearance and disposal laws and regulations. If it is determined that improvement may be made or the substance may be converted to another substance, the seal shall be removed, the items handed back, and the handler requested to make improvement under supervision within a limited time period or perform conversion. If the handler fails to make improvement or perform conversion in the time provided, the

handler may be ordered to dispose of the substance or article within a limited period of time in compliance with waste clearance and disposal laws and regulations.

III. The seal shall be removed and the items handed back if there was no violation of this Act.

Article 45

The central competent authority shall determine the standards for fees collected by competent authorities in compliance with this Act.

Article 46

The central competent authority has established the Chemical Substances Management Fund for the purpose of management, screening, assessment, and control of chemical substances. The Chemical Substances Management Fund shall collect chemical substance handling fees and accident consulting fees from handlers on the basis of the handlers' manufacturing, import, and release quantities, state of dispersion, and accident hazard or risk.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing the substance types corresponding to the chemical substance handling fees and accident consulting fees in the foregoing paragraph, calculation methods, payment procedures, payment deadlines, commissioning of professional organizations to perform audit, and other binding matters.

The sources of monies for the fund in Paragraph 1 are as follows:

- I. Income from chemical substance handling fees and accident consulting fees.
- II. Chemical substance registration and reporting fees, and other fees that must be collected pursuant to this Act.
- III. Fund yield income.
- IV. Appropriations from the central competent authority made following budgetary procedures.
- V. Allocations from other environmental protection funds.
- VI. Allocation of some environmental pollution fines, administrative fines, and income from recovered debts.
- VII. Other income connected with chemical substance management.

Article 47

The Chemical Substances Management Fund shall have the following uses:

- I. Expenditures made by competent authorities at all levels for consulting, hazard assessment and prevention, management, and incentive measure plans implemented in compliance with Article 7, all articles from Chapter 2 to Chapter 6, and Article 66.
- II. Expenses related to fund compensation claims and lawsuits.
- III. Fund personnel and administrative expenses; personnel expenses connected with chemical substance management work.
- IV. Expenses connected with manpower, equipment, and apparatus needed for the implementation of chemical substance management and adoption of accident monitoring and handling measures by competent authorities at all levels.
- V. Expenses connected with the checking and audit of chemical substances and audit of implementation effectiveness.
- VI. Expenses connected with international environmental protection work involving chemical substances.
- VII. Expenses connected with chemical substance release quantities, dispersion surveys, and audit of implementation effectiveness.
- VIII. Expenses connected with collection of chemical substance handling fees and accident consulting fees.
- IX. Expenses connected with chemical substance health risk assessment and management.
- X. Chemical substance management and hazard assessment and prevention technology research, promotion, development, and incentive expenses.
- XI. Matters connected with provision of subsidies for chemical substance management and hazard assessment and prevention work.

XII. Other chemical substance management and hazard assessment and prevention expenses approved by the central competent authority.

The central competent authority shall determine regulations governing fund incentive and subsidy recipients, application qualifications, review procedures, cancellation and revocation of incentives and subsidies, demand for payment, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph.

The central competent authority may send personnel bearing verification documents to enter plants (facilities) and business premises subordinate to chemical substance handling fee or accident consulting fee payers to perform relevant audit tasks or order the provision of necessary data, and the fee payer may not evade, obstruct, or refuse such personnel's requests.

Article 48

The Chemical Substances Management Fund in the foregoing article shall establish a fund management committee (referred to below as "management committee") to bear responsibility for management and use; the management committee may establish a working technology team when necessary.

The management committee in the foregoing paragraph shall designate members, who shall have two-year periods of appointment; experts and scholars may not constitute fewer than two-thirds of the total number of committee members.

Chapter 7 Penal Provisions

Article 49

In any of the following circumstances, when death results, the responsible party shall be subject to life imprisonment or at least 7 years of imprisonment, and may be fined from NT\$1 million to NT\$10 million; when injury results, the responsible party shall be subject to from 3 to 10 years of imprisonment, and may be fined from NT\$1 million to NT\$5 million; when health hazards causing disease result, the responsible party shall be subject to less than 3 years of imprisonment, and may be fined NT\$1 million to NT\$4 million:

- I. Violation of the restrictions or prohibitions announced in Paragraph 2, Article 8.
- II. Unauthorized handling after failing to obtain a permit as prescribed in Paragraph 1, Article 14 or handling not in compliance with the items listed on the permit.
- III. Unauthorized handling after failing to perform registration or obtain approval as prescribed in Paragraph 4, Article 8, paragraph 2 or 3, Article 14, or Paragraph 1, Article 30 or handling not in compliance with the items listed on the registration or approval document.
- IV. The failure to comply with an order issued by the competent authority pursuant to Article 25, Paragraph 2

Article 50

When any one of the following situations applies, the responsible party shall be subject to less than 3 years of imprisonment, detention, and/or a fine of from NT\$1 million to NT\$5 million:

- I. Violation of the restrictions or prohibitions announced in Paragraph 2, Article 8, causing severe pollution to the environment.
- II. Unauthorized handling after failing to obtain a permit pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 14 or handling not in compliance with the items listed on the permit, causing severe pollution to the environment.
- III. Unauthorized handling after failing to obtain registration or approval pursuant to Paragraph 4, Article 8, paragraph 2 or 3, Article 14, or Paragraph 1, Article 30 or handling not in compliance with the items listed on the registration or approval document, causing severe pollution to the environment.
- IV. The failure to comply with an order issued by the competent authority pursuant to Article 25, Paragraph 2, causing severe pollution to the environment.
- V. Those circumstances in which those that have reporting obligations pursuant to the regulations of this Act knowingly report false information or keep false records of their operations.

Article 51

For those circumstances in which a statutory responsible person of a juridical person, or an agent, employee or other working personnel of a juridical person or natural person, violates, due to the

performance of business activities, either of the two previous articles, in addition to the perpetrator being punished, said juridical person or natural person shall also be fined pursuant to the regulations of each article violated.

Article 52

A handler may not dismiss, demote, reduce the pay of, or take any other unfavorable action against an employee who discloses behavior in violation of this Act to the competent authority or judicial agency, serves as a witness in a lawsuit, or refuses to participate in actions violating this Act.

Any dismissal, demotion, pay reduction, or other unfavorable action taken by a handler or its person exercising management powers shall be invalid.

If the employee of a handler is subject to unfavorable action due to the behavior specified in Paragraph 1, the handler shall bear responsibility for presenting evidence showing that the unfavorable action is unconnected with the behavior specified in Paragraph 1.

If the employee of a handler has participated in behavior subject to criminal responsibility pursuant to Act, but discloses this behavior to the competent authority or makes a confession or surrenders to a judicial agency, with the result that other principal criminals or accomplices are uncovered, this shall result in mitigation or waiver of the employee's punishment.

Article 53

Those in one of the following circumstances shall be fined NT\$1 million to NT\$5 million and shall be ordered to make improvements within a limited time period. Those that have failed to complete improvements by the deadline may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business. When necessary, the competent authority may issue orders for the termination of business, the revocation or cancellation of registration or the revocation or cancellation of permits.

- I. A violation of restrictions or prohibitions officially announced pursuant to Article 8, Paragraph 2.
- II. Failure to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 14, Paragraph 1 and the performance of unauthorized handling.
- III. Failure to purchase liability insurance to cover handling risks pursuant to Article 17, Paragraph 1.
- IV. A violation of management regulations prescribed in Article 20, Paragraphs 1 or 2 governing the installation, construction, operation, inspection, maintenance, service, or calibration of emergency response equipment and detection and alarm equipment that causes pollution of the environment.
- V. A violation of the regulations of Article 21.
- VI. A violation of the regulations of Article 25, Paragraphs 1 or 2; a violation of the regulations of Paragraph 3 that causes pollution to the environment; failure to bear responsibility for clearance and disposal pursuant to the regulations of Paragraph 4 of the same article.
- VII. For those that have been ordered by the competent authority pursuant to Article 44, Subparagraph 1 or 2 to perform clearance and disposal within a limited period, failure to perform clearance and disposal by the deadline.

Article 54

Those who evade, obstruct, or refuse the competent authority's audit, orders, sampling for testing, or sealing for custody pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 43 shall be subject to fines of from NT\$300,000 to NT\$1.5 million, and may be fined per violation.

If the circumstances in the foregoing paragraph do not involve toxic chemical substances, and a decision is not made in compliance with another industry competent authority's legal requirements, or there has been a violation of the requirements of Paragraph 3, Article 47, the responsible party shall be subject to a fine of from NT\$100,000 to NT\$300,000, and may be fined per violation.

Article 55

Those in one of the following circumstances shall be fined NT\$100,000 to NT\$500,000 and shall be ordered to make improvements within a limited time period. Those that have failed to complete improvements by the deadline may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business. When necessary, the

competent authority may issue orders for the termination of business, the revocation or cancellation of registration or the revocation or cancellation of permits.

- I. A party with recording, filing, preservation, or reporting responsibilities pursuant to Paragraph 4, Article 8, Paragraph 1, Article 9, Paragraph 1, Article 23, or Paragraph 4, Article 25 fails to perform recording, filing, preservation, or reporting tasks.
- II. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 1, Article 11, Paragraph 1, Article 18, Paragraph 1, Article 19 or Article 24.
- III. Unauthorized handling after failing to apply for registration in violation of the regulations of paragraph 2 or 3, Article 14.
- IV. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 17 concerning insurance targets, insurance contract items, minimum insurance amounts, insurance content, and document preservation management regulations or violation of the regulations of Paragraph 3 by failure to take active steps to prevent accidents.
- V. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 1, Article 20 or the management regulations of Paragraph 2 of the same article concerning response equipment, installation, construction, operation, inspection, maintenance, safekeeping, calibration, and record-keeping of detection and warning equipment, and the preservation of records.
- VI. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 23 or the management regulations of Paragraph 3 of the same article concerning the installation of real-time tracking systems, markings during transport, safety equipment, and handling of accidents.
- VII. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 3, Article 43 concerning permit testing categories or the regulations of the same paragraph concerning the conditions, facilities, testing personnel qualifications, in-service training, testing permit validity period, data submission, and implementation of services.

Article 56

Those in one of the following circumstances shall be fined NT\$60,000 to NT\$300,000 and shall be ordered to make improvements within a limited time period; those that have failed to complete improvements by the deadline may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business; when necessary, the competent authority may issue orders for the termination of business, the revocation or cancellation of registration or the revocation or cancellation of permits.

- I. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 5, Article 8 concerning approval and permit issuance (replacement and re-issue) and permit and approval changes.
- II. When records (forms) are produced or reported pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 9, the content or format has omissions, or failure to complete additions and corrections required by the competent authority before the assigned deadline.
- III. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 9 concerning record reporting frequency, methods, and preservation.
- IV. Violation of the regulations of Article 10 concerning total release quantity control methods and handling.
- V. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 3, Article 11 concerning hazard prevention and the production, content, submission, and implementation of response plans.
- VI. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 1, Article 12.
- VII. Failure to perform handling in compliance with the items listed on the handling permit pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 14 or failure to perform handling in compliance with the registration items pursuant to paragraph 2 or 3 of the same article.
- VIII. Unauthorized handling after failing to obtain approval in violation of the regulations of Paragraph 4, Article 14 or handling not in compliance with the approved items.
- IX. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 5, Article 14 concerning permit registration approval, permit issuance (replacement and re-issue), and permit change.

- X. Violation of the regulations of paragraphs 3 to 6, Article 17, or violation of the regulations of Paragraph 7 of the same article.
- XI. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 18 concerning marking of containers, packaging, handling premises, and facilities, and the production, classification, pictures, content, format, and establishment of safety data sheets.
- XII. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 19 concerning professional technical management personnel qualifications, training, assignment grade, number of assigned persons, implemented services, deputies, and changes.
- XIII. Violation of the regulations of Article 23 concerning transport manifest reporting and preservation, and documents that must be carried.
- XIV. Violation of the management regulations of Subparagraph 1, Article 28 concerning the management duties and powers of government agencies and academic organizations, their uses, assignment of professional technical management personnel, transport, record production, reporting, and length of preservation, marking, storage, and audit or failure to perform handling in compliance with the management methods prescribed in Subparagraph 2 of the same article.

Article 57

Professional technical management personnel who violate the regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 19 or Paragraph 3, Article 34 concerning training, implementation of services, and reporting of resignations shall be subject to fines of from NT\$4,000 to NT\$20,000; when necessary, the person's qualification certificate may be revoked or cancelled.

Article 58

Those in one of the following circumstances shall be fined NT\$60,000 to NT\$300,000 and shall be ordered to make improvements within a limited time period; those that have failed to complete improvements by the deadline may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business; when necessary, the competent authority may issue orders for the termination of business, the revocation or cancellation of registration or the revocation or cancellation of permits.

- I. Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 1, Article 29.
- II. Unauthorized handling after failing to obtain approval in violation of the regulations of Article 30 Paragraph 3 or handling not in compliance with the approved items.
- III. A party with recording, filing, preservation, or reporting responsibilities pursuant to Article 30 Paragraph 1 or Article 36 Paragraph 2 fails to perform recording, filing, preservation, or reporting tasks.
- IV. Violation of the management regulations of Article 30 Paragraph 3 concerning approval, permit issuance (replacement and re-issue), and permit change.
- V. When records (forms) are produced or reported pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 31, the content or format has omissions, failure to complete additions and corrections required by the competent authority before the assigned deadline.
- VI. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 31 concerning record reporting frequency, methods, and preservation.
- VII. Violation of the regulations of Article 32 Paragraph 1, Article 33 regulations.
- VIII. Violation of the management regulations of Paragraph 2, Article 32 concerning marking of containers, packaging, handling premises, and facilities, and the production, classification, pictures, content, format, and establishment of safety data sheets.
- IX. Violation of the regulations of Article 34, Article 35, and their prescribed regulations.
- X. Violation of the regulations of paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 36.
- XI. Violation of the regulations of Article 37.

Article 59

Those who manufacture or import new chemical substances without obtaining registration and approval pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 38 shall be subject to fines of from NT\$200,000 to NT\$2 million, and shall be ordered to make improvement within a limited time period. If the responsible party fails to

complete improvement before the deadline, that party may be fined per violation. If the responsible party fails to complete improvement before the deadline after being again ordered to make improvement within a limited time period, that party may be ordered to stop work, suspend business, or re-export the chemical substances.

Those who manufacture or import existing chemical substances without obtaining registration and approval pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 38, or who fail to perform reporting pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same article, shall be subject to fines of from NT\$30,000 to NT\$300,000, and the party shall be ordered to make improvement within a limited time period. If the responsible party fails to complete improvement before the deadline, that party may be fined per violation. If the responsible party fails to complete improvement before the deadline after being again ordered to make improvement within a limited time period, that party may be ordered to stop work, suspend business, or re-export the chemical substances.

Those who violate of the regulations of Paragraph 1, Article 39 concerning additional clauses shall be subject to fines of from NT\$100,000 to NT\$500,000, and shall be ordered to make improvement within a limited time period. The registration and approval of those who fail to make improvement before the deadline may be revoked. The manufacturers and importers of the chemical substances in question, their compounds, and their finished products must recycle or destroy such substances, compounds, or products, and the competent authority may, when necessary, perform the recycling or destruction of such items, and shall collect necessary expenses.

Violation of the regulations of Paragraph 4, Article 38 concerning registration of manufacture or import status, registration deadline, joint registration methods, reporting or addition of chemical substance data, and document preservation methods shall be subject to fines of from NT\$30,000 to NT\$300,000, and shall be ordered to make improvement within a limited time period. Those who fail to make improvement before the deadline may be fined per violation. If the responsible party fails to complete improvement before the deadline after being again ordered to make improvement within a limited time period, that party may be ordered to stop work, suspend business, or re-export the chemical substances.

Article 60

When audit is performed of toxic chemical substances, chemical substances of very concern, chemical substances that must be registered, or related goods pursuant to Article 43, the following actions shall be taken in compliance with audit results:

- I. In the case of violations of this Act, the substance or related goods may be confiscated.
- II. If it is determined that the sealed substance or related goods must be subjected to improvement or converted to another substance, the substance or goods may be confiscated if the responsible party fails to complete improvement or conversion before the deadline.

Article 61

The period for making improvements, reporting or performing conversion for those notified pursuant to this Act to make improvements, report or perform conversion within a limited period may not exceed thirty days unless there are actual needs and the central competent authority grants approval.

Article 62

Except when other regulations apply, punishments prescribed in this Act shall be administered at the central government level by the Environmental Protection Administration, at the special municipality level by the special municipality government, and at the county or city level by the city or county government.

The competent authority shall bear responsibility for enforcement of work stoppage and suspension of business, and cancellation or revocation of permit, registration, or approval document implementation in this Act. The competent authority shall request that the industry competent authority order the termination of business.

If handlers and persons with registration and reporting responsibilities who have violated the regulations of this Act notify the competent authority on their own accord and complete the prescribed procedures before the case has been reported or uncovered by the competent authority, and pollution of the environment has not occurred, the punishments for the following violations shall be reduced; punishment

shall likewise be reduced in cases that involve criminal responsibility:

- I. Handling not in compliance with the permit, registration, or approval.
- II. Untruthful application for a permit, registration, approval, or registered or reported data.

Article 63

In the case of those violate their duties or actions prescribed by this Act obtain material gain, apart from being fined certain amounts pursuant to the regulations of this Act, payment of amounts within the scope of such person's material gain may be sought.

When actions taken to benefit others result in others being subject to punishment for violation of the duties prescribed in this Act, since the perpetrator received material gain but no punishment, payment of amounts within the scope of such person's material gain may be sought.

If a perpetrator is subject to punishment for violation of the duties prescribed in this Act, but others receive material gain but no punishment as a consequence of such actions, payment of amounts within the scope of such person's material gain may be sought.

With regard to the seeking of payment in the three foregoing paragraphs, the deciding competent authority may handle the case through an administrative act. So-called "material gains" include active gains and passive gains in the form of reduced or waived payments; the central competent authority shall determine relevant calculation and estimation regulations.

Article 64

Members of the public may report actions violating the regulations of this Act through the statement of facts or submission of evidential information to the special municipality, county, or city competent authority.

Special municipality, county, and city competent authorities shall maintain the confidentiality of informants' identities. If a report in the foregoing paragraph is verified and a fine assessed, when the amount of the fine reaches a certain threshold, a certain percentage of total collected fine amount shall be provided as a reward to the informant.

The special municipality, county, or city competent authority shall determine regulations governing the qualifications of informants making reports and receiving rewards, reward percentage, allocation method, and other relevant matters in the foregoing paragraph.

Chapter 8 Supplementary Provisions

Article 65

After the official announcement by the central competent authority of those toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of concern that are already being handled prior to official announcement, the handler shall, within the officially announced period, complete improvement with regard to matters that must be declared, reported or implemented in compliance with regulations, and shall obtain a permit, complete registration or obtain approval pursuant to this Act, and may only continue handling after doing so.

Article 66

Chemical substance registration information pursuant to this Act shall be disseminated to the public. However, the central competent authority possesses the authority to maintain confidentiality of information involving national defense, industrial or commercial confidentialities subject to the application submitted by the manufacturer or importer and received approval by the central competent authority.

When one of the following circumstances occurs, information confidentiality in the foregoing paragraph shall not be subjected to this restriction pursuant to the authority of the central competent authority.

- I. It is necessary for benefitting the public.
- II. It is necessary for protecting people's lives, bodies, health.
- III. It is consented by the manufacturer or importer. Confidentiality shall be maintained concerning reviews, checking, and the collection of samples and testing performed pursuant to this Act that involve national defense, industrial or commercial secrets. However, identities, physical, chemical, toxicity, classification, labeling and relevant safety information of chemical substances shall not be

subjected to this restriction.

The Freedom of Government Information Law shall apply to application to the central, municipality, county and city competent authorities for provision of government information pursuant to the regulations in the foregoing three paragraphs.

Article 67

The competent authority may grant incentives to enterprises that comply with one of following conditions:

- I. The handler has not violated the regulations of this Act for ten consecutive years.
- II. The handler has achieved outstanding results in its toxic chemical substance and chemical substances of concern risk prevention and equipment improvement efforts.
- III. Those that invent or improve methods for the reduction of dangers or pollution created through the manufacture, transport, storage or use of toxic chemical substances and chemical substances of concern that are appropriate for promotion.

The competent authority shall determine regulations governing applicable targets, selection, incentive methods, and other binding matters with regard to the incentives in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 68

If the competent authority is negligent in enforcement when a handler, person responsible for registration and reporting, or other person with relevant responsibilities violates the regulations of this Act or orders determined under the authorization of this Act, citizens or public interest groups may notify the competent authority in writing and state the specific content of the negligent enforcement. If the competent authority has still failed to perform enforcement in accordance with law within 60 days after the date of delivery of written notification, the citizen or public interest group may initiate a lawsuit in administrative court addressing the negligence in implementation of duties taking the competent authority as the defendant, and ask that the competent authority be ordered to perform implementation.

With regard to the administrative court's decision in the foregoing paragraph, in accordance with its authority, the court may order the defendant agency to pay appropriate legal expenses, detection and appraisal fees, and other lawsuit-related expenses to a plaintiff who has made a substantive contribution to the control of environmental pollution by chemical substances.

The central competent authority shall determine the format of the written notification in Paragraph 1 in consultation with relevant agencies.

Article 69

The central competent authority shall determine the enforcement rules of this Act.

Article 70

This Act shall take effect on the date of promulgation.

With regard to the revised articles of this Act, apart from the revision and promulgation of Article 7, Article 43, Article 44, articles 46 to 48, Article 54, Article 57, Article 62, and Article 64 on _____, which shall take effect on the date of promulgation, the remaining articles shall take effect one year after promulgation.