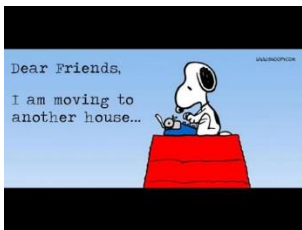




# EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS



## Eurometaux has moved

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Dear all,

Eurometaux has moved its offices and you are most welcome to visit us on the upper, very luminous and thought-through 8<sup>th</sup> floor of the building located 168, avenue de Tervueren.

A move is of course a golden opportunity for a new start but generates tough resolutions when it comes to sorting and selecting what you have accumulated over the years. Things like old pictures, books and reports, but also that incredible mix of 1-2 cents pieces, half-destroyed business cards, broken pencils, gadgets, decolorated post-its, CD-ROMs or even floppy disks (!) hiding in your drawers.

**Tip 1:** don't take those "personal history" remainders out in front of younger people if you cannot stand compassionate looks.

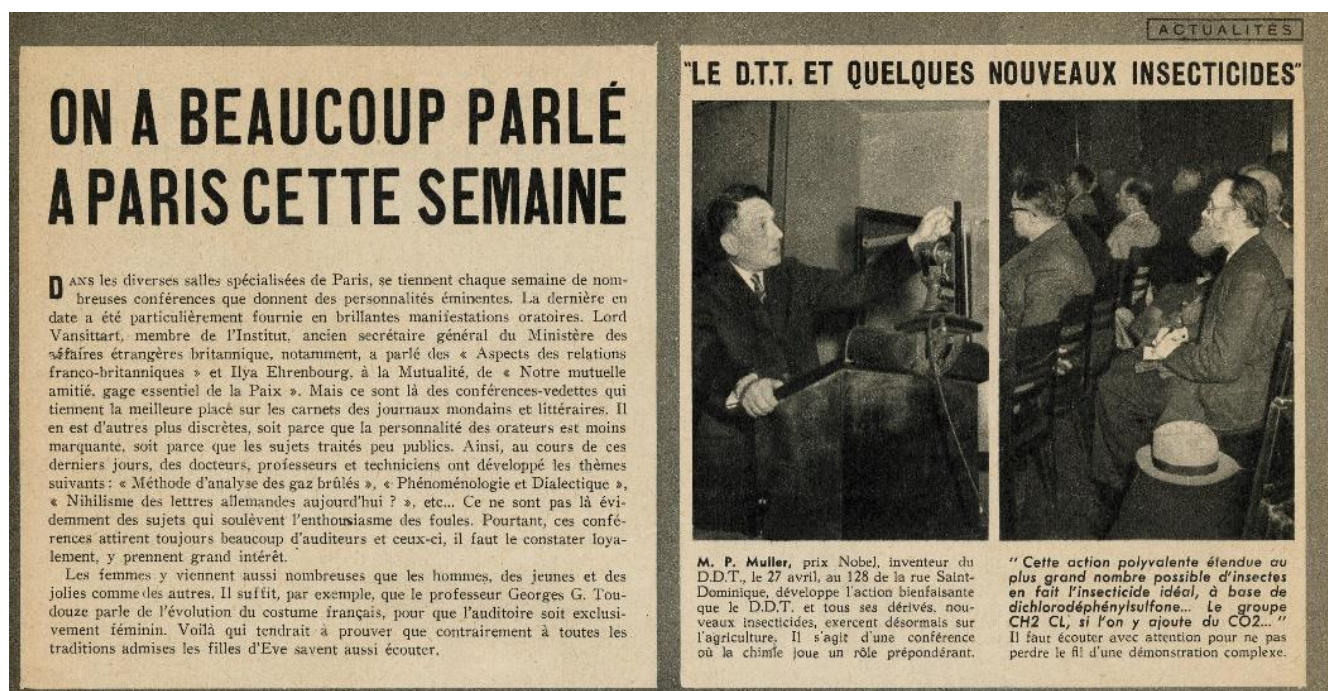
So Eurometaux had a lot of drawers and store rooms avenue de Broqueville...Or more precisely, the EHS department had about 9 cupboards of 'things' to be reduced by two thirds. An interesting exercise! Armed with evening time and appropriate paper bins (or rather containers ☺), we plunged into the minutes of workshops -held in the 1990s- discussing how to classify alloys, we re-discovered the ancestors of IUCLID, we re-experienced the meetings in Arona (nostalgia!), found hundreds of registration forms to meetings organised by Eurometaux over the years and sent by people who left us a long time ago. The sorting and decision: 'trash/move' became arduous when we realised that topics addressed 'then' are still "hot" now. Should we not keep this statement from a Commissioner or this piece of guidance?'

**Tip 2:** don't start sorting dusty maps in front of the digitalised generation, if you don't want them to look at you in awe

Now, even during a move, the clock continues ticking, which fortunately, at some point, limits the possibilities of reminiscence or questions about what you are actually contributing to the flow of knowledge: am I really re-re-rewriting an EQS guidance? Inventing the 49<sup>th</sup> decision tree on read-across? Evenings pass, the sorting speed increases, the decisions in/off become drastic and the conclusions seem hard: we won't not be the revolutionary ones; but let's be content if we allow evolution.

**Tip 3:** once you formulated this wisdom for yourself, bring the bin full of 13 years of minutes and guidance notes to the garage and go for a drink (yes with the young digitalised generation too)

Still, what changes over time is perception and ways to manage. And that's probably what keeps us working on yearlong dossiers. I found this 'extract' in a journal of 1949, stressing the merits of DDT...and debates were already complex!



Violaine Verougstraete, Chemicals Management director Eurometaux

# ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

## ECHA Committees

### **MSC: delayed prioritisation for authorisation recommendation**

In line with the postponed (from the summer to the autumn of 2019) Public Consultation period on the draft MSC recommendation for the next (9<sup>th</sup>) priority list for authorisation, MSC decided to also postpone the launch of the 10<sup>th</sup> draft priority list. This means that instead of receiving a proposal from MSC for the new list of suggested prioritised chemicals in May, ECHA and MSC will most probably only launch this activity in November. This is quite relevant and important for the metals sector this time, given Cd metal and compounds as well as Pb metal may be candidates for the 10<sup>th</sup> list. However, the longer the priority scoring is postponed the more the candidate list is filled with higher scoring organic-based PBT and Endocrine Disrupting chemicals, which could potentially lower the possibility that Cd compounds especially would be selected. Eurometaux will closely follow this activity and inform the related Consortia as soon as there is any mention of the 10<sup>th</sup> list (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

## Authorisation

### **Court case challenges granted authorisation application: *is this the end of certainty for the granted review period?***

The European Court recently annulled the granted application for a lead chromate use, mainly based on the reasoning that the Commission had not conducted a review of the most recent state of the availability of suitable alternatives when granting the application to the applicant. It is evident that this may have a considerable impact on the user given he demonstrated *adequate control with a good application dossier* and received a standard review period in turn. While this case is a small one it is already clear that the impact of the court ruling will be much more widespread. The Commission and the REACH Committee for example has decided to assess the consequences of the court case by reconsidering the recently agreed granted large upstream CTAC Sub-Application for Authorisation covering many uses and thousands of users in the EU. This could indeed jeopardise existing granted applications. Granted applicants are therefore encouraged to conduct/update the Assessment of Alternatives on a regular basis to demonstrate that the conditions to review their application would not be applicable. (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot)

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# COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

### **REACH Committee: *no decisions or withdrawals on key topics***

The REACH Committee did not make any relevant progress on its extra meeting held on 3-4 April. Indeed, the Member States debated the suggested next update of Annex XIV (authorisation list) without voting on the proposal. This time there did not seem to be any real controversy on the substances selected. Consequently, the postponement seems driven by the recent court case on lead chromates (see above) whereby the Member States would first like to have a clearer view on the impact of this case. Nevertheless, the Commission is still confident that a formal agreement on the next Authorisation list can be reached before the summer (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

### **REACH Committee: *Waiting for cobalt?***

There was no vote on the 14<sup>th</sup> ATP during the REACH Committee that took place on 11-12 April. It seems that the ATP item was taken off the agenda. The proposal could be brought back to the table at the June REACH Committee meeting. However, it could also be that the decision on the ATP will be taken in the new Delegated Acts Procedure after the summer. Delegated acts are legally binding acts that enable the Commission to supplement or amend non-essential parts of EU legislative acts, for example, in order to define detailed measures. The main actors are Commission, Council and Parliament. Member States will be actively consulted, e.g. via CARACAL but the Commission does not need their support to proceed. These changes in procedure and postponement of the ATP should however not prevent the Expert Group set up by ECHA to start working in May on the T25/potency (and derivation of specific concentration limits). Ruth Danzeisen represents the sector and the developments will be followed up by the Human Health Taskforce (more information: Brigitte Amoruso, Ruth Danzeisen, Jenny Poulter, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

## CARACAL

### **Eurometaux replied on Restriction and Authorisation procedure proposals from the Commission**

Eurometaux prepared two responses in follow-up of the March CARACAL session both related to Risk Management (RM) papers from the Commission. The first related to a paper that proposed a shortening of the granted Review Period (requesting

an early reapplication) in case of an increase in volume or if the conditions of the use change. Eurometaux reacted stating that applications are granted either on a demonstration of “adequate control for threshold substances” or “minimisation of exposure”. A reapplication would consequently only be relevant if the exposure conditions were to change (increase). Volume increases, changes in tasks or conditions that are compensated by reduced exposure fulfil the requirement of the application and should therefore not be “challenged” to reapply. The second Eurometaux paper built further on the proposal coming from ECHA’s Restriction Taskforce, Member States and the Commission suggesting that industry submit their main comments on restriction proposals at the latest after 4, and not 6, months to allow SEAC and RAC to consider them early in the opinion-forming process. Eurometaux has already been recommending this practice to its members for years but complemented the suggestions with a series of recommendations to make the Public Consultation timing and process more valuable for industry and ECHA. Both Eurometaux response papers were circulated to CARACAL (more information: Lorenzo Zullo and Hugo Waeterschoot).

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## EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT Activities

### Resource mapping to respond to Chemicals Management challenges

#### **Update distribution lists of the different Eurometaux groups: *for reminder thanks for completing the survey***

In view of the new Chemicals Management structure and to update our Chemicals Management Department’s mailing lists, we would like to remind you, if you have not yet done so, to provide us with the names/e-mails of those you wish to be included in the distribution lists of the different CM groups as soon as possible. To do so please follow this link: <https://www.research.net/r/872PWRG>

This survey (one per member) should be filled in by Eurometaux Company Members, Commodities, National Federations and Associate Members. For the consortia who are now Eurometaux Associate Members, may we please ask the secretariats to nominate their representatives in the taskforces/committees? Experts from companies that are not direct members of Eurometaux, but members of the consortium should be nominated by their secretariat. We remain at your disposal for any further information (more information: Ailsa Lee and Sofiana Dokou).

#### **Impurities & Minor Constituents meeting: 24/04/2019**

Following the kick-off meeting held in January, the Impurities Taskforce met again end of April to share the status of the works that are being run in parallel by the subgroups. Their works includes subjects such as: terminology, materials flow analysis, Risk Assessment and RMOa guidance. Before diving into the exchanges, some insight on how Member States and Commission are approaching the issue were presented: the regulatory attention is clearly set upon the substances that are eligible for SVHC properties and for the identification of RMMs in a Circular Economy perspective. In this framework, RIVM has been contracted by Commission to develop the strategy. Each subgroup reported the outcomes of their specific work and refinements were identified, so that by June a conference call can be organised to share the improvements, i.e. refined definitions a list of metals to monitor refined materials flows tested with specific cases improved stepwise approach for Risk Assessment and recommendations for Risk Management Option analysis (RMOa). In parallel, timeline was also discussed to communicate with authorities and start presenting the strategy of ‘impurities assessment/management/strategy’ also in preparation of further MISA discussions (more information: Federica Iaccino, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

#### **ExCom meeting: 4 April 2019**

Eurometaux held its biannual Executive Committee meeting in Helsinki on 4 April. Finland had been selected due to its upcoming European Council Presidency in June 2019 and the fact that the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is based there. During a walking dinner, members had the opportunity to meet with the nine Finnish ministry officials and the three of ECHA’s Directors who kindly agreed to participate in the event (and even to discover the metals card game). This was followed by more formal discussions with Janne Kankanen, Under-Secretary of State for EU and International Affairs at Finland’s ministry for economy and employment, and Bjorn Hansen, ECHA’s Executive Director. Bjorn Hansen presented ECHA’s strategic plan and priorities for 2019-2023 before recalling that chemicals today have two properties to be considered in parallel, i.e. their intended use and positive contribution to society and their negative impact on the environment and health. Knowledge should be available on both aspects, as well as on a third one he referred to as ‘recyclability’. He also made a plea for taking these aspects into consideration along their lifecycle without the coherence being ‘stopped’ by e.g. a change in status (waste vs. product). His presentation was followed by a lively exchange with the participants on topics like competitiveness, risk management of cobalt and lead, the use of the RMOa tool and more alignment between policies. He also took the opportunity to actively support the MISA programme. A full write-up of the discussions was circulated with a members’ alert Flash on 8 April (more information: Guy Thiran, Chris Heron and Violaine Verougstraete).

## Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts

### **Rapid Removal as part of the metal's environmental classification scheme: *preparing for a debate with RAC***

In follow-up of the ECHA/Eurometaux Rapid Removal workshop of February 2019, both organisations are presently busy preparing for the upcoming debate at RAC level (*ECHA's-Risk Assessment Committee*). ECHA has set up a briefing session with RAC on 11 June to explain the progress made with the assessment method and scheme for Rapid Removal of metals from the water column. ETAP is supporting industry's input for this workshop by preparing 3 further clarification papers on items identified at the February workshop as *requiring further explanation*. The RAC debate will be challenging given that the expertise in Environmental classification, especially concerning metals, is low. ECHA has therefore suggested that Member States extend the expertise base by inviting national experts. The metals sector will be present too and is invited to start the discussion by a presentation on the outcome of the February workshop. ECHA and metal experts will meet along the SETAC meeting in Helsinki to further prepare this crucial, but probably difficult, next step in the recognition of a relevant Rapid Removal assessment scheme for metals (more information: Emily Garman, Stijn Baken and Hugo Waeterschoot).

## Metals Sectorial Approach

### **MISA: no Easter holiday...**

A number of follow-up actions were carried out in April. To start with, the complete report of the environmental workshop, including an Executive Summary with the 25 learning lessons, was posted on the MISA blog, as well as the report on the Rapid Removal discussion. Most MISA consortia have now submitted their work plans on the environmental requirements to ECHA via MISA's functional mailbox. Also, ECHA has prepared a letter to industry groups/ consortia who are not yet involved in MISA, hoping to further increase participation of metals/inorganics in the programme. This letter states that ECHA will intensify its efforts to improve the compliance of registration dossiers, among other by increasing the number of compliance checks. Priority is given to groups of substances that have widespread use, may have concerns or have a low availability of hazard data and for whom new data is not expected shortly. This has already triggered some reactions! ECHA wishes to encourage these metals/inorganics to join MISA to benefit from knowledge sharing and practical guidance on issues specific to metals and inorganics, like for instance hazard identification and classification, reporting and assessment of UVCBs and exposure assessment. It shall be noted that newcomers in MISA (after October 2018) need to comply with the same requirements, i.e. assessing their files for the information requirements related to the agreed priorities and submitting workplans for human health and environment to ECHA. Next organisational steps for MISA are to fix the timings and events for the next priority (UVCB), discuss the best approach to provide/receive feedback on the submitted workplans and reflect about key performance indicators that could be communicated internally and externally. The importance of demonstrating that MISA 'works' has been highlighted once again by the comments submitted by The Netherlands in follow-up of the March CARACAL meeting, where ECHA had presented a status update on MISA. In their comments the Netherlands welcomed the voluntary programme set up to address technical and scientific issues facing both the metals and inorganics sectors and enabling them to update and improve their registration dossiers but stressed that it should not be used to postpone the improvement of the registration dossiers. They suggested that if ECHA "signals no or very limited progress" in updating the registration dossiers, other (mandatory) measures, such as issuing compliance checks should be considered. They also cautioned against 'discussions on several fundamental issues with large implications on the implementation of REACH and CLP' like rapid removal or bioelution taking place in working groups and workshops with an unbalanced representation of the Member States and experts from industry. Both ECHA and Eurometaux proposed a reply to their concerns via ChemWatch, reiterating the objectives of the programme but also recalling that Member States are more than welcome to join the thematic workshops under MISA and that the best way to build on momentum for learning would be through "participative dialogue and exchange" rather than separate discussions taking place (more information: Federica Iaccino, Hugo Waeterschoot, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

## Classification

### **Pb Environmental Classification: *the ECHA proposal is presently at Commission level***

The Commission announced they would progress soon with the submission of the next update of the CLP-ATP, despite the fact that the previous one including TiO<sub>2</sub> has been postponed. CARACAL was already informed about the potential list of substances that could be part of the next list which includes Cu-granulates and Pb metal, both for their environmental properties. The Pb metal case is of great concern for all metal sectors given it sets a dangerous precedent by not recognising a distinction between the environmental classification of the massive and the powder form as it has been done for most metals so far. Consequently, this would mean that mixtures (like alloys) containing as little as 0,25% of Pb metal would be classifiable as Aquatic Chronic 2 without the possibility of testing by Transformation Dissolution. Moreover, a classification as Aquatic Chronic 2 counts for the Seveso volumes and may trigger the application of transport regulations. The lead sector has an additional issue with the proposal given the classification is based on a non-relevant reference (a non-standard test conducted

under bad conditions) challenging the sector to come forward with new evidence in the very short period before Commission will launch a formal proposal on the next ATP (most probably in September). The preparation of the next ATP is therefore for Eurometaux, and in particular the Environmental Classification Taskforce, a high priority item requiring appropriate advocacy. (more information: Stijn Baken, Jelle Mertens and Hugo Waeterschoot).

## Water

### **Joint industry meeting with consultants (Wood) dealing with the WFD REFIT: 3/04/2019**

The meeting, that Eurometaux organised with Cefic, was a unique occasion to bring forward our joint industry issues and specific positions on the consultation themes in a detailed exchange with the consultants in charge of the ongoing evaluation of the water legislation. They appreciated our message on "Water quality improvements before and during the WFD" showing e.g. the dissolved Zn concentration decrease in the Rhine river, very helpful to set a baseline for the evaluation. And they also requested more information and data on the trends for other metals and more in general in the EU (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

### **Working Group Chemicals meeting: 4-5/04/2019**

The last Water Framework Directive Common Implementation Strategy (WFD CIS) Working Group Chemicals meeting was particularly interesting because of the discussion on permitting issues raised by the so-called Weser ruling (ECJ Case C-461/13 BUND V GERMANY) and related links with the ongoing evaluation of the Industrial Emissions Directive. DG ENV's presentation on their interpretation of the Weser ruling (which was indicated as not reflecting the Commission's view and not distributed) importantly informed that: a) (non-)deterioration has to be assessed substance by substance (as far as relevant for a given project) - e.g. if a surface water body doesn't have a good chemical status due to exceedance of Hg Environmental Quality Standards (EQS), the starting point for the assessment of Ni-emissions will be that Ni-EQS didn't respect the overall 'not good status' driven by mercury; b) for RBSPs (River Basin Specific Pollutants) an identical logic can be applied as for priority substances; however, Member States have more flexibility in setting the EQS.

In the meeting conclusions, it was mentioned that the back-burner work on the EQS dossiers could be restarted in the autumn this year, after the evaluation of water legislation is completed (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

### **Water Framework Directive Common Implementation Strategy Working Group meeting: Copenhagen 9-11/04/2019**

The last Water Framework Directive Common Implementation Strategy (WFD CIS) working group Data & Information Sharing took place at the European Environment Agency's (EEA) premises in Copenhagen and was also an occasion for Eurometaux's secretariat to meet some EEA experts dealing with data and assessment of industrial metals emissions to air and water. The meeting focused on the comments Member States and stakeholders had provided on the Reporting Guidance 2016; Eurometaux's comments were acknowledged: the Commission committed to compare their consistency with the new CIS Guidance on implementing metals Environmental Quality Standards (EQS)! (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

## Industrial Emissions

### **Industrial Emissions Alliance REFIT meeting: 23/04/2019**

The Industrial Emissions Alliance (IEA) met for the third time to elaborate on the current developments regarding the IED Evaluation and prepare industry's contribution. Unfortunately, the meeting agenda of the upcoming first stakeholder's workshop the 22<sup>nd</sup> May is not very detailed at this stage, thus limiting the discussions. To be noted as well is that Jean-Pierre Debruxelles will represent the IE Alliance at the Green Week [https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/eu-green-week-2019\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/eu-green-week-2019_en) in a session on Air Emissions reduction. He intends to convey the message that industry has already contributed this reduction in the last years but fears that it will also carry the biggest burden in future, whilst other sectors have not yet contributed as much to the decrease in emissions. The Alliance agreed to meet after the upcoming first stakeholder workshop to discuss and analyse conclusions and see what next steps they entail (more information: Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

## Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS)

### **Update on RoHS:**

After a long period of silence, activities on RoHS restarted in April. As a reminder, end of 2018, Eurometaux had joined forces with several other associations to respond to the consultation on the draft restriction methodology. Earlier this year, several attempts were made to obtain responses or meet the relevant people in the EU Commission, including at high level, but without much success. End of March, industry was informed that the EU Commission would organise its second RoHS Stakeholder meeting in Brussels on 24 April. Caroline Braibant kindly participated on behalf of Eurometaux, and her detailed

notes were circulated to the Risk Management Taskforce. During this meeting, the updated restriction methodology was presented but with the announcement that there would be no further formal consultation. As there was however a limited possibility for industry to submit comments in follow-up, the sector prepared some comments regarding remaining incompatibilities between the existing REACH restriction methodology and the proposed RoHS one and sources of emission/exposure information specific for metals to be considered in the RoHS restriction methodology. Also, it was announced that the exemption methodology would not be subject to any stakeholder consultation, and that the methodologies will not contain any information on periodicity/frequency of restriction proposals/decisions. Comments on these two aspects can be submitted via the RoHS Review which will start in a couple of weeks. Other deliverables like the inventory and substance dossiers were not discussed in any detail. Those will be updated based on the updated methodology, once approved by Commission (summer 2019). Industry will ask Commission for a meeting to raise their concerns/comments on the more generic and political matters (including consistency with REACH, Better Regulation etc.) once the RoHS Review has started. A RoHS industry meeting should also take place second half of May to agree on further actions (more information: Caroline Braibant, Hugo Waeterschoot, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

## Other

### ***ENES coordination group call: catching up after winter***

The ENES Coordination Group, that brings together ECHA, industry and Member States, had a catch-up call on 30 April to discuss the ongoing actions under the ENES Work Programme, proposals for workshops and meetings in the second half of the year and a potential ENES12 “dissemination” event late in 2019 (November, exact date tbc). Eurometaux’s activities in the context of ENES mainly focus on the SPERCs, the coherence between different tools and gathering further intelligence on materials flow analysis. With the support of EBRC, the metal sector is also contributing to area 3.2 of the 2017- 2020, which aims at consolidating the different worker exposure tools into a common framework. Possible follow-up actions will be discussed with the Registration maintenance Taskforce (more information: Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

### ***12 April VNMI-seminar: Eurometaux presentation on SVHC substances in the metals sector and how to integrate this with the Circular Economy objective***

The Association of Dutch Metallurgical Industries (VNMI) organised a seminar on 12 April on Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) under REACH and the challenge this poses for achieving a Circular Economy. The objective is to recycle as many metals as possible in an economical way, while recognising the need for managing the potential risks of SVHC substances. This requires a high level of metallurgical knowledge. The Dutch ministries of Economic Affairs, Social Affairs and Environment were present during the seminar. All of them are involved in REACH and Circular Economy. The speakers, including Eurometaux, focussed on the theme but also on the sector’s innovative capacity to develop new integrated recycling technologies that can deal with SVHCs in a very safe way. The seminar was concluded by a site visit of the Wupperman Steel plant that reveals a very efficient Zn coating line as well as high attention for safe and healthy workers conditions. The presentations are available here: <https://www.basismetaal.nl/nieuws/12-apr-2019-kort-verslag-en-presentaties-vnmi-seminar-zeer-zorgwekkende-stoffen-circulaire-economie/> (more information: Sekhar Lahiri ([sekhar.lahiri@fme.nl](mailto:sekhar.lahiri@fme.nl)) or Hugo Waeterschoot).

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## FURTHER OUTREACH OF REACH

### OECD

**Rapid Removal protocol update: required an early briefing of the OECD WNT** (Working Group on New Testing Guidance) While the recognition for the Rapid Removal is progressing slowly in the EU, Eurometaux thought it most relevant to start briefing the OECD-WNT group who is responsible for the development and updating of OECD test-guidelines. For this purpose Eurometaux prepared an extensive briefing package based upon the outcome of the Rapid Removal workshop report of the February 2019 ECHA/Eurometaux session as well as a focussed presentation. Both were successfully filed and will be included in the WNT information package as an early announcement of the upcoming request to update OECD-guideline 29 on the Transformation Dissolution protocol (TDp). Even if the EU doesn’t progress quickly enough there is a wide need for the suggested extended TD-p given self-classification applies to mixtures in the EU and for the export of substances and mixtures outside the EU. The WNT met early April (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

# COMMUNICATION

## Eurometaux has moved: *from 29 April 2019*

Eurometaux has relocated its offices to the **8<sup>th</sup> Floor of Avenue de Tervueren 168 / PO Box 13 – 1150 Brussels**.

We are pleased to have moved into bright new offices just around the corner from our previous location (near Montgomery Square & metro station).

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Avenue+de+Tervueren+168,+1150+Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/@50.8372777,4.4082417,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1sox47c3db5259e18dfd:oxd1b6975e7cd96035!8m2!3d50.837277!4d4.4104304>

To access our offices, please ring downstairs and come up to the **7<sup>th</sup> floor** with the lift; as the 8<sup>th</sup> Floor is reached only by the stairs. The person you are coming to visit will come and meet you there. For anyone with a disability you can use the “goods lift” that will take you to the 8<sup>th</sup> floor directly (situated on the left-hand side in the main entrance hall, behind the lifts).

Our phone numbers will remain the same and our meetings will still be held in the Metals Conference Centre, Rue du Duc, 100.

We look forward to greeting you soon in our brand new premises.

## CALENDAR

- 13-17 May: MSC-64 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 21 May: Risk Management Taskforce – **Meeting replaced by a web/conference call**
- 21 May: WS on implementing metals' EQSs and BLMs use with Italian national and regional authorities (Rome)
- 15 May: WFD CIS Strategic Coordination Group (Brussels)
- 23-24 May: Helsinki Chemicals Forum (Helsinki)
- 25-29 May: SETAC Europe (Helsinki)
- 3-7 June: RAC-49 (A) – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 4 June: Evaluation Taskforce –MCC (Brussels)
- 10-14 June: RAC-49 (B) – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 10-14 June: SEAC-43 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 19-20 June: MB-54 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- 20 June: Chemicals Management Steering Committee – MCC (Brussels)
- 25-28 June: MSC- 65 (B)– ECHA (Helsinki)
- 30 August: Human Health Taskforce – MCC (Brussels)

## ACRONYMS

ATP: Adaptation to Technical Progress	RA: Risk Assessment
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	RAC: Risk Assessment Committee
CIS: Common Implementation Strategy	RBSP: River Basin Specific Pollutants
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	REFIT: Regulatory Fitness & Performance Programme (EU)
CM: Chemicals Management	RIVM: Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu
CTAC: Chromium Trioxide Authorisation Consortium	RMM: Risk Management Measures
EAA: European Environment Agency	RMOa: Risk Management Option analysis
ENES: Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios	RoHS: Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC)
EQS: Environmental Quality Standards	SPERC: Specific Environmental Release Category
IEA: Industrial Emissions Alliance	SVHC: Substance of very High Concern
MISA: Metals and Inorganics Sectorial Approach	TDp: Transformation Dissolution protocol
MSC: Member States Committee (ECHA)	UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials
OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development	WFD: Water Framework Directive
PBT: Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic Chemicals	WG: Working Group