

EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS



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Please join us in May:

- **10 May MEED Workshop 2 (For sponsors only)**
- **12 May: Risk Management Taskforce**
- **18 May: Lithium Taskforce**
- **25 May: Chemicals Management Steering Committee**
- **31 May: Water Taskforce**

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Dear All,

Close to my home, I have a bakery. A real one, with the flour delivered on site, an early morning inviting smell escaping through the windows that display a range of fruit pies and 'viennoiseries'¹ (and the traditional 'bodding'² made out of the unsold ones). It seems to resist the test of time and the recent organic, short circuit and gluten/lactose-free trends. The owner certainly contributes to its success, as she has a permanent smile that even defies the Covid masks and the lovely silhouette of a very generous brioche.

At least until yesterday.

When I came in, I saw her eyes expressing thunder and she seemed to move a bit clumsily between the loaves and the till. Why? Because the client she was serving was not able to decide what to take. Evoking different possibilities, hesitating between what would be 'right' or 'not appreciated', his own longing battling against his reason, this client did not realise that the lady in charge was trying to follow different scenarios, and this resulted in a cherry cake being packed, unpacked, and once again put in front of the uncertain person. When the client finally left (with both the cherry cake and another one), I asked what had caused this anger. The lady told me she could not afford those kind of hesitations as she was asked to be quick. As I was alone in the shop, and as she had cooled down a bit (my pastries had been selected without delay and paid for 😊) we started to exchange on how to make choices.

One element she had not taken into account was the fear of making a mistake, although this was visibly emerging from the scenarios the client had made up, afraid of disappointing the invitees, providing something they would not be expecting.

So far for the pastries. Even if this choice didn't seem to be the most appropriate, I am pretty sure at least one/some of the guests enjoyed it.

Still, it brought me back to a discussion we had at the Metals Academy last week and a quip David Zaruk, one of the speakers animating our advocacy session, used to illustrate the choice often made by regulators for more precaution. Regulators do not want to and/or do not believe they cannot afford to be wrong. Making a precautionary choice allows them to win every time (even if it is a short-term gain). David used the analogy with a financial crisis, in which you could either remove all your savings from your bank accounts or alternatively try to spread the risks. A precautionary-driven mindset would choose the first possibility, and clearly this type of 'Better safe than sorry' choice also has some repercussions on 'our' chemicals management. "No mistakes" require proving with certainty that a product, process or substance is safe (even if there is still a lot to solve with the subjectivity and emotions covered by safe and proven to be so). This attitude fosters a narrative that pulling back may be a more responsible approach than innovating and solving problems with research and technology (e.g., on cocktail effects etc.).

We can criticise the regulator for fearing the general opprobrium but maybe it is also worth checking how we ourselves cope with our daily choices & mistakes, how we stand up to the fact that expectations are not fulfilled (ours, those of our direct environment, work, friends). Can we still provide some margin to learn from those? Can we be "resilient" (still a buzz word)? Can we know more without failing (sometimes)?

Coming back to the baker's shop, to cover for the above, I decided to explore in depth the available pastries, going against some precautionary reflexes that would narrow my knowledge, and accepting the fact that I might be wrong about some of my choices, but with a trust that any EU regulator would envy me...

Do you want to join?

Violaine Verougstraete

¹ Viennoiseries being croissants, pains au chocolat,

² Bodding is a typical Brussels bread/viennoiseries pudding/cake

COMMISSION

CARACAL

CARACAL 44 follow-up: contribution to the CARACAL DOC CA/18/2022 on “Environmental Footprint” under REACH

Eurometaux submitted its contribution on 25 April to the CARACAL document evaluating the inclusion of Environmental Footprint (EF) data in the REACH dossiers: the response prepared was aligned with the message that was submitted through the REACH Open Public Consultation (OPC) replies and its accompanying position paper.

Eurometaux reminded that the REACH Regulation aims at demonstrating “safe use” of chemicals, whilst including the EF concept in the REACH dossiers would not support achieving, nor enhancing safe use. The EF exercise could be valuable for metals provided its use is extended to the full lifecycle. However, REACH as such is not equipped to best handle it: the EF goes beyond a substance safety assessment, being rather a company-, process- specific exercise with several elements to consider, not available in REACH. To avoid duplication of work/databases/methodologies and to make the best use of the resources and expertise that exist, Eurometaux suggested the Commission Proposal for a Regulation on Green Claims (expected in July) as the best legal framework for environmental footprint of products, including substances throughout their lifecycle. As last point on the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF), the document prepared also evoked Eurometaux’s active engagement in the EU Commission’s EF project during the EF Pilot Phase, the ‘Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) for Metal Sheets in Various Applications’ (more information: Federica Iaccino, Kamila Slupek and Violaine Verougstraete)

CARACAL 44 follow-up: input on new ATP entries

ILA (International Lead Association) and Eurometaux stimulated companies and national federations to react on the potential listing by the Commission of the RAC proposal for an environmental classification for lead in massive form, as it has been suggested for inclusion in the next Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) (n° 21). For this purpose, both organisations prepared an extensive package of information, organised industry briefing sessions and maintained a contacts’ database and the results as reported by members.

In complement, Eurometaux reacted directly to CARACAL by submitting a letter raising multi-metallic concerns from both the Pb environmental classification and the Li reproductive toxicity classification proposals. The letter included a recognition of the importance of the physical form given its influence on the potential for release, the use of non-standard evidence while better quality and standard evidence is available, lack of a balanced weight of evidence, a critical approach for data-rich substances, all introduced by RAC for a more precautionary classification. Eurometaux stated that such proposals go beyond the role of hazard classification of chemicals for communication and warning and need more balance to reflect the real properties and level of potency that are relevant for this purpose (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

EU AGENCIES

EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY (ECHA)

ECHA COMMITTEES

RAC-61: CLH Working Group: chronic toxicity debated but without discussion on reprotoxicity

On 25 April, the harmonised classification proposal for Ag metal discussed by the RAC CLH Working Group in preparation of a final plenary discussion and opinion agreement at the RAC meeting on 2 June. RAC already agreed in previous sessions- on the environmental classification, acute toxicity, skin and eye irritation, sensitisation and mutagenicity, but discussions on the most critical endpoints (STOT-RE (Specific Target Organ Toxicity– Repeated), reprotoxicity and carcinogenicity) were still open. While RAC concluded quickly that carcinogenicity was not a concern due to inconclusive data, the discussion on the other two endpoints promised to be challenging. Indeed, the RAC Rapporteur proposes to classify Ag in metallic form as STOT-RE Category 2 based upon weak and selective evidence from nanoforms and soluble compounds, without recognising their clearly different toxicokinetics (TK) compared to bulk Ag metal and the challenge of the copper deficiency-driven mode of action. Given the Rapporteur could not finalise the repro assessment on time, this endpoint will be discussed directly in plenary. Fortunately, industry could “in ultimo” ensure that the toxicokinetics and the copper deficiency mode of action will also be discussed in June, so that at least this is considered when concluding

on a relevant classification proposal for this most critical endpoint (more information: Anissa Alami, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

RAC audit: a 45-minutes open discussion with the ECHA auditors

Eurometaux was invited by ECHA's internal auditors to participate in an audit on 'stakeholder relationship management activities'. The main objective of ECHA's audit is to "assess and provide reasonable assurance on the regularity and the quality of internal control systems applied" with a specific focus on effectiveness, efficiency and timelines; compliance with applicable rules and regulations; review the reliability of operational information and make recommendations for improvement where required. This open interview addressed items like the clarity of ECHA's and stakeholders' roles, the level of engagement of the RAC observers (sharing information, communication, participation, cooperation), the stakeholders' needs and expectations but also how previous ideas we submitted for improvement were followed up (or not). This discussion gave the opportunity to reiterate some of the issues and proposals we have made previously, or directly to the RAC Chair and CARACAL, like for example the need to have the meeting information (slides, opinion) in due time to be able to distribute to the experts, the importance of ensuring the quality of the incoming Annex XV's (via a formal accordance check) and fair data treatment (including its reliability assessment). Eurometaux also stressed the importance of resuming *in vivo* meetings to facilitate capacity building and exchanges (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

ECHA OTHER ACTIVITIES

Monthly update call: ECHA backs Eurometaux's request to highlight REACH co-registrants duties

The last Registration monthly update call between ECHA and industry was held on 22 April. During the call Eurometaux received confirmation that ECHA supports their request to emphasise the role of REACH co-registrants. Eurometaux had previously asked ECHA to integrate in its page "[Collaborate with your co-registrants](#)" the **11-point check-list for co-registrants** that was developed by the Eurometaux Registration Taskforce and integrated in the joint Eurometaux-Cefic "[Guide for compliance with EU REACH Article 22\(1\)](#)". Despite some of the messages in the list being considered more "industry oriented", some were considered appropriate to be added to their website and will be taken into consideration during the website updating process.

This is considered as a great achievement that will promote a more balanced share of duties within REACH consortia (more information: Lorenzo Zullo and Federica Iaccino).

EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Human Health Taskforce: catching up on acronyms: EDs, NAMs, EOGRTs, OELs, HBM4EU...

The discussions kicked off with a presentation on the state of play on **Endocrine Disruptors** (EDs) regulatory activities. At the end of February, the Chemicals Management Steering supported the development of a metal specific guidance, to highlight how metal specificities can play a role in available information/testing. In this context, it was recalled that Commission wants to reduce the number of animal testing and proposes New Approaches Methodologies (NAMs) to generate the information that would be required in the revised REACH, but we have been arguing that industry does not want to rely solely on *in vitro* data and that the approaches should be validated in order to be incorporated in regulatory decisions.

The **NAMs'** issue was further explored by Sam Buxton (NiPERA) questioning the future risk assessment approaches and how industry should profile itself. International standards should be developed for the NAMs' documentation. To be able to evaluate the developed NAMs relevance, their reproducibility and their reliability, but also ensure metal specificities will be covered, the sector will need to engage with each other, with regulators and developers. It was noted for example that ToxTracker used some metals in the development of the Bhas 42 Cell Transformation Assay. The expansion of Key Characteristics of Carcinogens (KCs) used by IARC, Cal-OEHHA and US NTP was evoked as well.

On 9 May, ECHA will circulate its interim report on the **Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity (EOGRT) project** that will evaluate the results from 36 EOGRT studies under REACH. The aim of ECHA's project is to analyse the performance of the EOGRT study in relation to its design, the conduct of this study and toxicological findings. Some background on this project and some reflections following a first exchange between ECHA and industry in September

2022 were shared as there appear to be disagreements on aspects like the selection of adequate high-dose levels and relevance and adversity of observed effects.

The secretariat also provided a brief presentation on the OECD draft document on **Occupational biomonitoring**, aiming at providing guidance on the derivation of health-based human biomarker assessment (referred to as Occupational Biomonitoring Level (OBL)) values, the use of OBL in exposure assessment and risk management, and summarise experiences using OBL in a regulatory context.

A status update was provided on the **HBM4EU project** that is now being finalised and will be followed up with the PARC project whose key pillars are to build a high-level network for regulatory-science interface; develop Research and Innovation (R&I) towards next generation risk assessment and establish capacity and platforms for R&I.

And as there is no Human Health Taskforce without news on bioelution, Adriana Oller (NiPERA) explained that the next meeting of the OECD Expert Group will take place in June to discuss the Response to Comments (RCOM) prepared to include about 100 comments from the OECD Testing Guidelines Working Group. A discussion has also taken with the NL on possible data that could address their concern related to particle size and its effect on metal release. On the use of the metal release results for classification (discussed in a CARACAL sub-group: CASG Bio), it seems that a next and last meeting will take place before the summer. Here as well, industry needs to prepare replies to the comments made by Member States on documents prepared by industry on aspects like grouping, sample selection, refinement for specific exposure routes.

Finally, OECD is also working on updating its Guidance on Grouping Chemicals. The specific section on metals was not prioritised for review by OECD and may remain 'on hold' unless we do the actual work and redraft it and go for circulation/commenting by Steering Group.

Sam Buxton (NiPERA) & Vanessa Viegas (Cobalt Institute) shared very **interesting learnings from the IARC** (International Agency for Research on Cancer) meeting held in March 2022.

And the meeting ended with the secretariat listing the issues to be monitored in the coming months:

- Co Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Public Consultation on ECHA's background document
- Derived Minimal Effect Level (DMEL) in REACH: targeted surveys with stakeholders
- Finalisation work MSC on muta testing is planned
- ...

The draft minutes were circulated on 14 April (more information: Adriana Oller, Ruth Danzeisen, Daniel Vetter, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

CHEMICALS STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability: High-Level Roundtable Sherpas Group workshop

On 1 April, the Commission ran a preparation workshop for the 3rd meeting of the "High Level Roundtable (HLRT)". This was to start the preparation of the HLRT joint report on "Research and Innovation for the Transition to Safe and Sustainable Chemicals". Prior to the workshop, all HLRT participant groups had been asked to submit a series of short recommendations based on the background document released by the Commission earlier in the month, which contained several questions on which participant recommendations should be based. From this large set of recommendations, a set of "top" recommendations was taken forward for deeper discussion in the workshop.

The way that the "top" recommendations were selected was through a commenting / vetoing process. Just one negative comment on a recommendation meant that it could not be taken forward. In the workshop, there was a further voting process, to pick a shorter list of recommendations to be discussed in the workshop, in three different break-out groups. The consequence of this process of recommendation / commenting / vetoing / voting was that the list of recommendations, and the first draft of the joint report, do not contain any contentious issues. What was included was areas where all stakeholders are in agreement. Both Eurometaux and Cefic tried to address this in the workshop, arguing that we have as much to learn from what we do not agree on, as we do from what we do agree on - but were unsuccessful. However – since the first draft report was produced, Cefic has carried out some background "compromise-seeking" together with ChemSec (chemicals NGO), EEB (environmental NGO) and IndustriAll (trade union), and has been able to bring back into the discussion the two main contentious issues with respect to Safe and Sustainable by Design:

- Consideration of risk and exposure, and not only hazard – with respect to whether chemicals and materials are regarded as "SSbD" or not.

- The full lifecycle approach to evaluating overall sustainability

These are the two main issues for metals and to have them brought back into the discussion is a positive development. The Sherpa group will have further discussions on the content of the joint report in early May (more information: Simon Cook).

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Intermediates Guidance: once again a challenge!

The court case on Acrylamide required ECHA to update its Intermediates Guidance, making it less strict and aligned with the court case outcomes who in essence stated that “no additional provisions or conditions can be added to those that define “intermediates” in the REACH legal text”. The version that was circulated by ECHA shortly before the last CARACAL, deleted the storage condition (which was clearly too obvious) but maintained the other conditions and even sharpened some of them. Cerame-Unie took the initiative to draft a letter to CARACAL to follow-up on this, establishing that the ECHA proposal for a guidance update as presented cannot be adopted given it is not aligned with the Court’s conclusion because it still contains additional conditions. Eurometaux appreciated this initiative very much and hence co-signed the paper. In general, most Member States seem to be willing to accept the guidance as it is and it seems that the Commission stated that “it would not change the intermediates status of registered substances”. This is really strange given Industry restricted its presentation to the legal text without any additional condition. We will check on how Commission will react to the comments received from industry and Member States in defining further steps (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS

Air Quality: Second Stakeholder Meeting on revision of EU rules

On 4 April, the European Commission (DG ENV) organised the 2nd Stakeholder Meeting on the Revision of EU Rules on Air Quality. There were presentations on the feedback from the Open Public Consultation and the Targeted Stakeholder Survey on improving the air quality legislative framework and strengthening air quality monitoring, modelling, and plans. Interventions from workshop participants focused on issues such as time periods, penalties, access to justice and air pollutants not currently covered by the directive. Some worrying outcomes have emerged (e.g., the intention of establishing limit values for all pollutants, including metals). Eurometaux will continue its advocacy and communication activities and will address the impact of establishing limit values for metals for the NFM Sector. To do so, it is essential to have scientific evidence to demonstrate our “actual” contribution to the overall impact/burden of disease. The Air Quality Project aims at gathering such evidence, confirming our underlying assumption that the NFM sector’s impact on air pollution is only minor compared to other sectors, and that such measures would not be justified, regrettable for our sector, and most importantly ineffective to tackle air pollution (more information: Lorenzo Marotti).

IED: new proposal

On 5 April, the European Commission released the new proposal of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). The IED is one of the main instruments to regulate industrial activities and related emissions from industrial installations in Europe and aims at achieving a high level of protection of human health and the environment, through the application of an integrated approach on emissions, based on Best Available Techniques (BATs). A detailed analysis of the new IED Proposal was presented shortly after its release by Eurometaux to the Industrial Emissions Taskforce. Following the meeting, a summary of the discussion was provided, together with the slides presented and our refined analysis. The agreed next steps were to gather suggestions/comments on 3 main areas: i) what we do not want to support about the new IED Proposal; ii) what we want to support about the new IED Proposal; iii) questions/points for clarification from the NFM Sector to the Commission on the new IED Proposal. After this input is collected, it will be elaborated and Eurometaux will check for alignment with other Associations (e.g., in the Industrial Emissions Alliance) and will draft a position paper on the new IED Proposal that will be agreed by the Taskforce. The position paper will serve our activities of communication and advocacy, which at this stage will be directed to the European Commission. Furthermore, Eurometaux will arrange a meeting with Commission to seek clarification as in point 3 hereabove and to discuss the perspective of the NFM sector. More down the line, the outreach will be focused on the political debate at Parliament and Council level (more information: Lorenzo Ceccherini, Lighea Speziale, Lorenzo Marotti).

IED: LVIC BREF

On 22 April, Eurometaux uploaded its contribution for the Call for Initial Position on the LVIC (Large Volume and Inorganics Chemicals) BREF (Best Available Techniques Reference Document) on BATIS (Best Available Techniques Information System of the JRC, the Joint Research Centre). For this BREF, Eurometaux created a Working Group to support the Technical Working Group, providing input and refining our position, while at the same time allowing some members to follow more closely the developments around this BREF. The Initial Position was circulated among the Industrial Emissions Taskforce participants. Eurometaux will follow up with the analysis of the positions/comments of the other stakeholders (more information: Lorenzo Ceccherini, Lighea Speciale, Lorenzo Marotti).

IED: meeting of the Industrial Emissions Alliance

On 29 April, a meeting of the Industrial Emissions Alliance was held. The meeting was chaired and organised by Fertilisers Europe. The meeting's agenda included the discussion related to the latest issues presented at the 16th Article 13 Forum, the IED Revision and the new IED Proposal, the IED/Taxonomy interface, the non-paper on Hydrogen in the LVIC BREF and an update on on-going BREFs reviews. It was agreed to create a drafting group for a joint paper addressing Industry's concerns regarding the new IED proposal. More information and updates will be shared within Eurometaux's Industrial Emissions Taskforce (more information: Lorenzo Ceccherini, Lighea Speciale, Lorenzo Marotti).

WATER

Water: update

We received confirmation a week in advance that the next meeting of the Working Group Chemicals was scheduled for 4 May. The agenda contained only one main item regarding the Watchlist (Exercise 2022). So, contrary to what was announced during the last WG Chemicals (February 2022) no information on the update of the Priority Substances List has been made available. There will be more information on this in the next CM news (more information: Lara Van de Merckt).

SOIL

Soil Pollution: Technical Working Group meeting

The last meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on soil was held on 27 April. The meeting started with an update on the Clean Soil Outlook (CSO) (blueprint version 3). The JRC received a lot of input/feedback on the draft and tried to take them all on board. We commented on several sections, particularly the importance of considering natural background concentrations and bioavailability for naturally occurring substances. This comment has been well considered in the new version of the Outlook. We will provide additional comments on the latest version of the CSO, e.g., on the section on the future scenario, where we will include some of the figures and conclusions from the recently published [KULeuven](#) report. The CSO is intended to provide a snapshot of what is known and what data/knowledge gaps exist in relation to soil pollution, and to provide guidance on how these gaps can be filled. This first exercise is also intended to be a recurring one, and some topics are already being proposed for the next round. The CSO will include information on point source pollution on the one hand and diffuse pollution on the other. Therefore, the TWG meeting had a presentation on the EEA indicator (LSI003) for contaminated sites (point sources) and another one was on the fundamentals and available tools for assessing diffuse emissions. We can comment on the 3rd version of the CSO until the end of May. The final draft is due to be published mid-June 2022. In addition to the Outlooks, JRC has been commissioned to publish a high-level synthesis report summarising the content of these Outlooks (for air, water, and soil) in a maximum of 5 pages for each environmental matrix. We have received the "skeleton" of this high-level synthesis report and can comment on it until the end of May. The draft 5-page report on soil will be presented to the JRC Board on 15 June. The next meeting of the TWG on soil pollution is planned for early June (date not yet fixed).

Please note that the Commission has launched a call for applications to participate in the Commission's expert group on the implementation of the EU Soil Strategy for 2030. The group will be led by DG ENV and is tasked with supporting the European Commission in achieving the goals of the EU Soil Strategy. The group will advise the Commission and provide expertise on the implementation of the Soil Strategy measures, including the development of the proposal for the Soil Health Law, but also help develop the soil health indicators and their value range that should be achieved by 2050 to ensure a level playing field and a high level of environmental and health protection.

We will apply for a seat in this group (applications can be submitted until 15 May) (more information: Lara Van de Merckt).

OUTREACH

OTHERS

Mixtures Assessment Factor (MAF) - 2nd stakeholders workshop: MAF concepts get more complicated and worst case WOOD, the consultant conducting the MAF Impact Assessment (IA) for the Commission organised a second briefing/discussion workshop on 29 April. The briefing package -received shortly before the workshop- included several new MAF concepts deviating significantly from the so far classical generic MAF that has been suggested. These new concepts introduced ideas to apply the MAF unevenly depending on the Risk Characterisation Ratio (RCR) contributions and to consider much higher MAF values than presently considered relevant. Professor Backhaus working on the Impact Assessment briefing, as well as being an advisor to KEMI, stated in the end that “a MAF of no less than 100 for the ENV endpoints and 10 for Human Health should be considered to ensure a minimal level of protection to unintended mixture exposure”. Industry was surprised to hear this and realised that this conclusion is being based on modelled assumptions and contrary to their findings as well as the findings from the ECHA and RIVM studies. Unfortunately, the Workshop format, this time without breakouts, did not allow for to challenge and discuss this properly. Therefore, Cefic and Eurometaux are now considering how the Backhaus/KEMI concept can be challenged given it is not fitting with real environmental co-exposures, nor with the aim to focus on the substances that matters. One positive aspect remains that the consultant continues to recommend a separate IA scheme for natural occurring substances including metals, whereby the Eurometaux MAF impact study is one of the key inputs. The Impact Assessment will consider the different options identified during the workshop and the consultants’ recommendation to provide socio-economic background for the Commission to define a REACH Reform text proposal (more information: Stijn Baken, Martin Wieske and Hugo Waeterschoot).

HBM4EU: final conference ‘Science and policy for a healthy future’ | 60+ presentations available

The final conference of the European funded project “Human biomonitoring for Europe” ([HBM4EU](#)) was held in Brussels on 27 & 28 April. The overall theme of the conference was ‘**Science and policy for a healthy future**’, bringing together European stakeholders to exchange knowledge, build synergies and advance on **human biomonitoring (HBM) as a tool for chemical policy making**.

The [programme](#) was very dense. Speakers from European institutions, national authorities, agencies, research institutes and universities presented their activities and views on human biomonitoring from multiple perspectives: exposure data, risk assessment, novel methods, harmonisation.

The impact of HBM4EU at national, European and international level was also discussed.

All presentations - more than 60! - can be downloaded from [the page of the event](#).

On HBM4EU website it is also possible to download a recently published [infographic on Cadmium](#). (more information: Violaine Verougstraete, Lorenzo Zullo)

COMMUNICATION

During our Chemicals Management Week, we had the great pleasure of welcoming Mr Robert Weibel from CENAD – the Centre for Experiential Negotiation & Applied Diplomacy ([www.cenad.org](#))

Mr Weibel runs (online) courses in International & EU Negotiations aimed at diplomats, civil servants, business & society/association representatives.

CENAD courses give an integrative training experience to deal with the “hybrid future” of negotiations.

As stimulation experts, they provide interactive experiential learning, filmed “real-world” role-plays, in-depth analysis & personalised feedback, as well as mentoring & coaching.

Some of the skills that can be learned are to influence negotiations to reflect your interests, negotiate better bi & multilaterally via virtual platforms, improve taking the floor, chairing, power management and coalition and finally leverage negotiation analysis to upgrade self-confidence and diplomatic skills.

If you have any interest (in the July, September or November 2022 dates) you can find further information on [www.cenad.com](#) or contact Robert Weibel directly at robert.weibel@cenad.com

CALENDAR

Please find here below a non-exhaustive list of the meetings that are planned for Q1 – Q2 2022.

For meetings at Eurometaux

The MCC has been opened to allow hybrid meetings, **we will inform our members if our meetings will be held as hybrid or online only** (links to join will be sent ahead of the meetings).

For meetings at ECHA

ECHA meetings, including those of formal ECHA bodies, will be held remotely until further notice. ECHA will keep the situation under review and will provide any further information as appropriate. This information is published on ECHA's [website](#)

- 10 May: MEED Workshop 2
- 12 May: Risk Management Taskforce
- 16-19 May: SETAC 32 (Copenhagen)
- 18 May: CSS High-Level Roundtable
- 18 May: Lithium Taskforce
- 25 May: Chemicals Management Steering Committee
- 30 May-03 June: ECHA RAC-61 Plenary & SEAC-55
- 31 May: Water Taskforce
- 07-10 June: SEAC-55
- 08-09 June: Helsinki Chemicals Forum [Programme 2022 | Helsinki Chemicals Forum 8-9 June 2022 \(messukeskus.com\)](#)
- 14-16 June: ECHA MSC-78
- 15-16 June: ECHA MB
- 21 June: Risk Management Taskforce (tbc)
- 22 June: MEED Workshop (tbc)

GENERAL INFORMATION & ACRONYMS

Follow the logo and check out our new Metals Gateway website.



This website is a one stop information source for regulators & risk assessors dealing with metals/metal compounds and is tailored to the specific needs of the metals industry sector.

A continuously updated list of acronyms is available under the Reach Metals Gateway (RMG)
