



EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS



MISA 2: 7 February 2019
Rapid Removal workshop: 8 February 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics	3
ECHA others.....	3
COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues.....	3
CARACAL.....	3
Data-Sharing.....	4
EUROMETAUX REACH, CLP & EHS Activities: hot topics	4
Resource mapping to respond to REACH / CLP challenges	4
Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts.....	5
Metals Sectorial Approach.....	5
Water.....	6
Industrial Emissions	6
Nanos	7
Other	7
FURTHER OUTREACH.....	7
COMMUNICATION	8
CALENDAR 2019.....	8
ACRONYMS.....	9

Dear Chemicals Management member,

Friday evenings are peculiar moments in offices. You meet those who absolutely want to do one additional thing before switching their brains to weekend mode, the individuals who are anticipating dinner in town and suddenly emerge from their offices in a completely different outfit around 19:30, those waiting for a Zalando-like delivery and those hitting the deadlines, e.g. of a Public Consultation. While the calm of the corridors clearly increases the efficiency of these working hours, it also creates the conditions for more fundamental questions (that will actually slow down the speed of one's actions).

Take the example of the Public Consultation. More and more, the questions are posed using a tick-box format. What is a tick-box? No more, no less than a small square on a form, questionnaire, or test in which you put a tick to show that you agree with a statement or express your preference. Examples: climate change is a demonstrated fact: yes no . The definition of chocolate as substance of concern should be based on "good mood" test data collected after consumption of 5 mignonettes , surveys within the dietician's community not applicable . Although I have some sympathy for the tick-box format, when thinking about the poor trainees who will have to analyse all the collected responses; more often than not, on Friday evenings it makes me very angry. In particular if one of my colleagues asks me whether we should go for option A or B without having the possibility to disagree (and to write down why).

The main reason for my anger is that I take the format as an offence to the consulted responders' intelligence. Because the choice between two options, in the worst case (if the options are very different) puts you in a camp: the "A" or the "B" camp.

Because the selection of the box becomes more of a gut-feeling exercise than a rationale choice.

Because when you hesitate, you end up by ticking 'not applicable' or 'no opinion' when actually you had something to say, but it does not exactly match the wording of the proposed options.

Because it triggers a tick-box mentality, where one can actually express a statement without supporting reasons or facts.

Also, and interestingly, once the box is ticked, there are significant chances that you will start defending your choice, A or B, sometimes even virulently although you were not totally in line with the formulation of the option when you started to fill in the consultation.

Because that's how it goes when gut-feeling is involved, this has been demonstrated in a number of studies. Because that's what happens when opinions are limited to pre-designed options. It requires energy to go back to a real debate on the content of the actual proposals and not to remain, in an A or B camp, defending the choice your intuition pushed you to make. It requires humility and efforts to reconsider all the facts without leaning towards the A or B extremes and to try and build a story.

It requires time, and maybe a calm corridor to move to a different place, to decipher the triggers of your intuitive selection and consider other rationales. Reality is not something that can be reduced to a box.

That's why we should resist the easiness of tick-boxes: we can do better! I read recently that Darwin (even him!!) had a golden rule "namely, that whenever a published fact, a new observation or thought came across me, which was opposed to my general results, to make a memorandum of it without fail and at once; for I had found by experience that such facts and thoughts were far more apt to escape from the memory than favourable ones".

And his Friday evening conclusion was rather positive: "Owing to this habit, very few objections were raised against my views which I had not at least noticed and attempted to answer".

Have a nice month, and if you wish to receive communication from us, please tick the box.

Violaine Verougstraete, Chemicals Management director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

ECHA others

PEG on the R8 -17 appendix: *guidance on OELs discussed in snowy Helsinki*

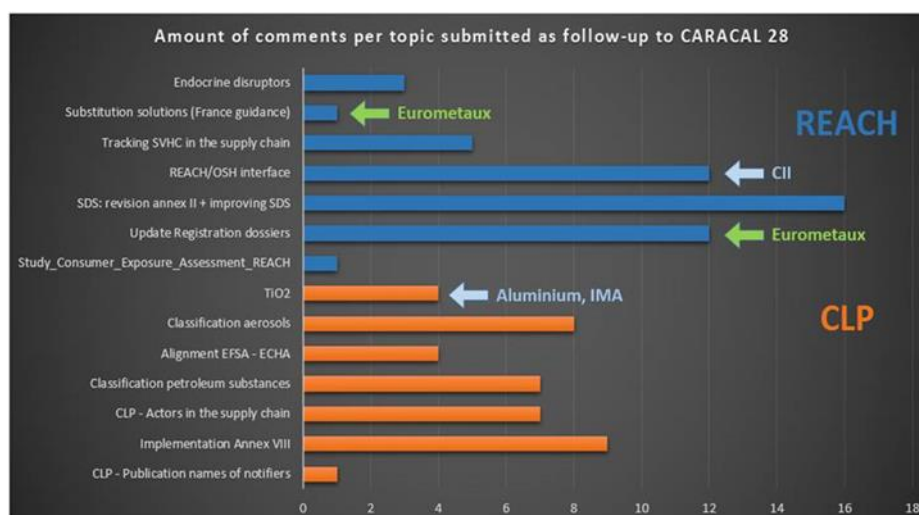
On 31 January, Steve Binks (ILA, on behalf of Eurometaux) and Martin Wieske (WVM, on behalf of the Working Party on Chemicals) attended the Partner Expert Group's meeting where the ECHA Characterisation of dose-response (DNELs) guidance was being revised. The purpose of the revision is to add an appendix R8-17: Guidance for proposing Occupational Exposure Limits. This appendix aims at capturing and integrating the agreed outcomes of the Joint RAC/SCOEL Taskforce reports with the commonalities contained in the updated SCOEL methodology (2017) and the worker protection aspects in the ECHA Guidance Chapter R8. A first draft was circulated in autumn and Eurometaux had submitted comments. In total ECHA received more than 500 comments. They circulated an updated version of the appendix shortly before the meeting. The agenda of this meeting included discussions on the mode of action, the cancer dose-response (human and animal data), exposure values and notations, exposure monitoring etc. The learnings will be communicated to the Human Health Taskforce that should meet/have a call soon. This guidance is very important and relevant for the sector as several metals will now go through the RAC OEL-setting process and RAC will use the updated guidance as framework (more information: Steve Binks, Martin Wieske and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

Follow-up to CARACAL 28 (21-22 November 2018): *hot topics and stakeholders' involvement*

11 January was the deadline to submit comments to the European Commission and members of CARACAL in follow-up of the meeting held in November. The chart reported below shows the number of comments submitted on topics related to REACH (blue) and CLP (orange) by the various stakeholders. The revision of REACH Annex II, which defines format and content of the Safety Data Sheet, was the most commented subject (16 comments). Eurometaux commented the initial ideas of the EU Commission on an implementing regulation on registration dossier updates. It also expressed its appreciation for the "holistic approach needed to prevent regrettable substitution" referred to in the guidance document shared by the French Authorities and called for harmonisation across Europe. Comments were also submitted by the Cross-Industry Initiative on the REACH/OSH interface. On CLP, the attention of the metals sector focused on the next ATP (which includes cobalt metal) and the TiO₂ CLH proposal as well as the related discussions of relevance for all PSLTs. The Industrial Mineral Association (IMA Europe) proposed a practical definition of respirable particles (i.e. application of the 10 µm dimension to the 'aerodynamic' diameter), while European Aluminium provided information on the possible presence of TiO₂ in bauxite residues, the ore at the origin of the primary aluminium production, and the impact that such classification could have on industry and recycling. The next CARACAL meeting will be held in Brussels on the 19 and 20 March 2019. The draft agenda is not yet available (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).



Data-Sharing

REACH Registration Dossier Updates: *EU Commission workshop to discuss upcoming Implementing Regulation*

On 10 January, Eurometaux attended the "Stakeholder consultation for Implementing Regulation on Registration updates" organised by the European Commission. Eurometaux explained the difficulties faced by the industry to involve all co-registrants involved in dossier updating activities and the resulting increasing burden for the other registrants. Eurometaux also stressed the importance of considering the administrative complexity of managing joint registration dossiers and consequently the timing required for updating the dossiers. It was also strongly recommended to consider possible links and synergies with the Data Sharing Implementing Act and suggested to develop a single Implementing Act on Updates and Post 2018 obligations. Overall, the meeting was positive. The issues raised at the meeting were well received and some points were also raised by the ECHA during their introductory presentation. The draft of the Implementing Regulation, which is expected to be circulated after inter-service consultation, is considered by authorities as only one of the tools required to support dossier updates. More work will be conducted in parallel (i.e. guidance document, enforcement actions, changes in REACH-IT, etc..) and ECHA expressed its intention to continue working with stakeholders to support and facilitate the updating of the registration dossiers. Eurometaux will further monitor this very important topic very closely (more information: France Capon, Caroline Braibant and Lorenzo Zullo).

EUROMETAUX REACH, CLP & EHS Activities: hot topics

Resource mapping to respond to REACH / CLP challenges

Cobalt salts restriction workshop: *informing the users on how they can contribute to the Public Consultation*

The ECHA launched in mid-December 2018, for a period of 6 months, a Public Consultation on their proposal for a restriction on the use of 5 Cobalt salts. In follow-up of a survey collecting the feasibility (technical and economic) and sensitisation data of users, the Cobalt Institute organized on 30 January -with Eurometaux' s support - a workshop for all main user groups on the restriction proposal. Besides briefings on the content and status of the proposal, as well as the outcome of the survey, the workshop was mainly organised around sector panel roundtables. Eftec and Eurometaux interviewed sector representatives who indicated a wide range of impacts from seemingly neglectable to high impacts such as the risk of moving out of the European Union. All panellists however agreed that the highly non-proportional nature of ECHA's proposal would set an unacceptable precedent for the metals sector and industry at large given the proposal could hardly demonstrate any benefit for a cost that amounts to hundreds of million Euro a year. The attending sectors therefore all supported advocating for an alternative risk management track based on a Binding EU-wide OEL (B-OEL) for Co and Co-compounds that would be broader in scope but provide a much more cost-effective measure consistent with other metals manufactured and used by the same sectors such as Nickel. All Downstream User sectors were invited to participate actively in the ECHA Public Consultation by responding to the listed questions. The Cobalt secretariat will provide a summary of the key messages that will be conveyed in the CoRC-CI Joint Response to help downstream users with their responses to the public consultation (more information: Abisola Elegba and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Impurities Taskforce: *first meeting to define the scope and the workplan*

On 31 January, the Impurities & Minor Constituents Taskforce met for a brainstorming session, aiming at agreeing on the mandate and the scope of this newly set up Taskforce but also on a workplan and required resources. It is proposed to work along the following axes: clarifying the terminology (e.g. what is an impurity of concern?), gathering information on occurrence and flows, understanding the hazards and the risk, defining a risk management approach and communication at company and/or sectorial level. Also means to monitor 'emerging impurities' should be defined, as material streams can change over time. The work was divided amongst the group and first drafts/tools for these 'axes of work' (e.g. definitions, templates) will be circulated ahead of the next meeting, which will take place after Easter. The draft minutes will be circulated soon (more information: Inge Maes, Katia Lacasse, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Pb environmental classification: *meeting with Commission*

On 18 January, Steve Binks (ILA) and Eurometaux met representatives from DG ENV and DG GROW to discuss the outcomes of the RAC-47 debate on the environmental classification of lead metal. Although the RAC's final opinion is not yet published, the draft minutes of the November discussion (as prepared by ECHA) and the series of documents submitted by Eurometaux and ILA along the lead debate allowed to have a good discussion with Commission on the two following key principle issues for the metals sector: the lack of a split entry for the physical form (massive vs powders) and the lack of the application of a

weight-of-evidence approach for data-rich substances. Both aspects are precedent-setting and demonstrated inconsistency with other metal files, which the Commission acknowledged. The Commission informed industry that they will further discuss this issue with ECHA. Industry was asked to clarify some aspects related to the quality of the data for a non-standard species (the snail, *Lymnaea Stagnalis*) tested outside the OECD protocol boundaries, thereby making the test unsuitable to build the classification on. Eurometaux's Environmental Taskforce will further follow-up this dossier (more information: Steve Binks, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts

MERAG Alloys Fact Sheets: *working session*

For several years, ICMM and Eurometaux have been publishing specific environmental hazard and risk assessment guidance on metals under the MERAG (Metals Risk Assessment Guidance) umbrella (see <https://www.icmm.com/merag>). The MERAG fact sheets are considered by industry and regulators as a peer-reviewed reference of good quality. The section of the fact sheet on the environmental classification of metal-containing materials like ores and concentrates, alloys but also substances behaving like a mixture (e.g. UVCBs) required the need for revision to reflect the recent changes in knowledge and a better alignment with the GHS and CLP classification systems. A group of industry experts met alongside the ICMM meetings in Brussels to revise this section, agree on the improvements to be included and how to address the outstanding issues. A path forward was agreed upon, with the objective to present the update of this widely circulated factsheet for internal approval by the summer. In parallel, it was agreed to inform the UN GHS secretariat, and to ask for a placeholder to change and update the metals' annexes of the GHS purple book. The update would not only be based upon the update of MERAG but also introduce the Rapid Removal guidance as presently debated in the EU (more information: Claudine Albersammer, Ben Davies and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Metals Sectorial Approach

MISA: SAT templates for 2nd Workshop permitted learnings

The second MISA workshop (MISA 2) will focus on the environmental endpoints and will debate potential generic concerns related to data quality or information gaps for these endpoints. MISA 2 will take place on 7 February at the ECHA's premises in Helsinki and be attended by more than 40 experts from the metals sector. The Self-Assessment Tools for the environmental endpoints (SATs-ENV) were completed by the consortia for close to 200 metal substances. These SAT-ENVs provide the sector with an excellent basis to define the most relevant generic issues related to the data gap filling and to identify questions that need to be addressed. The demonstration of the read-across for metals, the derivation of the environmental ERV and PNEC as well as the environmental classification are key topics that will be debated. Overall, compared to the human health endpoints, there appear to be less open-ended dataset issues. However, the way data was handled and documented varies considerably between the metals. Also noticeable is that the decisions on the environmental classifications are not always motivated in the dossiers, despite the evidence being available. Consortia will be invited to develop and exchange workplans with ECHA to update these sections of the registration files if relevant (more information: Federica Iaccino and Hugo Waeterschoot).

MISA: UVCB SID phase 1

In December 2018, the REACH Intermediates Taskforce had refined the inorganics Guidance on SID, which now clearly defines the scope of SID in the entire context of the Registration dossier and provides reporting recommendations to harmonise the IUCLID 6 Dossier preparation. The ECHA's SID team is now reviewing this Guidance and will further exchange with Eurometaux, with the aim of having a refined and accepted final document by the end of February. This document will form the basis to ensure that registrants can prepare UVCB SID files that are complete and accepted by the Regulators and allow refinement of the ongoing SID/sameness exercises in the existing Registration dossiers. Next steps will be to review the assessment approach and address existing placeholders (more information: Federica Iaccino).

Rapid Removal workshop at ECHA: *the launch of the concept for metals and the way forward towards guidance*

A workshop aiming at identifying a way forward on how to implement the Rapid Removal concept into the CLP guidance on metals is scheduled for 8 February, back-to-back with MISA 2. The "rapid removal" concept was developed back in time under the UN GHS to create a level playing field with the rapid degradation concept for organic chemicals. The concept is built on the conclusion that a rapid loss of exposure potential reduces the potential to express a hazard, hence rapidly removable/degradable chemicals should be less stringently classified for the environment. With this same purpose in mind, the metals industry developed some years ago the Unit World Model. The model was welcomed by regulators for risk-based fate modelling but not for modifying the hazard classification. With the help of CANMET, ETAP and the metal commodities, the sector has worked for several years on developing a standardised test-based system based on an extended OECD

Transformation Dissolution protocol. The extended protocol includes a precipitation and resuspension phase. Pilot data packs were developed for a series of metals. The method, the test protocol and the illustrative data sets will all be presented to ECHA and interested Member States during the workshop in Helsinki. This marks the start of a process to define guidance on the Rapid Removal, so the sector can include it worldwide in a formal and consistent way into their environmental hazard identification (more information: Stijn Baken, Emily Rogevich-Garman and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Water

Development of a Guidance document on the Implementation of Bioavailability-based EQS for metals: *final meeting of the drafting group*

On 29 and 30 January, the drafting group – a sub-group of the CIS WG Chemicals – met in Vincennes at The French National Agency for Biodiversity to a) review the comments received from the panel of external experts and the members of WG Chemicals; and b) agree on the modifications to incorporate in the final version of the guidance. Eurometaux, Euromines and WCA experts joined the meeting and achieved significant results about the tiered approach for using bioavailability correction and considering natural background concentrations, and other major topics in the agenda. The detailed outcomes of the meeting and the next steps will be presented and discussed at the coming Eurometaux's Water taskforce meeting on 18 February (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Joint industry preparation of the answer to the public & stakeholders' consultation - Water Framework Directive REFIT: *7th Joint Association Meeting*

On 16 January, Eurometaux, Cefic, Concawe, Eurofer, Euromines and the European Crop Protection Association met again to discuss and almost finalise their joint answers to the most important questions identified in the WFD Public and Stakeholders' consultation ending on 4 March (NB: the deadline could be postponed by the European Commission, considering their delay in releasing their Implementation Report on the assessment of the 2nd River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). The various joint answers as well as Eurometaux' specific positions will be the main agenda topic at the next Eurometaux's Water taskforce meeting on 18 February (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Water Framework Directive REFIT: *3rd BusinessEurope Water Taskforce meeting*

On 31 January, several National Federations and European Sector Federations met in Brussels for a fruitful working session on the Water Framework Directive Public Consultation. The meeting started with an exchange of views with guest speaker Lourdes Alvarillos, Policy Officer at DG ENV, European Commission, in charge of the assessment of the 2nd RBMPs and related reports. The Political report for Council and Parliament (15 pages), the long Commission Staff Working Report and the MS reports with recommendations are now expected to be published within 2-3 weeks (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Industrial Emissions

Air Quality Issues: *Fitness check and WHO*

Last year, Commission launched the Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives, aiming at evaluating the effectiveness and fit-for-purpose of these Directives. Eurometaux had answered the public consultation in July 2018 and participated in the two stakeholder workshops. The second one took place on 15 January and focused on the analysis of the answers to the consultation. Although it was mainly the transport sector that was at the centre of the discussions, several stakeholders and the Commission agreed that overall, the EU should aim at reaching the WHO air quality guideline's levels on emissions. The WHO plans to update its guideline this summer and the Commission will include their recommendation in their final findings on the Ambient Air Quality Directives' Fitness Check and recommendation to the new Commission. Generally, the report will focus on air pollution levels, the reassessment of the monitoring systems, and the transparency of the available information. The document is expected by October 2019. With the Fitness Check proceeding and the WHO working on an update of their air quality guideline, the Industrial Emissions Taskforce decided to bring together the members interested to work on the air quality issues. The main objective is to better follow up the work of the WHO and develop links with the Commission. A conference call will be set up shortly (more information Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

OECD Project on Best Available Techniques for Preventing and Controlling Industrial Pollution - Revised Draft Activity 3 Report: *methodologies and Data for the Effectiveness Evaluation of BAT Policies*

The latest version of the report – revised after the 3rd meeting of the Expert Group on BAT in October and the OECD Joint Meeting of the Chemical Committee in November – was open for comments until the end of January. Given the several - unexpected and non-positive, even if considered minor, revisions made by the project consultants (VITO), Eurometaux has commented on it in order to make the statements and positions previously agreed upon secure (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi and Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Nanos

ECHA guidance update for nanoforms: *Partner Experts Groups set up*

At the last Nanomaterials Experts Group meeting, ECHA announced the setup of several Partner Expert Groups (PEG) to draft guidance aiming at aligning the ECHA guidance with the upcoming revised REACH Annexes for nanomaterials. The sector has nominated experts for the three groups that will address substance identification, phys-chem hazards, environment and human health endpoints. Although the nominations have not yet been confirmed by ECHA, we have been informed that the consultation on the Guidance updates for the human health and environmental endpoints has been postponed until further notice. This may be linked to the allocation of resources following the overall ECHA Programming 2019-2020 decisions and the need for ECHA to “invest significantly more in dossier compliance” (more information Christine Spirlet and Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Other

Metals & Batteries meeting: *exchanges with Commission*

On 23 January, the metals and batteries experts came together to exchange on current and upcoming regulatory challenges, receive a status update on key REACH & battery metals files (cobalt salts, lead and lead compounds, batteries-related outcomes of the Eurometaux Substitution workshop) and reflect about the possible roles and activities of the Battery Alliance and Eurometaux. The meeting was kicked off by a discussion with a DG GROW delegation led by Mr Peter Handley (Head of Unit on Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials) on EU Commission’s Battery Action Plan/Alliance and raw materials for battery production in Europe. The possible follow-up on Eurometaux, Eurobat, Recharge joint position paper (2018) “Call for a coherent regulatory approach to chemicals management, to ensure the EU Battery Alliance’s success was discussed as well. The minutes and agreed actions will be circulated shortly. One interesting follow-up task is to reflect further on how we could best work on achieving a more balanced regulatory framework in Europe (more information Kamila Slupek, Chris Heron and Violaine Verougstraete).

FURTHER OUTREACH

ICMM CMWG meeting: *updates at EU and international level*

The winter ICMM Chemicals Management Working group meetings were held in Brussels, gathering representatives from EU and international commodities and companies. The meeting started with a joint session with the ICMM Life Cycle Management group, reviewing recent policy activities and strategic focus of major intergovernmental initiatives (UN, G7/G20, OECD). The head of the secretariat of the Life Cycle Initiative UN Environment, Llorenç Mila I Canals gave an interesting presentation on the UNEP Life Cycle Initiative and GLAD tool. This was followed by a presentation from Bob Diderich (OECD), who updated the participants on international cooperation on the sound management of chemicals and waste, and more specifically the OECD EHS programme and SAICM beyond 2020. Veronique Garny (Cefic) provided an update on Global Chemical Outlook II. The meeting further discussed issues like responsible sourcing, the Mercury Convention and updates were provided on recent developments in Asia, EU, Americas with regard to chemicals management. Finally, the participants discussed status and progress of a number of industry projects like Rapid Removal, update of UN Annexes, MERAG/HeRAG and bioelution. Notes and agreed actions will be circulated by ICMM (more information: Claudine Albersammer, Veronique Steukers, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMUNICATION

Workshop on chemicals innovation and design for sustainability: 16 January 2019

On 16 January 2019, DG Environment organised a workshop focusing on the minimisation and sustainable substitution of high-risk hazardous chemical use. The workshop, led by the consulting firm Wood along with the Lowell Center for Sustainable Production from the University of Massachusetts, aimed at having an open debate with multiple stakeholders on key barriers to the design, adoption and scale of safer chemistries and technologies. Several authorities presented the views of the Commission including the Deputy Director of DG-Environment, Joana Drake and the Head of the Chemicals Unit, Cristina de Avila. Experiences with substitution and/or elimination of hazardous chemicals in different industries were presented during the first part of the workshop. Participants were then divided in parallel sessions to exchange views on strategies to encourage and scale development and adoption of sustainable chemistry and technology innovations. Key elements that were deemed to be fundamental for supporting sustainable innovation were: communication, information sharing and cooperation along the value chain, as well as possible policy changes, e.g. promotion of innovative companies, risk-sharing, SMEs support, predictability to support medium-long term plans, etc. Participants discussed also possible implications for government and businesses due to the shift towards a circular economy in the design and application of safer chemicals and technologies throughout their life cycles and how circular economy considerations can be better integrated into chemical/technology design and assessment, product development and policy programmes. As follow-up, Wood and Lowell Center, will prepare a report containing the outcome of the workshop and recommendations for possible next steps to convert ideas into actions. The report is expected to be published in Q2 2019 (more information Lorenzo Zullo)

CALENDAR 2019

- 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)
- 20-22 February: WPMN Meeting (Paris)
- 27 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 – MCC (Brussels)
- 23-24 May: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (TBC; Brussels)
- 3-7 June: RAC-49 (A) – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 4 June: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- 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)
- 14 November: Evaluation Platform – MCC (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)

ACRONYMS

BAT: Best Available Techniques	OSH: Occupational Safety Health
B-OEL: Binding OEL	PEG: Partner Expert Group
CanMET: Natural Resources Canada	PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	PSLT: Poorly-Soluble Low Toxicity
CIS WG:	RAC: Risk Assessment Committee
CLH: Harmonised Classification and Labelling process	RBMPs: River Basin Management Plans
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	REACH-IT: REACH Information Technology system
CMWG: Chemicals Management Working Group	REFIT: Regulatory Fitness & Performance Programme (EU)
EQS: Environmental Quality Standards	SAICM: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
ERV: Ecotoxicity Reference Value	SAT-ENV: Self-Assessment Template - Environment
ETAP: Environmental Toxicology Advisory Panel	SCOEL: Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (EU)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System	SEAC: Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (ECHA)
GLAD tool: Global Life Cycle Analysis Data Access	SID: Substance Identity
HeRAG: Health Risk Assessment Guidance for metals	SME: Small & Medium Enterprise
IUCLID-6: International Uniform Chemicals Information Database	TDp: Transformation Dissolution protocol
MeRAG: Metals Environmental Risk Assessment Guide	UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
MISA: Metals & Inorganics Sectorial Approach	UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials
OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development	WFD: Water Framework Directive
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit	WHO: World Health Organisation