Eurometaux
European Association of Metals

N°73 – January 2018

EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS

14.02: REACH out to one another day ♥

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dear REACH Forum member,

In my brand new 2018 agenda, 24 January was marked as a red-letter day. That Wednesday, we would indeed have the long awaited "trust-building workshop on the metals and inorganics sectorial approach" (MISA), co-organised with ECHA. While the main (formal) aims were to design the approach and to define the modalities for commitment, the (more informal) wish was to put all actors in each other's presence and foster a cooperative momentum.
A lot of preparatory work went into it over the last weeks. Agenda, slides, notes, dynamics, timings and even food were discussed at length to assemble the best conditions possible to 'build enough trust to launch the work'. A meeting place with an unconventional design and thematic was selected (i.e. Alice in Wonderland, the latter definitely being located in the tropics considering the temperature of the room) and I even decided to go for new heels (but who wears heels in the tropics?).
The mix of impatience, organisational efforts and of what I perceived as being at stake probably made me a bit hypersensitive to the atmosphere, scrutinising the participants' faces during the day, searching avidly for the 'trust' that would suddenly appear and enlighten their eyes, making them forget the pretty uncomfortable chairs and the long agenda.
But what is trust? The question occurred to me while I was standing alternatively on one painful foot and then the other. What makes one trust another person in a professional surrounding? Is it a way of talking or a certain tone, the way of shaking hands or eye contact, or just time and experience? Is it created by openness vis-à-vis everyone's agenda, by the repetition of committing sentences or writings black on white? Does one needs to be precise ("I will engage so many FTEs by that date") or is a generic commitment ("I'm here and I'm willing to make it work") sufficient to install it? Does one needs a crisis to see how this trust resists? When and how do we get the assurance that we can rely on the other? Where is the burden of proof?
Trust is a bit like a bet. In a professional setting, we don't have love to make it easier for us to commit blindly to a plan. We cannot use all our senses, we have to rely on other signals like an expression of interest, affirmative sentences and the demonstration of a personal connection to the topic. Before engaging ourselves or jumping in the water, we want transparency and empathy, to have our concerns understood and to be acknowledged for what we do. We also want to be reassured and receive some guarantees that we will be respected. On both sides…
Trust is indeed a two-way road and fears are the same for all of us, independent of our statute. The water may feel cold when testing it with one's foot, independently of whom the foot belongs to. Alan Watts said wisely "to have faith is to trust yourself to the water. When you swim you don't grab hold of the water, because if you do you will sink and drown. Instead you relax, and float".
When it comes to the concrete decisions to be taken now on MISA, I would like to leave the last word to Steve Jobs: "You can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to have trust in something - your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life."

Violaine Verougstraete, EHS director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

Evaluation

Potential compliance checks: *236 substances shortlisted*
ECHA has shortlisted 236 substances for further scrutiny by the Member State Competent Authorities (MSCAs) to decide whether there is a need for regulatory actions, such as compliance check, substance evaluation, harmonised classification and labelling, authorisation or restriction. The registrants of these shortlisted substances should receive a letter from ECHA informing them of the ongoing activities for their substance. They will be invited to update their dossier to address any potential shortcomings as soon as possible. The letters were scheduled to be sent out by the end of January. For this round of screening, the groups were mostly built around substances that are on the Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) for substance evaluation or on the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHCs). The substances for the groups were selected based on read-across arguments and categories available in registration dossiers and categories used in other regulatory programmes (e.g. OECD), as well as structural similarity. In addition, ECHA hosted a webinar for registrants on 1 February explaining the screening process, its timelines, and the criteria for shortlisting (https://echa.europa.eu/fr/support/training-material/webinars). Such webinars also clarify how registrants can influence the manual screening process by updating their dossiers and how they can get more information on common screening. And finally, advice is provided on how registrants should react to informative letters sent to all registrants of shortlisted

substances. Please be so kind to inform the REACH team if you receive such a letter, thanks! (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Others

ENES: ***finalisation of work programme for 2020***
A revised version of the ENES work programme, taking into account discussions and feedback from the last ENES meeting (November 2017) was discussed during a webex on 17 January with the ENES coordination group, which includes ECHA, Member States and industry organisation representatives. As a reminder, this document sets out a programme of 21 actions to improve information on safe use in the supply chains for chemicals, up to 2020. Its focus is the generation, communication and application of use and exposure information on hazardous substances and mixtures under the REACH Regulation, and the corresponding roles of registrants, distributors, formulators and end users. The programme builds on earlier work of the ENES tools (e.g. use maps, SPERCs, ESCom etc.) to help registrants and formulators in their tasks. Leads were –as far as possible- identified for the different activities. Eurometaux is involved in the following tasks: a) developing criteria for quality reviews of the existing SPERCs (the industry Taskforce is chaired by Lorenzo Zullo and Frederik Verdonck), b) maintain and adapt the use maps machinery including templates of the use maps, SWEDs, SPERCs and SCEDs to ensure changes in one tool are integrated in the others where relevant (contact point: Frederik Verdonck) and c) further develop how information on volumes/uses can support the registrant's chemical safety assessment and risk management activities, including authorities' processes for prioritisation of substances that matter (materials flow analysis, contact point: Violaine Verougstraete). This work programme will now be finalised and communicated to CARACAL in March. A summary report on the last ENES meeting (attended for Eurometaux by Pablo Rodríguez Domínguez (NI), is available here: https://echa.europa.eu/fr/-/eleventh-meeting-of-the-exchange-network-on-exposure-scenarios-enes-11-) (more information: Lorenzo Zullo, Frederik Verdonck and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

CARACAL: ***follow-up discussions in preparation of the next meeting in March*****.**
Several sets of comments have been submitted in follow-up of the discussions at the last CARACAL meeting. On the proposed classification of TiO_2 (as category 2 carcinogen"), several Member States (Denmark, Slovenia, Slovakia and Croatia) have stressed that further discussion is needed before listing the classification on CLP Annex VI and drawing conclusions on a grouping approach for poorly soluble low toxicity particles (PSLT). It was also suggested to wait for the outcome of the substance evaluation of TiO_2 (scheduled for 2018) and to consider the effectiveness of taking actions under OSH legislation (e.g. occupational exposure limits). A different opinion was expressed by NGOs which, besides underlining the lack of data on oral exposure (i.e. inhalation might not be the only endpoint linked to carcinogenicity), suggested to proceed with the classification as associated with specific particles dimension, without waiting for a discussion on PSLT grouping (also needed). In the ECHA draft guideline on articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with skin (ref: Nickel restriction) comments were submitted by the French and European musical instruments organisations that are concerned by the massive impact that the guidance document might have on the sector. In preparation to the next discussion, which might take place at the next CARACAL meeting in March, the Nickel Institute is further dialoguing with national and European authorities.
Norway expressed support for the use of the fast-track procedure (REACH Article 68.2) to restrict or CMR in textile, highlighting that the list of substances should be "dynamic", the scope precise and that a group approach should not prevent other restrictions to be proposed via the normal procedure (REACH Article 69). Finally, The Netherlands submitted comments on the "role of customs in the enforcement of REACH" document. They pointed out that specialised authorities dealing with REACH enforcement have been created and that Member States are responsible to ensure cooperation between such authorities and customs by assigning responsibilities and tasks. In their comments, The Netherlands explained also that the Union Custom Code does not specify the need to provide REACH certificates as part of the customs declaration. The next (26^{th}) CARACAL meeting will be held in Brussels on 7 and 8 March. The first draft agenda includes, among others, the following important items: "Classification of TiO_2 and mixtures containing TiO_2", "Bridging principles" and "labelling of metals in massive form" (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

Resource mapping to respond to REACH / ECHA challenges

Data-sharing Taskforce meeting: ***updates, learning lessons and mapping of post-2018 needs***

The Data-sharing Taskforce met on 11 January to discuss a number of topics including the maintenance of consortia/SIEF post 2018, global data-sharing, and the views of the sector on mechanisms/criteria triggering updates of the registration dossiers. With regard to the latter, it is known that one of the disincentives to update is the lack of leverage active co-registrants have on less active ones, to ensure that all co-registrants pay their fair share of the maintenance and update costs. Authorities are aware of these difficulties and several mechanisms may be put in place (e.g. DCG paper, CARACAL paper, ECHA Guidance, Implementing Regulation, etc.) requiring that the sector clarifies its views on the issue. One of the papers produced by the Taskforce 'Criteria and bottlenecks of spontaneous/maintenance dossier updates' has thus been recirculated for comments. It will be used to produce a Eurometaux position paper that can then be shared with the other industry sectors and authorities once agreed. The learning lessons taken from the DCG 'free access to data for SMEs' issue have also been presented, as along with the status of a series of actions agreed on in September. With regard to the post-2018 change of REACH activities, the taskforce agreed to produce an overview table that would compile information about how each consortium intends to function post-2018. From there, it will be easier to discuss how to (re-)organise the data-sharing roles and responsibilities regarding data ownership, literature monitoring, dossier update, Letters of Access, License to Use selling, etc. An Excel sheet has been prepared and circulated with the minutes of the meeting, to be completed by the consortia before end of February (more information: Caroline Braibant, France Capon and Violaine Verougstraete).

Slags Taskforce meeting: ***intense meeting to discuss benefits and challenges***

The Slags Taskforce met on 30 January to discuss issues of relevance to both chemicals management and sustainability, around the overall theme of safe use of final slags and their contribution to the Circular Economy. Two papers have been prepared, the first one (REACH) aiming to clarify the different status slags may have under the REACH Regulation as well as their main consequences for REACH, the second one (Circular Economy) aiming to demonstrate that slags may contribute to the Circular Economy if well managed from a chemicals management perspective. In the context of the latter, the possible impacts of the cobalt metal classification were discussed and the outcomes of a pilot study assessing these impacts at site level were presented. The learnings from this pilot study allowed to both extract some key generic messages to raise in the discussions with authorities on the cobalt CLH proposal and to develop a predictive tool that could be used in other sites and for other contaminants. Besides a module for site assessment, this tool includes a module for societal costs and could be web-based. A two-pager description of this tool, will be circulated in the coming weeks so as allow its use by the companies/consortia. The next call of the taskforce will take place on 12 March, 16:00 CET. The minutes of the meeting will be circulated asap (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

Slags Taskforce: ***invitation to complete the impact model for slags for all companies manufacturing final slags***

The SEA slag pilot case as described above, allowed developing a relatively simple tool that allows each individual manufacturer of final metallurgical slags to assess the impact of the upcoming Co-metal classification. The tool is designed so that with the help of a limited number of input figures (tonnage > classification concentration limit, agreement on the relevancy of the non-use scenario, dumping costs, …) a cost estimate for the company as well as a societal cost is calculated in an automatic way. Additionally, the tool can be used to assess the impact for other metals (Pb, Ni compounds, …) as long as the non-use scenario is relevant. We would therefore encourage all manufacturers of slags independently of the fact if they are members or not, to apply the tool as soon as available (by the end of February). A webinar to explain the tool will be organised for companies. Please confirm to ehsassistant@eurometaux.be if you are interested in participating (more information: Michel Vander Straeten and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Article 58(2): ***exchange with the lawyer's office on how to progress with the legal analysis***

In 2017, the NI, ILA, EMPF and EM ordered a study from Mayer Brown to investigate the legal scope and conditions of Article 58 (2). This important REACH article exempts uses of chemicals listed on the authorisation list (Annex XIV of REACH) from applying for an AfA if alternative EU-wide and substance specific Risk Management regulations are in place. The concept is critical for Pb compounds but also for many other metals particularly if used at the industrial workplace only and covered by an EU-OEL. The lawyer's office was informed about the main outstanding comments from the sector on the draft opinion they provided which included several new insights for Industry. It was also agreed that Mayer Brown could progress with a legal article on the issue of proper control, a key concept in respect to the interpretation of Article 58 (2), for the peer review literature. Mayer Brown will assess the comments from industry and a call to finalise the paper will be scheduled together with the sponsors in the week to come. All this will serve the upcoming discussion at Commission level and REACH Committee

level when the debate on the next Authorisation priority list starts REACH (more information: Violaine Verougstraete, Hugo Waeterschoot).

Classification

Cobalt CLH Taskforce: ***meeting with Commission and debrief with the taskforce***

Several actions took place in January. First, on 12 January, the Cobalt Institute/CoRC, Eftec and Eurometaux met with Commission to stress the potential impacts of the proposed classification and discuss possible 'mitigation measures'. Overall, the meeting went well. The Commission listened to the concerns, posed questions, expressed interest to understand precisely where the impacts are and suggested some possible ways forward. A series of actions emerged from the discussion, ranging from methodological and data check actions like on the T25 approach that was used to derive the SCL, to clarification actions (like e.g. the impacts at the waste/end-of life stages considering the List of Waste and the cut-off in the Hazardous Waste legislation set at 0.1%). The SEA cases currently prepared by the taskforce are considered as helpful provided they are fact based and provided before Easter. The cases need to discriminate between the impacts on articles/semi-articles and downstream user workplaces and to include information like cobalt concentration ranges and any possible alternatives. There was some particular interest on the impact of Co impurities in slags as a direct impact and an interference with the Circular Economy objectives. In terms of timing, Commission explained that all RAC classification opinions concluded in 2017 will be presented as information to CARACAL in March for first comments. Commission will then prepare a draft ATP that will go to the REACH Committee most probably in September for discussion with a vote in December. The outcomes of the meeting with Commission were discussed with the Cobalt CLH Taskforce during a call on 18 January, with a focus on possible next steps. Three groups of actions were identified with timings and responsibilities: a) set up of a meeting with RIVM to discuss a possible refinement of the T25 derivation of the SCL, b) work out the SEA cases to be submitted by Easter, c) mapping of consequences of classification on downstream legislation and collect bioelution data (more information: Brigitte Amoruso, Ruth Danzeisen, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Co CLH: ***meeting with RIVM***

As indicated above, a request was sent to RIVM to be able to discuss with them a possible refinement of the "T25 approach" that has been used to derive the SCL, so as to consider the human epi data and possible metal specificities when assessing potency. The meeting, which took place on 26 January, was quite constructive and allowed the industry delegation - supported by Professor George Johnson (University of Swansea) – to present the preliminary results of a more refined analysis of the available data (human and animal data), using a covariate benchmark dose analysis. RIVM stressed that as both some of the data and the proposed approach were new to them, they would need some time to examine the principles and related information. They also indicated that they would also have some internal discussions with a RIVM expert who is one of the authors of the proposed approach. They asked industry to get back to them asap with additional calculations/information (the 'resulting' BMD25, following the new approach). A note including these calculations and some explanatory text is now under preparation. If after examination of this note and internal discussion, RIVM estimates that the approach is relevant they will reflect where the derivation of the SCL could be refined. At that stage they will provide some feedback to Commission. It is hoped to receive their feedback before the next call of the Cobalt CLH Taskforce, scheduled for 26 February 2018, 15:00 CET (more information: Brigitte Amoruso, Ruth Danzeisen, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Risk Management

Impurities in substances: ***meeting with The Netherlands***

In December the Dutch authorities redrew their proposal to include Co_3O_4 with > 0.1% of NiO for the Candidate List. Thereby they pick up the comments made by industry and other countries that authorisation is, in the case of SVHC impurities, not an efficient and relevant risk management measure. In turn they requested industry to reflect on an alternative way to evaluate and consider the risk management needs of impurities. On 31 of January Eurometaux was invited by them for a first discussion and exchange given the Netherlands have to report on a follow-up on the Co_3O_4 case for the next RIME meeting mid-February. Eurometaux developed a thought starter on the issue based on the comments submitted under the public consultation for the substance and the exchanges that were had with ECHA when debating the issue during the visit to the Hoboken recycling plant earlier in 2017. The main recommendation is that the RMOa can play a much more important role in identifying the need for and alternative ways of managing potential risks (e.g. through increased recycling and risk-based exposure control) whereby equal attention is paid to REACH as to Circular Economy objectives. The Netherlands liked this more holistic view very much and encouraged the sector to develop it further and to present it to ECHA under MISA. Eurometaux will develop the concept further debating it at the next A&R platform in March (more information: Sekhar Lahiri and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts

Bioelution: ***state of play***

The preparation of the submission to ECVAM is progressing well. The package to be submitted includes the ECVAM template itself, but also a series of annexes like e.g. the SOP, a guidance note on the sample handling and preparation of test materials in the gastric bioelution test, the review on the relationship between bioaccessibility and bioavailability, the list of materials tested up to now and the results of some additional tests asked by ECVAM to clarify some parameters. There is also a very comprehensive document including the responses industry prepared to the questions posed by the PARERE group (assessing the potential regulatory relevance and suitability of proposed test methods and testing strategies). The Bioelution Taskforce will have the possibility to comment on the package a last time early February and will be invited to participate in a call on 8 February. After the call, the package will be finalised and sent to ECVAM so that their validation process can start. In parallel, we will need, as industry, to collect (and ideally publish) the experience that is available on bioelution (both for read-across/grouping and classification) to try to overcome the lack of trust that some authorities have in the method. It should be noted that bioelution is also identified as a topic for further work in the context of MISA (see below) (more information: Adriana Oller and Violaine Verougstraete).

Classification mapping tool: ***state of play***

Following the Request for Quotation sent last November, Eurometaux received two offers for completing the classification mapping tool which will help industry to understand the broad legislative impacts of substance hazardous reclassifications. The selection of the consultant is expected at the beginning of February. The aim is to finalise the classification mapping tool by March/April, using Cobalt and Silver as pilot cases (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

SPERCs: ***dialogue with ECHA and Member States to begin on Quality Criteria***

The SPERCs Taskforce, chaired by Eurometaux, shared with ECHA a set of draft criteria developed to evaluate the quality of the SPERCs (i.e. "Quality Criteria"). The idea is to finalise the criteria based on the input from authorities before each industry sector will start using them for self-evaluating the quality of their SPERCs. ECHA has accepted the invitation to join the next web-conference of the SPERCs Taskforce (19 February 2018) and has forwarded the invitation also to the members of REEG, an informal group of Members States exchanging on use and exposure aspects under REACH. This will probably be the first of a series of interactions on the subject between industry and authorities (more information: Frederik Verdonck and Lorenzo Zullo).

Nanos

OECD: ***BIAC preparation of the 18th meeting of the WPMN (14-16.02.2018)***

The BIAC Nanotechnology Expert Group discussed in a conference call (15 January) the preparation for the upcoming OECD WPMN meeting. Ahead the meeting, 6 new draft proposals have been communicated to the expert group. Two of the proposals are focusing on behaviour in aquatic solutions only partly connected with the new - still under development - Technical Guideline on dissolution. The Nano Taskforce is preparing comments for the BIAC group, which will compile and forward the comments to the OECD WPMN. Eurometaux will be present at the OECD WPMN meeting. In addition, there will be a Seminar "Towards Regulatory Acceptance on Non-Animal Methods for the Testing of Manufactured Nanomaterials" organized by ICAPO. An overview of the advancement of non-animal methods, which may be appropriate for standard testing, is expected. Further it will be discussed whether validated methods can be applied to nanomaterials. An industry perspective is explicitly added to the agenda (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Metals Sectorial Approach

MISA Workshop: ***Brussels, 24 January***

More than 70 participants attended the 'trust-building workshop' co-organised by ECHA (European Chemicals Agency) and Eurometaux on 24 January 2018 on the metals and inorganics sectorial approach (MISA). Aims of the workshop were to design a three-year work programme on the basis of priorities identified by both industry and ECHA and to define the modalities for commitment. The workshop started from an analysis by both ECHA and industry of the current situation of the metal dossiers, identifying points for attention to be tackled to increase compliance and a presentation of the main methodological issues requiring further work. The audience (ECHA included) was invited to express its views on a preliminary prioritisation proposed by the secretariat and on the possible modalities. The heat was on (also literally)! The open and constructive interaction between ECHA and participants has now to be crystallised in more concrete outcomes, to be agreed and finalised in the coming months. We would like to thank all the participants, the speakers, the panellists and the organisers for this important milestone (more information: Violaine Verougstraete, Hugo Waeterschoot).

FURTHER OUTREACH OF REACH

ICMM

Participation in ICMM CMWG meeting and follow-up: *welcome Claudine!*
Eurometaux participated in one of two days of the ICMM Chemicals Management Working Group meeting on 9 January, contributing to the discussions by providing an update on OECD technical activities and a state of play of recent activity, of authorities' focus and a review of industry priorities, engagement and opportunities in the EU. Kay William, Head of International and EU Chemicals Unit at UK DEFRA gave a very interesting talk on the UK's perspectives on the UN SDGs and the post-SAICM agenda. In the afternoon, breakout sessions were organised to explore the mandate and strategy around the new "materials stewardship facility" recently set up and for which the secretariat is ensured by Claudine Albersammer. Breakout groups were asked to reflect on questions such as what key issues on chemical management should the facility be working on (strategic/technical, existing gaps), which external bodies to engage with, what key factors are to ensure a coordinated approach within industry and whether there are particular areas where capacity building efforts should be made (in terms of training, experience/information sharing, etc.)? Claudine Albersammer also came over to Eurometaux on 25 January to discuss how to make best use of resources available at ICMM and Eurometaux to cover e.g. OECD, BIAC and UN activities and exchange on the respective agendas (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMUNICATION

EURIMA*: learning lessons on bioelution*
Eurometaux was invited by EURIMA (European Insulation Manufacturers Association) on 25 January to share its experience on development & validation of the bioelution protocol, from the scientific concept to its potential acceptance. Eurima is reflecting about the development of an in-vitro 'dissolution' test and such exchanges allow to draw learning lessons and identify possible improvements ☺ (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

Interview McGill University: *risk assessment and toxicogenomics*
Eurometaux participated as an interviewee in a research project on the use of toxicogenomics in risk assessment. The goal of the project is to develop a better understanding of the process through which new chemicals management tools and practices become adopted. The McGill University (Canada) endeavoured to contact research scientists, risk assessors, industry representatives, and NGO members who are involved in the field of toxicogenomics or risk assessment with the main following question: Alternative toxicity testing methods, such as toxicogenomics, have been proposed for more than a decade as a solution to current regulatory risk assessment needs. However, the regulatory approach and toolkit for prioritising chemicals and determining their ecological toxicity has remained for the most part unaffected. Why? The interview addressed aspects like the existence of a risk assessment paradigm, how organisations like Eurometaux manage the requirements of a sound science base, due process and members/stakeholders' concerns, the identification of main obstacles to the implementation of genomics in risk assessment, and what it would it take to make genomics data readily usable by risk assessors? Next steps for the McGill university are the mapping of the institutional and stakeholder landscapes in Canada, US, EU and OECD and the use of the collected data to prepare articles for publication in academic journals, conference presentations, and workshops that will bring together stakeholders from the private sector, government, non-government and inter-government organisations whose goal is to develop toxicogenomic solutions for ecological chemical risk assessment (more information: Federica Iaccino and Violaine Verougstraete).

CALENDAR 2018

Here below is an extensive list of all the foreseen meetings for 2018, at ECHA/Helsinki and the REACH Forum meetings at the MCC/Brussels. ***Please note that all the RAC/MSC & SEAC meeting dates are tentative.***

- **6-9 February: MSC-58 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **27 February - 2 March: RAC-44(A) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **7-8 March: CARACAL 26 (Brussels)**
- **6-9 March: RAC-44 (B) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **12-16 March: SEAC-38 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **20 March: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **21 March: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)**
- **22-23 March: Management Board-49 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **23-27 April: MSC-59 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **8 May: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **9 May: Nanos Taskforce – MCC (Brussels)**
- **4-8 June: RAC-45 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **11-15 June: MSC-60 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **11-15 June: SEAC-39 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **20-21 June: Management Board-50 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **26 June: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **27 June: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)**
- **10-14 September: RAC-46 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **10-14 September: SEAC-40 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **18 September: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **19 September: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)**
- **27-28 September: Management Board-51 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **8-12 October: MSC-61 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **16 October: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **17 October: Nanos Taskforce – MCC (Brussels)**
- **28 October-31 October: RAC-47 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **19-23 November: RAC-48 (A)– ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **26-30 November: RAC-48 (B)– ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **26-30 November: SEAC-41 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **10-14 December: MSC-62 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **13-14 December: ECHA Management Board-52 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **17 December: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **18 December: REACH Forum - MCC (Brussels)**

ACRONYMS

AfA: Application for Authorisation	MSCA: Member States Competent Authorities
ATP: Adaptation to Technical Progress	NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
BMD: Bench Mark Dose	OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
BIAC: Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD	OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	OSH: Occupational Safety Health
CLH: Harmonised Classification and Labelling process	PARERE: Preliminary Assessment of Regulatory Relevance
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	PSLT: Poorly Soluble Low Toxicity particles
CMR: Carcinogens, Mutagens or toxic to Reproduction	REEG: Informal Group of MS exchanging on use & exposure aspects (under REACH)
CMWG: Chemicals Management Working Group	RIME: Risk Management Experts
CoRAP: Community Action Rolling Plan	RIVM: National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (NL)

DCG: Directors Contact Group	RMM: Risk Management Measures
DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)	RMOa: Risk Management Option Analysis
ECHA: European Chemicals Agency	SAICM: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
ECVAM: European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Testing Methods	SCED: Specific Consumer Exposure Determinants
Eftec: Economics for the environment (UK Consultancy)	SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
ENES: Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios	SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
ES: Exposure Scenarios	SEA: Socio-Economic Assessment/Analysis
EURIMA: European Insulation Manufacturers Association	SIEF: Substance Information Exchange Forum
ICAPO: International Council for Animal Protection in OECD Programmes	SOP: Standard Operating Procedure
ICMM: International Council on Mining and Metals	SPERC: Specific Environmental Release Category
MB: Management Board (ECHA)	SVHC: Substance of very High Concern
MISA: Metals and Inorganics Sectorial Approach	SWED: Sector specific Worker Exposure Description
MSC: Member States Committee (ECHA)	WPMN: Working Party of Manufactured Nanomaterials (OECD)

Upon request an extensive list (35 pages ☺) of the acronyms can be received. Send an e-mail to Ailsa at lee@eurometaux.be