



EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS



15/03: Chemicals Management Steering Committee
19/03: Authorisation & Restriction Platform Meeting
25-28/03: Chemicals Management Spring Week

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Dear all,

It is a truism, but the more you investigate, the more you know.

Sometimes you even get to the point when you think about the happy times of unclarity with some nostalgia.

Because it happens now and then that the more you know, the more you are penalised.

With the help of funding, sweat and tears, you may have increased the number of data points and reduced what scientists call uncertainty ('due to lack of knowledge'), provided trends and other probability analyses; but it may still happen that your interlocutor focuses on one single piece of information, the point that you were hardly considering because it seemed to be lost in space. That single data point, like a silent kid in the playground who does not like playing, and who is then used as reference by the school director to suppress the breaks.

Why? Why does it have to be that kid who is used as reference? Why do authorities not have any problem whatsoever in pushing whole series of other data away to only focus on one? Why is it considered representative? And then representative of what? Of which reality? Of which mandate? Why do authorities not feel reassured of covering e.g. 95% of what we were taught as being a normal distribution?

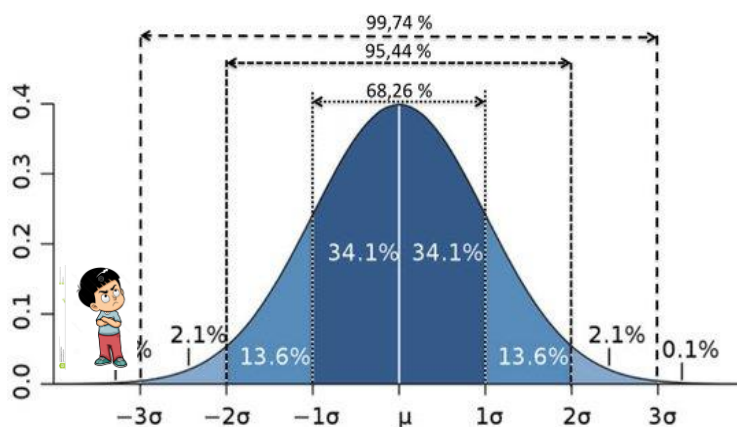
Because of the right everyone has to 'be' (what he wants to be)?

Because of fear? Fear that something might happen with that data for which they would be considered liable, judged?

Because of naivety, believing that their job is to go for a zero risk for everyone?

Or because it is now too complex to understand the group (the normality) and focusing on an outlier is easier?

The question is how should we react and in what should we invest to address the boomerang effect of data-richness? In our communication about the extremes or rather in the one about the 'middle of the curve'? How can we sell the idea of essential diversity, but with some boundaries, to protect the 'inliers' and where more knowledge is seen only as a way to decrease variability, not a reason to remain on the border of the discussion with the outliers...



Violaine Verougstraete, Chemicals Management director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

ECHA Committees

MSC-63: CoRAP adopted and new ECHA structure

The MSC was provided with an explanation of ECHA's new structure, as it will impact MSC more than ECHA's other Committees (RAC and SEAC). Main reason for this is that the different MSC programmes will now be coordinated by different Directors (<https://echa.europa.eu/about-us/who-we-are/organisation>). MSC also agreed on the CoRAP update, but only after

a rather agitated debate. The CoRAP update indeed includes a case proposed by a Member State (France) who disagreed with the « no further concern outcome » of a previous Substance Evaluation (SE), conducted by Finland. Several countries, Commission and industry raised concerns about this possible precedent, as it relates in fact to the lack of clarity of the guidance on Endocrine Disruptors (ED). It would therefore be more efficient to further clarify the guidance than to trigger a new SE on the same substance. Industry and Commission suggested clear rules aiming at preventing such cases in the future, as those clearly challenge the predictability of the SE programme. The reporting done by ECHA's legal unit provided interesting learnings on the SE Board of Appeal case: 004-2017 SE BT UVASORB, in which the link between ED for Human Health and the Environment -on the simple evidence of rat data- was challenged. This case may be quite important for the metals sector in the future. Its relevance will be reviewed at the next Eurometaux Evaluation Taskforce (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

CARACAL-29: REACH Review and metals specific items in the agenda of the March meeting

The 29th CARACAL meeting will be held on 19 and 20 March in Brussels. As usual, the two days will be dedicated respectively to REACH and CLP. According to the preliminary draft agenda, significant time will be dedicated to discuss the implementation of the outcomes of the REACH Review with a focus on: workability and quality of eSDS (a workshop is held on 18 March, attended by Christine Spirlet from IZA), the restriction procedure, the enforcement activities and the REACH/OSH interface, in particular the alignment of methodologies to establish safe levels of exposure to chemicals (DNEL/OEL) at the workplace. Under CLP, two important topics for the metals sector will be discussed: "Labelling of metals in massive form" and "bioelution". Preparatory work will be conducted in the coming weeks as soon as more details and working documents are made available by the EU Commission (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

REACH Committee

REACH Committee: agreement on the CTAC case and clarity on the objectives of the next Authorisation list

The REACH Committee, which is the final decision body on chemicals, agreed after 2 years to grant an authorisation to the large Chromates Consortium (CTAC). The countries agreed on the broad scope but "compensated this" by shortening the review period and imposing harsh conditions. One of the main reasons explaining this difficult approval process was the large uncertainty related to the Man via the Environmental assessment, which indicates a large impact on society. It was this case that encouraged Eurometaux to work together with ECHA on improving the MvE assessment under EUSES and also to define an alternative hybrid authorisation model to reduce the knowledge gap between downstream users and importer/suppliers. The REACH Committee also debated a first proposal for the next Authorisation list. It includes 2 perborates, most probably to prevent the occurrence of new uses. Important to note is that they suggest "postponing" the listing of lead compounds and focus instead on updating the outdated Binding Occupational Exposure Limit (BOEL) on lead. ECHA received this mandate and will progress with this in 2019. The vote on the 14th ATP, which includes cobalt metal and TiO₂, was postponed but an additional REACH Committee is fixed for 7 March (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

EUROMETAUX REACH, CLP & EHS Activities: hot topics

Resource mapping to respond to chemicals management challenges

Upcoming Chemicals Management Spring: kick-off of the newly established Science Forum and Regulatory Forum

The Chemicals Management Spring Week will be held in Brussels during the last week of March (25-28 March 2019). On that occasion, the newly established Science Forum and Regulatory Forum will be officially launched. These Forum meetings are meant to be 'information and exchange' platforms aiming primarily at providing a "spring" update to the members on key issues. The presentations will give a comprehensive high-level view of the topics and activities on which the various Eurometaux taskforces are working. Several external speakers have been invited, including Commission representatives (for DG Environment: Veronica Manfredi, Katrin Schutte, Cosmin Codrea, Ian Hodgson; and for DG Employment (Alick Morris). The Science Forum will address topics like classification and its consequences on other legislations/related obligations but also present new functionalities that may help to anticipate changes and facilitate communication between the users of the

substances. Richard Meads from the European Risk Forum will make a presentation on conflict of interest and bias (more information: Chemicals Management team).

Human Health Taskforce: *kick-off on 28 February*

A first call of the new Human Health Taskforce was organised on the last day of February to discuss and decide on the mandate/scope of this taskforce and the topics to be tackled. The participants agreed that the taskforce would focus on the scientific/technical/regulatory aspects related to human health (risk assessment/classification) issues, monitoring and identifying emerging issues, coordinating the development of position papers/guidance/tools to support the discussions on these issues and make the link with the science advisory body HeTAP (Health Technical Advisory Panel). The taskforce is led by three co-chairs, Adriana Oller (NiPERA), Ruth Danzeisen (CI, CoRC) and Daniel Vetter (Vanadium consortium), allowing to cover a broad range of expertise. The secretariat will be assured by Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete). Several topics for work at short- or medium-term were presented, from OELs to the use of bioelution for UVCBs, and the participants were asked to communicate their priorities to the secretariat. Minutes of the call will be prepared and circulated and a date for a face-to-face meeting communicated soon (more information: Adriana Oller, Ruth Danzeisen, Daniel Vetter, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

Update of the REACH registration dossiers: *upcoming EU Commission Implementing Regulation and parallel solutions*

On 10 January, during the "Stakeholder consultation for Implementing Regulation on Registration updates" organised by the European Commission, ECHA asked for ideas in finding smooth solutions to support dossier updates, as complementary measures to the clarifications that the upcoming Implementing Regulation is expected to bring. During the past weeks Eurometaux has been working to identify possible approaches to stimulate contribution to the joint REACH Registration Dossier updates by all member registrants, including, in case of "qualified" updates: i) expiration of Joint Submission Object (JSO) membership, ii) specific JSO for which tokens must be requested and iii) selection by the lead-registrants of the members that have the right to access the updates. More clarity in defining the concept of "qualified updates" is also needed. Additionally, some changes in REACH-IT and on ECHA's dissemination website are considered necessary to give more visibility to the updates and the contributing registrants. The proposals are currently under discussion within Eurometaux and are expected to be submitted to the attention of the Commission and ECHA in March. The topic is also on the agenda of the Eurometaux Regulatory Forum (27 March). On that day, the European Commission (Katrin Schutte from DG ENV) has been invited to provide an update on the status of the implementing regulation. It will also be an opportunity to have an open dialogue on existing or expected dossier update issues based on consortia's experience in the field (more information: France Capon, Caroline Braibant and Lorenzo Zullo).

Impact assessment of nickel compounds OEL: *about exposure to nickel*

The Risk Assessment Committee has been working on nickel and nickel compounds and the resulting opinion proposed an [OEL of 0.005 mg/m³ for respirable dust and of 0.03 mg/m³ for inhalable dust](#) for nickel compounds under the scope of the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (CMD). In follow-up, DG Employment has appointed a consortium of external contractors (COWI, RPA and FoBiG) to assess the impacts of introducing a Binding Occupational Exposure Limit under the upcoming 4th revision of the CMD. The Nickel Institute has been contributing very actively to this impact assessment study. However the study also included a series of questions on the potential exposure to nickel and nickel compounds in the other non-ferrous metal sectors. The information that was researched relates to aspects that are crucial in the assessment of the possible impact of a limit value (i.e. the number of companies using nickel compounds, the number of workers exposed to nickel compounds and the exposure levels, the speciation). We would like to thank here the commodities/consortia representing these sectors for their quick reply and follow-up with RPA. These questions about exposure and more broadly on impacts will come back in the coming years for the other OELs that will be developed by RAC (more information: Steven Verpaele, Violaine Verougstraete).

Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts

EUSES projects: *improvements for metals*

In the ECHA's EUSES update project, the topic expert group on metals and man via the environment (consisting of experts from ECHA, NL, DE, academia and industry) discussed on 11 February the various comments on the EUSES improvement topics for metals. Most topics were found to be sufficiently mature to be shared with the IT feasibility study. Further work is still needed on: significance of aerial metal deposition and uptake by crops in the man via the environment assessment and further conceptualisation of a metal "immobilisation rate" (similar to degradation rate for organics) (more information: Frederik Verdonck).

SPERCs Quality Criteria: *expecting final approval from ECHA and Member States and increasing interest at international level*

The cross-industry SPERCs taskforce completed the revision of the SPERCs quality criteria following the comments received from ECHA and Member States. In particular the revision consisted in simplifying the criteria and giving more emphasis on the main conditions of use driving the environmental releases and their verifiability by downstream users. The format has been changed (from excel to word) to facilitate the document's readability and use by the assessors. The revised version was submitted to ECHA and Member States mid-February. Feedback is expected to be received in the coming weeks, allowing the quality criteria to soon be finalised. Meanwhile, the subject has also raised interest at international level. OECD contacted ECHA to get an update on this work because they would like to conduct a similar quality assessment on the ESDs (Emission Scenario Documents). This is a good sign that gives further international recognition to the SPERCs, in addition to the past OECD project "Matrix project between ESDs and SPERCs" (more information: Frederik Verdonck and Lorenzo Zullo).

Rapid Removal Workshop: *outstanding scientific input from industry and its experts, but difficult progress*

Reaching agreement and developing guidance on the Rapid Removal concept is one of the key projects of the parallel track in the MISA programme. This issue was left untouched for years by authorities thereby leaving industry with uncertainty on how to apply it for chronic environmental classification. It created a non-level playing field for metals compared to organics for which the concept of degradation is well established and used. The ECHA-Eurometaux workshop held on 8 February was attended by more than 40 experts including Member States. The participants took stock of the more recent scientific developments: in-depth understanding on how metals can speciate in the water column to non-available forms, the lack of metal remobilisation under normal environmental conditions, as well as of test protocol based on an extension of the Transformation Dissolution protocol (OECD 29) to measure this performance in an objective and standardised way. The contributions of the external scientists and the ETAP project outcome were outstanding in quality. The reactions from Member States experts varied, with many being critical and constructive but with some being more political and precautionary. For Member States, the impact on organics seems to be a major concern – resolving this may allow to make progress with the metals case. The industry expert's testimony about the typical behaviour of metals to form covalent bounds seems to have triggered some understanding that the concept as suggested by IND can work. ECHA will define what key issues now need further clarification and will launch an activity before the summer to start defining guidance (more information: Stijn Baken or Hugo Waeterschoot).

Metals Sectorial Approach

MISA 2 Workshop: *environmental endpoints in focus*

The well attended second MISA workshop focussed on the environmental standard data requirements and on how environmental data were used to derive the ERV and PNEC values. The themes debated were derived from the environmental Self-Assessment Tools (SAT) the members completed in advance of the workshop to review their own situation from a completeness and transparency perspective. At the start of the workshop Eurometaux presented some learnings from close to 200 SATs-ENV, followed by four sessions discussing Read-Across, derivation of ERVs and PNECs, difficult to test substances and bioaccumulation and biomagnification respectively. A draft including 23 main learnings was circulated recently, inviting consortia to consider them carefully when defining their workplans. A detailed report of the workshop will be circulated to the MISA participants soon. All MISA participants are invited to submit workplans to ECHA by the end of March (more information: Violaine Verougstraete, Federica Iaccino and Hugo Waeterschoot)

Water

Water Taskforce meeting: *consultation and priorities*

The Water Taskforce met last 18th February afternoon to present and discuss the major topics and ongoing activities related to the implementation and evaluation of the Water Framework Directive and related directives. The taskforce discussed in detail EM's answer to the public and stakeholder consultations and agreed on the preparation of EM's related position, also considering the European Environmental Agency knowledge report on "Chemicals in European waters" and the expected publication of the 5th WFD Implementation Report¹. The main tasks under the new Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) Work Programme for 2019-2021 and EM's priorities associated to this were presented, e.g. completion of the CIS Guidance on Implementing Metals' EQSs and related bioavailability tools workshop (see below). The taskforce also agreed on its 2019 priorities that will be presented to the Chemicals Management Steering Committee on 15 March and to the Regulatory Forum

¹ The fifth Water Framework Directive Implementation Report – assessment of the second River Basin Management Plans and the first Floods Directive Implementation Report – assessment of the first Flood Risk Management Plans (2019) was then published on the 26th February (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/impl_reports.htm).

during the coming Chemicals Management week (on 28 March) (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi, Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Workshop on Bioavailability tools: 31 January – 1 February, Paris

A hands-on workshop on bioavailability tools was organised in Paris by co-leads France and the Netherlands as part of the CIS activity on the development of a guidance on the implementation of bioavailable EQSs for metals. Eurometaux's delegation (commodities and WCA experts) was recognised as part of the organising committee, along with Deltares, and thus guided and supported the Member States from BE, CZ, DE, DK, IE, IT, LV, PT and RO during the workshop, that was also an excellent opportunity for networking. MS participants were highly engaged, they brought data and seemed familiar with the challenges of implementing bioavailability; they acknowledged Biomet as a useful tool for EQS/bioavailability compliance. The workshop led – among others – to organising a visit to the Italian research Institute on Water and Regional Agencies for Environmental Protection (now planned in May 2019) (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Water Framework Directive REFIT - 8th Joint Association Meeting (JAM) and 3rd BusinessEurope Water Taskforce conference call: 20th February, Brussels

The preparation of the joint industry answers to the public and stakeholders' consultation was carried on and almost finalised during the last JAM and BE water TF call. A very satisfactory agreement was reached among the JAM associations (Eurometaux, Cefic, Concawe, Eurofer, Euromines and ECPA) who will convey some common messages and support each other in their feedbacks to the stakeholders' consultation. BusinessEurope's position will be finalised at the beginning of March and will possibly include an Eurometaux's company case among the industry examples of what has been achieved so far in the 20 years of WFD implementation (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

Industrial Emissions

13th IED Article 13 Forum: Brussels 27 February

The Article 13 Forum met for the 13th time end of February to mainly build a Forum opinion on the final draft BAT reference document for Waste Incineration. The discussions didn't allow to conclude on a final text, the Commission will summarise the forum members' views for drawing the final implementing decision. The Art. 75 Forum will meet at the beginning of April – the meeting only includes Member States representatives, who give their final decision on the BREF. Furthermore, the updated work programme foresees to start the review on the chemical LVIC BREFs and STM BREF end of 2020/ beginning of 2021 – depending on their staff situation. Along other updates the Commission brought up the may "unbalanced" membership situation at the Forum, where it is questioned whether non-participating members should retain their membership and if the number of 76 industry members opposing 4 NGOs is justified. The discussion showed, that there is a different understanding how membership and actual participation is reflected and understood. The EEB even proposed that Business Europe might be able to represent the major part of the industry members participating in the Forum – on the other hand it was highlighted by an industry representative that it is required to be member of the Art. 13 Forum to be able to assign experts for the BREF reviews, where different industry sectors participate, depending on their scope of activity. Until the 22nd of March the forum members can submit reflections on the membership issue. This activity by the Commission is linked with the Evaluation of the Industrial Emissions Directive. The Commission informed that most possibly the first stakeholder workshop on the IE Evaluation will take place the 22 May and the public consultation is planned for May/April, in parallel with a targeted consultation including interviews with specific stakeholders (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

REFIT IED sub-group of IEAlliance: Eurofer, Brussels 28/02

As a follow-up of the Art. 13 Forum meeting, the informal Industrial Emissions Alliance met the day after to discuss further proceedings regarding the upcoming Industrial Emissions Directive Evaluation. The alliance agreed that each sector should individually react on the membership discussion, showing the need for the multiplicity of industrial stakeholders. Further to exchange in the near-future are first-reflections for the upcoming IED consultation, based on the roadmaps' guidance of topics (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Nanos

OECD Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials: Paris 20-22/02

Eurometaux, as part of BIAC, participated in the 19th Meeting of the OECD WPMN, which was chaired by Australian representative Roshini Jayewardene. During the meeting only three projects related to the testing on manufactured nanomaterials were approved: a Guidance Document on the determination of concentration of nanoparticles in biological samples for (eco)toxicity studies, for a standard method determination of dissolution rate of nanomaterials in environmental media and the adaption of the OECD Test Guidelines 201, 202 and 203 for the determination of the ecotoxicity of

Manufactured Nanomaterials. Five further proposals are requested to be revised and decided by written procedure or at the next meeting. In order to better correlate the processes between WPMN and WNT, especially submission of SPSFs, the WPMN agreed to introduce a round of comment within the WPMN on the SPSFs proposal if the project is mature enough to proceed in the processes. In the long-term a Guidance Document on Grouping is planned; however, it is agreed that this work can only be undergone after some preliminary work of related projects (e.g. Gracious, Patrols, ...) can show some results that can be shared. Since the next meeting will take place in June 2020, it was decided to meet end of December 2019 for a Roadmap Programme interim meeting (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

FURTHER OUTREACH OF REACH

Helsinki Chemicals Forum: 11th edition in May, this time also for metals

The 11th annual Helsinki Chemicals Forum (HCF) conference will take place in Helsinki on 23 and 24 May. The HCF aims at promoting chemicals safety and management globally and their conferences, built around high-profile panel discussions, keynote presentations and debates with themes chosen by their global relevance, brings together international and national regulators, politicians, industry leaders, NGOs, academics, the media and specialists interested in chemicals safety. The themes for the next HCF will cover five themes: risk management options for chemicals of concern, the grouping of chemical substances that avoid regretful substitution, how to measure the performance of different chemical management systems, how to effectively stimulate the circularity of plastics and the quality of and access to data on chemicals. Since last year, Eurometaux is actively present in the Advisory Board and organising committee of the HCF, which has allowed also to broaden the scope of the topics and expertise of the speakers to metals and inorganics. More information can be found on <https://messukeskus.com/press-release/helsinki-chemicals-forum-has-published-its-themes-for-2019/?lang=en> (more information: Guy Thiran, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMUNICATION

World Resources Forum (25-26 Feb): *the contribution of synthetic aggregates (final slags) as a sustainable material was demonstrated*

Eurometaux participated actively in the World Resources Forum, which took place this year in Antwerp. One of the sessions focussed on the value of slags from the metal sector as a valuable resource material. Eurometaux contributed to this session by a presentation on the cost/benefits of the use of synthetic aggregates and the high impact a restriction on the uses of these materials as a valuable aggregate material can have on smelter companies. The panel debate following the presentations confirmed the value of ensuring the safe use of slags within a Circular Economy concept. Although some institutions like VITO raised questions on the second life of construction materials, there was general support for an increased use of these materials in building and construction materials while recognising the importance to demonstrate safe use (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

Frits: *estimating the consequences of future challenges*

Eurometaux provided an outlook on what ongoing and scheduled classification proposals could potentially affect the sectors' existing assessments of Frits. The Frits sector uses a large number of metal oxides for ceramic, metal and glass applications and regularly reviews the relevancy of the new hazard classifications to check compliance with the specific exemption clause in Annex 5 of the REACH regulation. The Frits and Inorganic Pigments Consortia based in Valencia coordinates REACH support for its EU members. They also created the Complex Inorganic Products for Emerging Regulations Consortium (CIPER Consortium) for international chemicals regulations compliance and developed a very instructive and informative members' website. Eurometaux noted the strong engagement of the sector to continuously estimate and assess the impact of new classifications on the sectors products (ore information: Irene Cañas Sierra, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

CALENDAR

- 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)
- 18 March: Chemical Watch Conference on the future of Authorisations (Brussels) with several speakers from the metals sector
- 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)
- 9-10 April: WFD CIS WG Data Information Sharing (Copenhagen)
- 10 April: 2nd Stakeholder workshop – REFIT Water Framework Directive
- 13-17 May: MSC-64 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 14 May: EU Workshop on Exemptions under the Water Framework Directive (Brussels)
- 15-16 May: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (Brussels)
- 21 May: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)

NB: The calendar for the full year can be found in the January edition of the Chemicals Management News

ACRONYMS

BAT: Best Available Techniques	JAM: Joint Association Meeting
BIAC: Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD	JSO: Joint Submission Object
BREF: Best available technology Reference document	LVIC: Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	MSC: Member States Committee (ECHA)
CIS : Common Implementation Strategy	MvE: Man via the Environment
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
CMD: Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive	OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
CoRAP: Community Action Rolling Plan	OSH: Occupational Safety Health
CTAC: Chromates Consortium	PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level	RAC: Risk Assessment Committee
ED: Endocrine Disruptor	REFIT: Regulatory Fitness & Performance Programme (EU)
EEA: European Environmental Agency	SAT: Self-Assessment Tool
EEB: European Environmental Bureau (Environmental NGO)	SEAC: Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (ECHA)
EQS: Environmental Quality Standards	SPERC: Specific Environmental Release Category
ERV: Ecotoxicity Reference Value	SPSF: Standard Project Submission Form
eSDS: Extended Safety Data Sheets	STM: Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics BREF
ESD: Emission Scenario Documents	UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials
ETAP: Environmental Toxicology Advisory Panel	WFD: Water Framework Directive
EUSES: European Union System for the Evaluation of Substances	WNT: Working Group of the National Coordinators of the Test Guidelines Programme
HeTAP: Human Health Toxicity Technical Advisory Panel	WPMN: Working Party of Manufactured Nanomaterials (OECD)