Eurometaux
European Association of Metals

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EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS

First meeting of the Impurities Taskforce
31 January 2019

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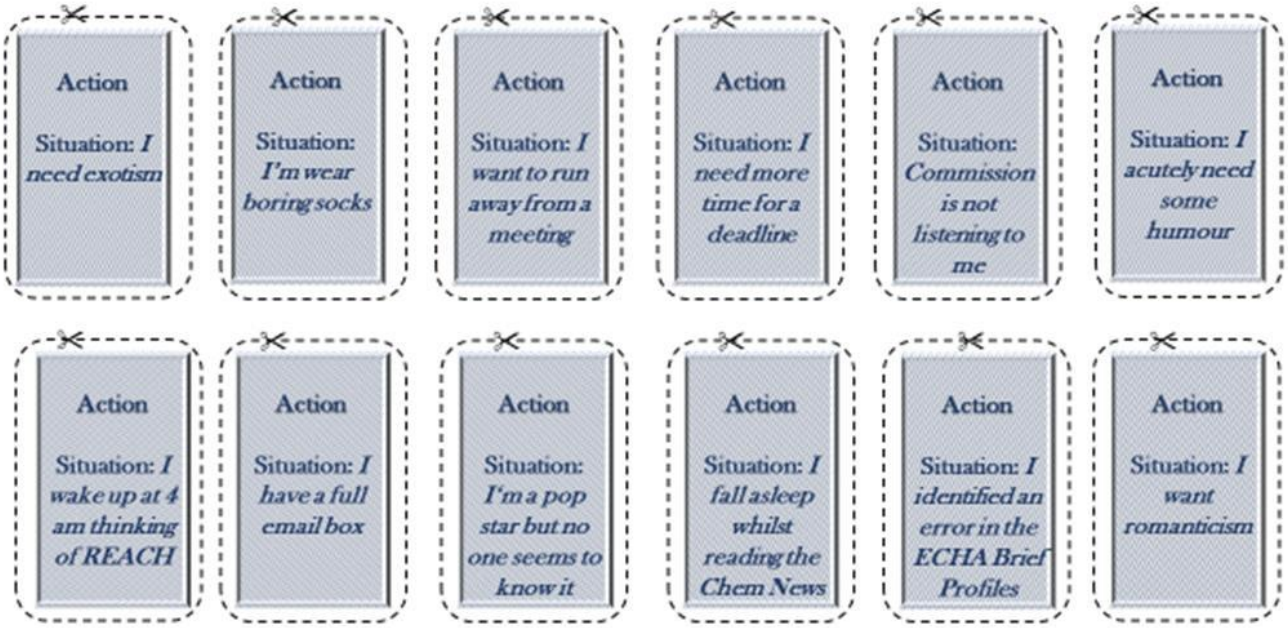
Dear member,

Welcome to the 2019 Metalopoly!

The aim of the game is to proceed and progress through the 365 days of the coming year, enjoying the chemicals' work and the metals' fun while avoiding heavy stress and preserving your essential balance.

To help you win the deal, your beloved secretariat has provided you with 12 action cards. When you feel you are in a situation when you desperately need to use one, simply cut it out (with metallic scissors) and send it to the secretariat who will activate it. Each card can only be used once!

Enjoy the year!



Violaine Verougstraete, EHS director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

ECHA Committees

MSC-62: ***metals activity low but some organic SE and DE cases set important precedents***

Dierbium trioxide was the only metal that was reviewed this time by MSC for a compliance check, although by written procedure. The case reconfirmed the obligation for metals to conduct Transformation Dissolution tests (OECD 29) to cover for the ecotoxicity and the water solubility (physico-chemical) endpoint. In addition, the case confirmed that changes in manufacturing volumes introduced in the dossier AFTER ECHA has forwarded the Draft Decision to the registrants are NOT considered anymore. MSC had long debates on 2 generic precedent-setting cases. The first one related to the identification of 4 PAHs as SVHCs. The novelty in the debate was the suggestion by some countries to consider being "extremely persistent and highly mobile" as "equivalent concern". This suggestion did not receive unanimous support from MSC (required for SVHC opinion making by ECHA). Furthermore, these substances are not produced as such. They occur as impurities in many petroleum streams, which opened the debate on when a Substance in a Substance (SIS) would require risk management under the authorisation scheme. Eurometaux and Concawe will meet soon to align their strategies in this respect. The second precedent setting case related to a Testing Proposal (TPE 076/2018) whereby the 90-day repeated dose test did use doses high enough to trigger an effect to justify the relevance of any of the cohorts for the EOGRTS. The conclusion here was exactly the opposite to the Mo_2O_3 case whereby industry was requested to rerun the PNDT test. The reason was that ECHA had

formally accepted the test (by accident?) while in the Mo_2O_3 case they had rejected the proposal (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC-62: ***MSC being informed on the aims and objectives of MISA***
ECHA updated MSC on the main aims and objectives of MISA. ECHA emphasised in particular the two parallel tracks of the MISA programme: dossier improvement (track 1) and making progress/resolving outstanding scientific and methodological aspects characteristic of the metals and inorganics sectors (track 2). ECHA confirmed that the ambitious workplan and large participation rate by the metals consortia were major plus points that would help reduce the need for regulatory follow-up (DE, SE, …). The fact that several inorganic compounds outside of the Eurometaux membership are not part of MISA was identified as a point of attention vis-à-vis those sectors. Member States were encouraged to promote the participation of metals/inorganics consortia at national level. Several Member States expressed appreciation for the initiative and one influential Member State stressed the need to pay more attention to suitable methods and approaches for metals and for Member States to further develop their expertise in inorganics. The upcoming Rapid Removal workshop was raised in this respect as well as the SETAC session on UVCBs and metals (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

Management Board-52: ***Multi-Annual Strategic plan (2020-2023) and new management structure for ECHA approved***
The last ECHA Management Board of the year adopted among others 2 important decisions. The first one relates to the ECHA 2020-2022 strategic plan which includes an updated mission, vision and new key objectives. The second key decision relates to the new ECHA management structure. The different units are structured very differently than today, along 4 vertical directorates (Stakeholder interaction (Jukka Malm), Prioritisation and Integration (Jack de Bruijn), Hazard Assessment (Christel Musset) and Risk Management (tbd)) and 2 horizontal operational ones. Most remarkable is that evaluation and classification will be within one directorate. We will circulate the new organisation chart as soon as available. An additional important change is that the Committees will report directly to the Director's level. This important change in management structure anticipates the new strategic priorities ECHA has set forward, including: 1) identification and risk management of substances of concern, 2) safe and sustainable use of chemicals by industry and 3) sustainable management of chemicals through the implementation of EU legislation. The strategic plan defines for each of these priorities the main objectives and performance indicators for measuring progress. ECHA's attention for sustainability aspects (by a better alignment of Circular Economy and Chemicals management, increased regulatory action on substances of concern and the attention for much better supply chain interaction) is as well a point that will require careful attention from the metals sector (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Others

Plastic Additives Initiative Project: ***closure workshop***
On 12 December, ECHA, Cefic, PlasticsEurope and EUPC organised a workshop to close the Plastic Additives Initiative Project. The project, which started in late 2016, as part of the ECHA Integrated Regulatory Strategy for the safe use of chemicals, looked at the uses of various plastic additives and the potential for release from articles. The project was closely followed by the International Antimony Association, in view of the fact that almost 60% of antimony trioxide is used as plastic additive. The initiative produced the following deliverables: i) an overview of substances confirmed by industry to be used as additives in plastic together with information on their properties, function and usual concentration, as well as the polymers and article types in which they are usually used; ii) a method for comparing/ranking the release potential of additives from plastic matrices; iii) a relative release potential ranking for the substances which have not yet come under regulatory scrutiny. Possible next steps were discussed at the workshop, including how the outcome of the project should be made publicly available. Industry believes that the publication of the list of plastic additives should not result in black-listing and that for substances where there is no information or available models to predict release/exposure, more data should be called for and collected. ECHA has not yet taken a decision, but it seems that they understood that publishing the ranking might generate unnecessary concerns without bringing any added value. A summary of the workshop will be circulated by EM in January (more information: Caroline Braibant and Lorenzo Zullo).

COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

REACH Committee:

REACH Committee: ***outcomes on classification***

During its meeting of 11-12 December, the REACH Committee discussed a draft ATP-14, which includes both cobalt metal and TiO2 entries. For cobalt metal, the classification proposed in the draft corresponds to the classification proposed by RAC (Carcino 1B, Muta 2, Repro 1B) but with a Generic Concentration Limit of 0.1%. The recital of the ATP specifies that the methodology used to determine a specific concentration limit requires further assessment, in particular of its applicability to metal compounds and that it is therefore appropriate not to introduce, for the time being, any specific concentration limit in Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for cobalt. The methodology will be further discussed in the Expert Group that should start its activities in January and the need for a SCL will be reviewed once the outcomes of the Expert Group are available. On TiO2, the discussion showed that there are still dissenting views among the Member States, going from supporting the Commission's proposal (entry specifying that the classification applies to powder forms containing 1% or more of particles with a diameter of ≤ 10 µm and additional precautionary measures for mixtures, use in sprays and exposure to dust), to sticking closely to RAC's opinion (entry without notes/restriction). Some Member States would still like to reflect more, including on the link with other Poorly Soluble Low Toxicity particles. Important to note is that this draft ATP will be voted by Member States in February and that further advocacy will be needed to ensure a balanced ATP (more information: Brigitte Amoruso, Ruth Danzeisen, Jenny Poulter, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

REACH Committee: ***news on the next Annex XIV and progress with the large upstream application on chromates***

While not yet formally voted on, it seems clear that a majority of Member States did not support Commission's idea to include the 4 Pb compounds used in lead-acid batteries on the next REACH Annex XIV (authorisation) list, but rather promoted to first update the Binding OEL value. This alternative Risk Management Option is in line with the comments and suggestions made by industry (ILA and Eurometaux). Furthermore, it seems that ECHA's RAC will be mandated to review the value as they did last year for Nickel. A second pending decision at the REACH Committee is the long expected CTAC chromates application. This top-down wide scope application case was blocked for several years at this level due to the fact that its scope was considered as being too wide (including some substitutable niche uses) and the high-risk levels observed in the Man via the Environment (MvE) scenario. However, it seems now that the application may be granted for a short period (even the though the SSD is passed), with a long list of conditions that deliver a political signal that the MvE scenario needs a significant update and that the scope needs more refinement and potentially to be narrowed. Because of this long 'battle', it is expected that the case will encourage downstream user sectors to apply jointly for specific uses rather than going for a wide upstream application (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

EUROMETAUX REACH, CLP & EHS Activities: hot topics

Resource mapping to respond to REACH / ECHA challenges

Authorisation & Restriction Platform: ***a large number of ongoing metals risk management cases reported on and the next steps of the legal study on Substances in Substances discussed***

The A&R meeting of 17 December provided status updates on several ongoing REACH risk management initiatives that are impacting metals, to define the best support and advocacy strategies at Eurometaux level. The status of the 4 lead compounds was presented by ILA (see also the paragraph summarising the outcomes of the REACH Committee), confirming the need for complementary actions by ILA and Eurometaux to follow the update of the BOEL and consider the impact for all user sectors including recycling and alloying, etc. The group asked Eurometaux to provide guidance to the downstream user sectors on how impact assessments and good quality monitoring data could be gathered. The recent 5 cobalt salts restriction case -discussed at RAC and SEAC- triggered equally high interest from the participants due to its surprising scope and current conclusions. Rather than an -expected- recommendation to apply exposure reduction techniques in the specific sectors using these 5 salts, ECHA is recommending a "reference exposure value" approach and concludes that the strictest value be applied despite the extreme costs of this scenario. The A&R confirmed its support for an approach based on proportionality as applied in the other restriction cases SEAC has assessed so far (more information: France Capon, Klaus Kamps and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Authorisation & Restriction Platform: ***the next steps of the legal study on Substances in Substances as part of its 2019 workplan***

The A&R platform agreed to publish the study carried out by REACHLaw, which critically reviewed the CARACAL paper on the relevance of including "substances in substances" (SIS) in the REACH authorisation regime. The platform invited the author to publish the main conclusions of the study in a legal journal to facilitate its further use, but in parallel also started to identify the next steps towards a more appropriate view on the "substances in substances" issue than the one proposed by CARACAL. The next steps include the drafting of examples to illustrate the conclusions of the legal review and a broad communication and advocacy programme promoting a more relevant and sustainable alternative legal interpretation and thereby preventing that most UVCBs and recycling materials would become authorisable in the future due to their impurity/minor constituents content. This programme also fits within the broader concept and draft (10) recommendations prepared by the secretariat that aim at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the risk management selection and implementation process under REACH. The platform gave a green light to further work on these in the coming months. These programmes, together with the practical support for ongoing risk management activities (Pb metal and compounds, cobalt salts) and the update of the Eurometaux RMOa guidance form the main 3 pillars of the A&R platform programme. The programme was presented to the REACH Forum on 18 December and approved (more information: France Capon, Klaus Kamps and Hugo Waeterschoot).

REACH Forum: ***last meeting of the year as REACH Forum***

The REACH Forum held its last meeting of 2018, before the restructuring of the EHS and REACH activities in 2019, with the REACH Forum becoming the Regulatory Forum in 2019. The Regulatory Forum, which is one of the two Forums of the new Chemicals Management department, will meet twice a year and also address EHS issues like industrial emissions and water. Steve Binks (ILA) and Kai-Sebastian Melzer (NI) kindly agreed to remain chairs of the Forum and to facilitate the running of the meetings that will primarily aim at providing information updates on relevant regulatory issues. The in-depth work on REACH, CLP, EHS files will be further carried out in the different Chemicals Management taskforces. The consortia will be contacted soon with the updated structure and be requested to indicate which groups they would like to participate in.

The meeting of 18 December was well attended, providing an opportunity to present and exchange on activities ongoing in the different EM groups, with a special focus on the Authorisation & Restriction Platform, the newly established taskforce on impurities and the nanomaterials taskforce. An update was provided on the Candidate listing and REACH Authorisation process related to lead and lead compounds and the restriction proposal for cobalt salts gave rise to intense debates due to potential precedent settings, also for other metals. These two dossiers could result in large impacts for downstream users. The same metals were also in the spotlight during the session on classification, due to the difficulties encountered with the proposed environmental classification of lead metal (see Chemicals Management News of November) and the cobalt metal entry in the ATP-14, associated with a GCL. The agenda also addressed two important aspects of the REACH Review that are currently under discussion in CARACAL: i) the upcoming implementing regulation on registration dossier updates and ii) the improvement of the interface between REACH and OSH. As usual, the various consortia had the opportunity to update us on their ongoing activities, including substance/dossier evaluations, dossier updates, OEL settings, upcoming restrictions/authorisation. Detailed minutes of the meeting will be circulated very soon (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

EHS & REACH Steering Committee: ***from 2018 to 2019***

The last meeting of the year discussed a number of interesting topics that will also further drive the activities of the Chemicals Management department in 2019, such as the EU elections and messages to be provided to the new Commission and MEPs on chemicals management, but also how to reconcile the disconnection between chemicals management and the achievement of broader policy goals within the fields of energy and environment, or possible actions on interface debates like the Chemicals/Water/Products issue and the Waste database. A status update was provided on the changes in the EHS/REACH structure in relation to the new chemicals management department and the outcomes of the discussions held with the REACH Forum and EM members, more specifically concerning financing and mandates of the different groups in the new structure. The possible tasks and resources of the advocacy network group, which should identify generic advocacy messages to bring to the Member States and the ECHA work programme for the coming years, were also deliberated and gave rise to quite intense discussions within the group, as can be expected from a steering group 😒. The meeting was also the opportunity to brief the members of the Steering Committee on a series of developments related to Water, Industrial Emissions, Classification and Risk Management, but primarily focusing on the high-level and management aspects. The secretariat would like to thank the Steering Committee for its outstanding support and input in 2018! The minutes of the meeting were circulated on 28 December (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

Five Cobalt salts Restriction: ***conference call 19.12.2018***

The Cobalt REACH Consortium (CoRC) Restriction Project Team facilitated by Eurometaux organised an information event (webinar) for the industry stakeholders of the 5 Cobalt salts targeted in the proposed ECHA REACH restriction case. The aim of the webinar, which was attended by more than 100 participants, was to inform users on the content of the proposal, indicating the overall timeline and opportunities to react, and about the urgent industry survey underway to collect new

relevant information needed to respond. The scope of the restriction proposal as well as its weaknesses were explained in a very clear way by the Cobalt Secretariat staff and consultants (eftec - Rohit Mistry, and EBRC - Daniel Vetter). The day of the call could not have been more symbolic given this coincided with the formal launch of the six-month ECHA Public Consultation on the restriction proposal (running 19 December 2018 until 19 June 2019). The Cobalt Secretariat explained their plans on how they would respond to the Public Consultation and invited all users to participate actively. In order to be effective, the Consortium will need further exposure data for the use sectors as well as indications of the costs to meet the different scenarios (reference exposure values) suggested in the restriction proposal. The Cobalt Secretariat has scheduled a further event (face-to-face workshop) in Brussels on 30 January 2019 to discuss the new data/evidence and preparation of the industry's joint response comments on the restriction proposal (more information: Carol Pettit, Abisola Elegba and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts

Bioelution: ***use of bioelution for assessing the hazard of UVCBs***

The 3 December workshop discussed how bioelution could be used for hazard classification of UVCBs in a consistent way across different sectors of the non-ferrous metals industry. This discussion was quite important to have as the bioelution approaches developed until now have primarily focused on alloys. Main reason was that alloys are 'easier' materials to understand and visualise for authorities, for example when it comes to a difference in toxicity between the alloy and its constituting metal). The complex speciation of UVCBs complicates their assessment and in addition, UVCBs have a different legal status in the EU (UVCBs are considered as substances, whilst alloys are mixtures). In addition to a presentation on the chemical and mineralogical speciation of non-ferrous metal slags and metal ores and concentrates by Outotec, several case studies were presented to feed the debate. The group agreed that a tiered approach should be developed, starting from the established framework behind MeClas, proposing case-by-case refinements where needed. A draft guidance describing and explaining this tiered assessment scheme should be developed (more information: Stijn Baken, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Classification Mapping Tool: ***release of version 1.0***

The first version of the Classification Mapping Tool developed by a dedicated EM task force and Regulatory Compliance Ltd is now ready to be released. The tool, currently in the form of an excel file, allows to identify obligations across 50+ European legislations (covering general measures, consumers' protection, the environment's protection, transport and workers' protection) that are triggered by specific hazardous classifications, it also includes links to legal texts, information on requirements, impacts for industry and potential derogations. This first version will be made available in January on the REACH Metals Gateway. Based on the feedback received from the users, EM might consider to further work on the tool by covering additional (non-European) legislations or by improving the user interface (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

Sustainable Substitution: ***minutes of the 7 November workshop published, receiving a large level of interest***

The summary minutes of the workshop Eurometaux recently organised on the theme of "*Stimulating Substitution within a Circular Economy Perspective in the metals sector, a conceptual frame"* were published mid-December, and sent with the presentations that were given. The workshop promoted a more balanced substitution concept of SVHCs for the metals sector, making a plea to pay more attention during the RMOa for alternative risk management measures phase considering the aspects of recycling and other EU Environmental and Health objectives, as well as the societal value and the impact new uses can provide to boost the economy. The concept, as well as some of the case examples, raised the attention of ECHA and the Commission as well as some Member States (e.g. the regrettable substitution of Pb by Bi in Cu alloys and the need for growth in the car battery sector by ensuring a risk controlled environment), meaning that we reached our objective (i.e. raising concerns on how the concept of substitution is applied while not necessarily rejecting its principles). The report of this workshop is available upon request (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot or France Capon).

Metals Sectorial Approach

MISA: ***proceeding well -second workshop ahead***

In follow-up of the 2 October workshop on human health information requirements, all participating MISA consortia/associations have contacted ECHA to communicate their work plans and what they intend to update in their dossiers on the topics discussed in October. This successful communication has allowed ECHA to give a very positive status update on the sectorial approach at the MSC and ECHA management meetings, sending a positive signal to the Member States. The preparations for the second MISA workshop (7 February, Helsinki) have started with the circulation of the Self-Assessment Tool for the environmental part and the definition of the agenda with the ECHA experts. The 7 February workshop will be divided in two parts: in the morning, there will be a preliminary technical discussion on selected methodological

themes, i.e. QiCARs as part of the weight-of-evidence assessment for data-poor metals and the outlier assessment criteria for metals ERV and PNEC derivation recognising the data richness of metal files. The afternoon will be devoted to the actual MISA work on the environmental endpoints, discussing case studies and the expectations of both parties on topics like bioaccumulation, read-across and effects of the counter ion, 'difficult to test' metals in ecotoxicity and the derivation of ERV/PNECs. It should be noted that several Member States have expressed interest in attending these discussions. The next day, there will be a workshop on progressing the Rapid Removal concept for metals classification/hazard identification. MISA participants can find all the relevant information on the MISA restricted section of the REACH Metals Gateway. Finally, ECHA is also proceeding with the publication of the list of participating substances (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot, Lorenzo Zullo, Federica Iaccino and Violaine Verougstraete).

Water

New CIS Work Programme 2019-2021: *our priorities*
The Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) organisation for 2019-2021 remains the same as per 2016-18. In the new work plan, among the priority activities for Eurometaux under the Working Group Chemicals we see: completing the development of guidance on the implementation of Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for metals, exchanging information to increase the harmonisation of EQS for River Basin Specific Pollutants, continuing work on a holistic approach to chemicals, including the consideration of the practical application of effect-based methods, exchanging on good practices on monitoring, assessment and reporting, including issues related to biota monitoring and calculation and application of "equivalently protective" EQS (e.g. for Hg); and finally exchanging good practices on the use of exemptions, including improved coordination with the implementation of other legislations (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Final publication of CIS EQS Guidance No 27: *… and latest developments of new guidance on implementing metals' EQS*
The version 2018 of the CIS Technical Guidance for Deriving Environmental Quality Standards was published in December. It contains a completely revised section 3.5 Deriving EQSs for metals, with a new recommended general scheme for deriving EQSs for metals accounting for bioavailability corrections (and models). Meanwhile, a new CIS activity "developing a guidance on the implementation of bioavailability-based EQSs for metals" has been carried out in 2018under the lead of France and The Netherlands (WG Chemicals), with full commitment by Eurometaux and its commodities' members. The 4th draft version of the guidance was distributed to external reviewers on the 21st December. It contains a section on tiered approaches for using bioavailability correction and considering natural background concentrations; a still critical section on bioavailability correction tools; indications on methods to determine background concentrations for metals; a section on monitoring data and data requirements; and a final section on computing and interpreting the outputs from simplified tools. The 3rd and final meeting of the drafting group is planned in Paris on 29 and 30 January 2019 with some critical points remaining on the table. The meeting will be followed by a workshop on BLMs for Member States practitioners on 31 January and 1 February (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Upcoming Working Group Chemicals on 9 January 2019: *REFIT, EEA, effects-based methods*
The first WG Chemicals meeting in 2019 is planned on 9 January in Brussels. Main topics of interest to Eurometaux in the draft agenda are: the CIS work programme (ref. above), the Fitness check of the Water Framework Directive and Flood Directive, the Effect Based Methods discussion on the report and next steps, and the latest work by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) on Chemicals in European Waters. We had commented EEA's draft report in September 2018 and the final report should be published on the 17th of January 2019. This report will be important for the assessment of metals in water (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Industrial Emissions

IED REFIT: *looking back for a better future?*
The Commission (DG Environment) launched the roadmap for the evaluation of the Industrial Emissions Directive on 7 November 2018. The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED 2010 /75 /EU) was adopted on 24 November 2010, entered into force in 2011 and was applied from 2013. The evaluation is an ex-post exercise, to assess how the IED has worked, whether it has the correct scope and to evaluate the degree to which its intended impacts have been achieved. The outcome will provide the basis for a possible future Impact Assessment and proposal for a revision of the Directive. The evaluation will cover all parts of the IED, including the process for elaborating BREFs and the BAT Conclusions, in the whole of the EU. It will primarily cover the period from the adoption of the IED in 2010, however "it may be pertinent to look back further to the previous legislation". Stakeholders' consultations are foreseen in mid-2019; dissemination and follow-up in 2020 (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi and Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Work Programme for the exchange of information: *a workshop to come?*
The EIPPCB gave an update of progress on the Work Programme for the exchange of information under the IED, at the 12th Article 13 Forum meeting on 27 November 2018 in Brussels. The Forum was asked whether the work on the review of the Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics (STM) or on the Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals (LVIC) BREFs should be prioritised and also to provide their views on a potential review of the horizontal documents - Emissions from Storage (EFS), Industrial Cooling Systems (ICS), Energy Efficiency (ENE) and Economics and Cross-Media effects (ECM). The Forum's opinion on combining ICS and ENE as a Resource Efficiency BREF was sought, as well as comments on the potential start of a new BREF review cycle, and how to prioritise. One Member State, who got strong support, proposed to have a workshop on the purpose and content of BREF reviews. The Commission agreed to consider the idea of a workshop and informed the Forum that written comments could be provided on these questions until the end of the year. The Eurometaux secretariat provided written comments in line with previous positions and exchanges with the IE taskforce (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi and Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

COMMUNICATION

Helsinki Chemicals Forum: *preparations for the next meeting*
Eurometaux is now part of the Advisory Board and Programme Committee of the Helsinki Chemicals Forum. The next meeting will be held in Helsinki on 23-24 May and should address the five following topics: 1) how to choose the best possible risk management option to regulate substances of very high concern, 2) grouping of chemical substances and how to avoid regrettable substitution, 3) how to measure the performance of different chemical management systems, 4) plastics and circularity – from pollution to a value based proposition for all and 5) the quality of and access to data on chemicals. Hugo Waeterschoot will moderate the last panel while France Capon will be an invited panellist for the first one (more information: Guy Thiran, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

CALENDAR for 2019 MEETINGS

- **9 January: WFD CIS WG Chemicals (Brussels)**
- **15 January: Ambient Air Quality Directives Fitness Check, 2nd stakeholder workshop (Brussels)**
- **31 January: Impurities Taskforce – MCC (Brussels)**
- **4-8 February: MSC-63 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **7 February: 2nd MISA Workshop – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **8 February: Rapid Removal workshop -ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **21-22 February: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (Brussels)**
- **28 February: IED 13th Article 13 Forum (Brussels)**
- **4-8 March: RAC-48 (A) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **11-15 March: RAC-48 (B) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **11-15 March: SEAC-42 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **15 March: Chemicals Management Steering Committee – MCC (Brussels)**
- **19 March: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **25-28 March: Chemicals Management Spring Week – MCC (Brussels)**
- **28-29 March: MB-53 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **4-5 April: WFD CIS WG Chemicals (tbc; Brussels)**
- **13-17 May: MSC-64 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **21 May: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – (Helsinki or Brussels: TBC)**
- **23-24 May: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (TBC; Brussels)**
- **3-7 June: RAC-49 (A) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **10-14 June: RAC-49 (B) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **10-14 June: SEAC-43 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **17-21 June: MSC- 65 (A)– ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **19-20 June: MB-54 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **20 June: Chemicals Management Steering Committee – MCC (Brussels)**

- **24-28 June: MSC- 65 (B)– ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **5 September: Chemicals Management Steering Committee – MCC (Brussels)**
- **09-13 September: RAC-50 (A) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **09-13 September: SEAC-44 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **16-20 September: RAC-50 (B) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **17 September: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **23-26 September: Chemicals Management Autumn Week – MCC (Brussels)**
- **24-25 September: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (TBC; Brussels)**
- **26-27 December: MB-55 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **21-25 October: MSC-66 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **12-13 November: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (TBC; Brussels)**
- **25-29 November: RAC-51 (A) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **25-29 November: SEAC-45 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **2-6 December: RAC-51 (B) – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **9-13 December: MSC-67 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **16 December: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **17 December: Chemicals Management Steering Committee – MCC (Brussels)**
- **16-17 December: MB-56 – ECHA (Helsinki)**

Please note that for all the ECHA committee meetings taking place in Helsinki, the dates are subject to change

ACRONYMS

ATP: Adaptation to Technical Progress	MeClas: Metals Classification Tool
BAT: Best Available Technique	MISA: Metals & Inorganics Sectorial Approach
BLM: Biotic Ligand Model	MSC: Member State Committee
BOEL: Binding Occupational Exposure Limit	MvE: Man via the Environment
BREF: Best available technology Reference document	OSH: Occupational Safety Health
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	PAH: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
CIS: Common Implementation Strategy	PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	QiCAR: Quantitative Ion Character Activity Relationships
DE: Dossier Evaluation	RAC: Risk Assessment Committee
EAA: European Environmental Agency	REFIT: Regulatory Fitness & Performance Programme (EU)
ECM: Economics and Cross-Media	RMM: Risk Management Measures
EFS: Emission from Storage	RMOa: Risk Management Option analysis
ENE: Energy Efficiency	SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
EOGRTS: Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study	SE: Substance Evaluation
EQS: Environmental Quality Standards	SEAC: Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (ECHA)
ERV: Ecotoxicity Reference Value	SIS: Substances in Substances
GCL: Generic Concentration Limit	SSD: Sunset Date
ICS: Industrial Cooling System	STM: Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics
IED: Industrial Emissions Directive	SVHC: Substance of very High Concern
LVIC: Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals	UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials