



MINUTES

AP refer to Action Points listed at the end of this document.

1. Welcome and introduction.

- 1.1. **Reminder on Confidentiality and Competition Law.** Participants were reminded on their obligation to comply with Confidentiality and Competition Law.
- 1.2. **Tour de table and apologies.** The list of participants is available in Annex 1.
- 1.3. **Approval of the agenda.** The agenda is available in Annex 1. No remarks/additions; agenda approved.
- 1.4. **Approval of the minutes of the last meeting (13 December 2012) - including status of action points.**
A table with the status of the action points from the last meeting is available in Annex 2 - slide 5-6. Several action items are on the agenda for discussion today. In short:
 - PM Refinables ID cards will be further updated following the splitting exercise.
 - The exercise to split PM slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust in several sub-groups is ongoing and will be discussed under agenda point 3.
 - An update on the activities of the Eurométaux (EM) REACH Intermediate Task Force will be given under agenda point 6.
 - All SCC compliant PM Refining companies have updated their Refinables dossiers with Appendix 3 and justified PROCs.
 - All PM Refining companies going for upgrades (full Article 10 dossiers) have sent a letter to ECHA with legal entity names and dossier registration number(s) of the Refinables undergoing upgrades.
 - All PM Refining companies ceasing manufacturing for one or more of their Refinables (because no longer produced/labelled as waste/by-product not requiring registration under REACH) have informed the PMC secretariat and ECHA of their intentions.
 - An update on the human health and environmental exposure assessment for upgrades will be given under agenda point 4 and 5.

No remarks on the minutes; minutes approved.

2. Classification

2.1. **Demonstration MeClas (including reference sample codes) (Cf. Annex 3 and slides 8-22 in Annex 2)**

An introduction to MeClas (Metals Classification tool) and demonstration is given. Remarks/additions:

- Since January this year, MeClas has become freely available. New users need to register on www.meclas.eu in order to obtain a username and password to enable use of the tool.
- MeClas is adapted to the classification ruling when needed and continuously updated with the latest available information on ERVs and classification of metals. Data are added/updated as soon as the relevant consortia provide them. The website section "[what's new?](#)" shows a general overview of which updates have been carried out when. PMC Members agree it would be helpful to have a more detailed logbook of updates on the website (AP1).

(Post-meeting note: For more details on updates, you can check the MeClas background database under the "TOOL" tab. The last column of the database mentions the date and detail of the latest update next to each metal. It is noted that the information in MeClas may be more up to date than the information on the ECHA dissemination website, as metal consortia may send their data to EM/ARCHE before they appear on the dissemination website.)

- MeClas uses several tiers for classification:
 - Tier 0: based on worst-case assumption on components;
 - Tier 1: based on speciation of components;
 - Tier 2: based on TDP or bio-elution correction/benchmark;
 - Tier 3: based on surface area/particle size correction.
- When adapting the reference sample composition, TDP and speciation data of the reference sample are used to calculate the classification in Tier 1 and 2 (when adapting the reference sample composition and calculating the Tier 0 classification, only elemental concentration is used for the calculation).



- It is noted that classifications of UVCBs should be checked regularly to ensure that they are up to date. Classifications of the PM Refinables were last updated in November 2012 by the Lead Registrants, following the classification cluster analysis and 2nd ATP revision. PMC Members propose to review the classification of the Refinables each year in November (AP2).
- Worst-case speciation is assumed in MeClas if no speciation is defined. PMC Members are advised to check speciation assumptions in MeClas when deriving their classification, as these assumptions may be too conservative for their Refinable(s) (AP3).

(Post-meeting note: PMC and ARCHE will check the impact of the 4th ATP to CLP on the classification of the Refinables and include updated classifications in the dossiers so they are submitted with the upgrades.) (AP4)

2.2. Refinement of skin corrosion 1A (Cf. slide 23 in Annex 2)

Several PM compounds in acidic solution are classified as skin corrosive 1A, implying packaging group I, whereas the pure acids are transported under packaging group II. Therefore, a testing programme was launched for skin corrosion 1A substances to confirm/refine the classification. Currently no PM Refinables are included in the testing programme. The updated classifications of the PM Refinables were checked and the only Refinable with a skin corrosion 1A classification is Au electrolyte (Refinable 6.2), which is in the PMC inventory as a transported isolated intermediate under SCC. It is suggested to check the calculation of the Au electrolyte classification to determine next steps.

(Post-meeting note: The skin corrosion 1A classification of Au electrolyte is driven by HCl > 5%. Hence, those registrants of Au electrolyte with HCl > 5% will need to decide if testing is required to confirm/refine the classification) (AP5)

Other considerations related to packaging group I

It is noted that certain combinations of classes in mixtures may also trigger packaging group I (e.g. toxic and corrosive substances). The PMC secretariat is currently investigating if this is relevant for the Refinables (AP6). The ADR transport regulation uses similar criteria to the CLP regulation for packaging group classification but there are some differences.

It is stressed again that it may be worthwhile for PMC Members to refine their legal entity-specific classification based on speciation data to arrive at a more realistic packaging group.

3. Status of PM Refinables ID and tonnage

3.1. Update/upgrade scope following updated substance and tonnage band declarations (Cf. slides 26-27 in Annex 2)

From the 14 Refinables previously in scope:

- 12 will undergo upgrades to an Article 10 dossier;
- Speiss leaching residue (Refinable 5.2) will no longer require REACH registration (waste/by-product route);
- Au electrolyte (Refinable 6.2) will not need upgrading as only declared as SCC intermediate.

Cost-sharing (Cf. slides 28-29 in Annex 2)

For the cost-sharing, PMC Members agree to equal sharing, meaning all PMC Members going for updates/upgrades contribute to the costs of the dossier upgrade preparation, with the exception of KGHM. KGHM has received confirmation on SCC status for their Refinables from the enforcing authorities so it is unlikely they will need upgrades in the near future. No objections are voiced to the proposal of KGHM not contributing to the upgrading costs, so this proposal will be put to vote by the PMC Assembly in December 2013 (AP7).

Despite not contributing to the costs of the upgrades, KGHM is happy to contribute data in order to advance the assessment and in order to be ready for upgrades should this be needed in the future (in which case they will pay the corresponding amount).



3.2. Splitting of PM slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust (Cf. Annex 4, 4.1-4.3 and slides 30-37 in Annex 2)

At the 13 December PM Refinables meeting, it was decided to set up a task force to explore possible criteria and approaches to split the Refinables slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust, as ECHA may consider these entries to be over-grouped. The aim of the splitting exercise is to check if splitting is necessary and if not, have sufficient arguments to demonstrate how and why grouping was done.

The task force held a conference call to discuss possible criteria to split these Refinables (outcome cf. Annex 4) and based on these criteria and the descriptions submitted by PM Refiners in Summer 2009 on production processes and sources, an initial sub-grouping was done by the PMC secretariat (outcome cf. Annex 4.1-4.3). This resulted in 2 proposed sub-groups for slags, 6 proposed sub-groups for slimes & sludges and no proposed sub-groups for flue dust.

Initial comments:

- For slags, it has no added value to specify the type of pyro-metallurgical device used for the manufacture. Similar slags can be produced in furnaces, Kaldo's, convertors, etc. The choice of the applied technology depends on other parameters, e.g. treated tonnage, batch size, impurity level.
- For slimes & sludges, we could consider grouping sub-group 2 and 3 and sub-group 4 and 5, resulting in 4 sub-groups instead of 6. It is noted however that it may be relevant for the risk assessment to split according to source and keep sub-group 2 and 3 separate.

Proposed way forward is (AP8-16):

- 1) PMC secretariat to circulate the proposed sub-groups to the PMC Members for comment/input;
- 2) Following comments, task force to revise sub-groups at a face-to-face meeting in August-September;
- 3) Following approval of the revised sub-groups, PMC Members to assign their Refinable(s) to sub-group(s);
- 4) Determine the composition and classification boundaries of the sub-groups;
- 5) Decide on a registration strategy for the sub-groups (split registrations or register as sub-groups of 1 registration or combination of both).

Angela Alderman will join the task force.

In case we have to split one or more of the PM Refinables, it is suggested to change the identity of the existing dossier to cover 1 sub-group and create additional dossiers to cover the other sub-groups (we may need to identify other EC numbers or request new ones to ECHA). It is noted that this may have implications for those PM Refiners that are SCC compliant and have just updated their dossiers.

3.3. New PM Refinable 'slimes & sludges, rhenium containing'

PMC Members are informed of the fact that a new UVCB has been declared by one of the Members. The UVCB is currently called 'slimes & sludges, rhenium containing' and is a transported non-SCC intermediate. The PMC secretariat is waiting for further clarification/description before proposing to include this additional intermediate to the PM Refinables project scope (AP17).

3.4. (In)organic status of PM Refinables (Cf. slides 39-40 in Annex 2)

It was suggested by the EM REACH Intermediate Task Force that hydrolysis and bio-degradation endpoints under REACH could be waived for inorganic UVCB. However, since 4 PM Refinables (Refinables 3, 7, 9.1 and 9.2) contain carbon according to their generic composition, these may not be fully inorganic. For the purpose of classification of these Refinables, carbon was assumed to be present in the inorganic form but this needs to be confirmed by PMC Members.

Slide 39 in Annex 2 summarises the arguments to conclude that the PM Refinables are fully inorganic. PMC Members agree that slags (Refinable 3), flue dust (Refinable 7) and materials for reclaim - PM in bricks, crucibles, trays, etc. (Refinable 9.2) are fully inorganic UVCB. However, in materials for reclaim - PM with or without supports (Refinable 9.1) there may be a direct organic link between components driving the hazard/risk and organic components (coordination complex) and further justification/expert



judgement will be needed to confirm the (in)organic status of this Refinable (AP18).

4. Update on workplace exposure assessment of the Refinables (Cf. slides 42-58 in Annex 2)

4.1. Proposed general approach

The workplace exposure assessment is done on a constituent-specific basis and is workplace-specific rather than substance-specific. Pooling of monitoring data is required to fill data gaps. Pooled exposure data represent similar activities in the Exposure Scenario (ES).

4.2. Status PM Refinables exposure assessment

A list of activity classes (ACs) was developed by EBRC for all reported activities/processes during handling of Refinables. ACs reflect a set of specific exposure settings (e.g. specific ratio of melting point and process temperature or enclosure of process) and are used to identify similar activities across companies/Refinables. The final list of ACs - after review by the companies that provided monitoring data (the data submitters) - is available on slide 46 in Annex 2. EBRC has done the assignment of ACs to measured data points and workplaces and will send the WP-AC-assignment to the data submitters for confirmation (AP19 & AP25).

In order to justify pooling of monitoring data, it is very important to know approximately how much of the individual constituents are typically being handled in the specific workplaces over all handled substances (including by-products and waste). To gather this information, EBRC sent a survey to the data submitters. During the meeting, EBRC clarified how this survey should be filled (no exact data required, only estimates). To enable read-across, the same information will be requested from non-data submitters. AP20 & AP25

Results of the explorative data analysis of monitoring data are shown on slides 51-55 in Annex 2:

- Slide 51 shows the overall boxplots per constituent;
- Slides 52 and 54 show variability of copper exposure in the different ACs, taking into account concentration and LEV;
- Slide 53 shows the impact of ACs, LEV and concentration on the variability of elements exposure and shows significant exposure modifiers;
- Slide 55 shows the matrix of correlation coefficients for exposure data. High correlation is marked in red. Correlation analysis can be used to justify read-across between highly correlated compounds and to close data gaps. Another way to close data gaps is the use of a modelling tool.

Comments/input on approach/current status:

- About half of the companies that have responded to the occupational exposure survey (8 out of 14) have also provided monitoring data in 2011. Because the workplace exposure assessment approach has evolved a lot since then, it is suggested to ask non-data submitters again to submit their data. E.g. Aurubis did not submit data before because they considered their data not relevant for the assessment as too many other (non-PM) materials were handled in the same workplace. Now that the approach takes the handling of other materials into account, they offer to provide their data for the assessment. AP21
- It is noted that the proposed approach is very similar to the approach the Cu and Pb consortia are following (Ni consortium does not have intermediates): an assessment by workplace in different activities. As the variability in those sectors is not so big, they do not need the extra level of complexity to take into account other materials handled in the same workplace. In the PM sector, there is more difference between companies, and more materials are being handled.
- All classified constituents are considered. A qualitative assessment will have to be done for some constituents. This has been discussed already at EM level to ensure consistency with what other consortia are doing.
- For the reporting of the assessment in the ES, there are 3 options:
 - 1) Report worst case RMMs for the workplaces;



- 2) Report all RMMs for the workplaces;
- 3) Report ACs and skip workplaces (this will be more difficult to understand because different RMMs will be reported for the same workplace).

EBRC will provide practical examples to explain the differences between the options and to allow PMC Members to make an informed decision. [AP22](#)

4.3. Use of bio-monitoring data

Bio-monitoring data (blood Pb) are additionally required for the assessments and will be collected over summer ([AP23-24](#)). Some companies have already submitted these data to the Pb consortium so they may be readily available. It is noted that providing a worker ID in the questionnaire (even if anonymised) may be problematic for some companies. EBRC has experience with this issue and can advise companies how to resolve.

4.4. Way forward

PMC Members agree that we should keep the momentum and submit upgraded dossiers for the PM Refinables once they are ready and that we should not base our working schedule on the planned ECHA/EM meetings. It is suggested to extract a case study on workplace exposure assessment from what is being developed, present this to ECHA to have an open scientific discussion but not wait/ask for their approval before actually submitting our dossiers.

EBRC will provide PMC Members with the case study for review/approval before being sent to ECHA ([AP26](#)). It will have to be clarified that the data will be further refined following blood Pb levels.

It is noted that EM is not collaborating with CEFIC in developing guidance to assess UVCBs, as the metal sector has more monitoring data available than the organic sector, implying a different approach.

5. Update on environmental emissions assessment of the Refinables (*Cf. slides 61-83 in Annex 2*)

5.1. Proposed general approach

The environmental exposure and risk characterisation focuses on the constituents that have an environmental classification. Each constituent is modelled separately. A Generic Exposure Assessment (GES) and Site-Specific Risk Assessments (SSRAs) are conducted. A tiered approach is used for the risk assessment.

5.2. Status PM Refinables emissions assessment

- It is noted that mixture assessment (i.e. combined exposure) is not addressed in the current approach, but this is also not currently done at EM level (an EM-recommended approach for UVCB risk assessment is under development).
- The speciation of Cr is important because the partitioning of Cr(VI) and Cr(III) is very different. It was considered that Cr(VI) is however likely to be converted to Cr(III) in STP and sediment so assessment of the aquatic environment will be based on Cr(III). It is noted that in soil, not all Cr(VI) will be converted to Cr(III) and some Cr(VI) may reach the surface water (this will be relevant for assessment of Cr(VI)-containing particulates redeposited from stack emissions). Assessment of 'man via the environment' inhalation resulting from stack emissions will be undertaken based on Cr(VI) speciation (this was considered to be suitably conservative). Additionally, the oxidising pyro-metallurgical slags could contain Cr(VI) but all the other PM Refinables go through some sort of reduction.
- The calculated RCRs are provisional as the following parameters are currently still missing for the exposure modelling:
 - Partition coefficients for Cr;
 - STP removal rates;
 - Regional background concentrations (as an interim measure WCA has compiled natural background concentration values from alternative sources such as FOREGS and GEMAS)

For the above, consistency with CSRs is desirable.



(Post-meeting note: It has been checked with EM if STP removal rates can be added to the multi-metallic database, but as this is a database on effects assessment outcomes, exposure parameters such as STP removal rates are outside its scope. [AP27](#)

In the EM UVCB assessment guidance that is under development, it is recommended to exclude regional background concentrations for environmental assessment of UVCBs, and only include natural background concentrations. This is in alignment with the approach WCA has followed.)

- The provisional RCRs from the Tier 1 assessment are shown on slide 76. Several RCRs are $>>1$ due to the conservative nature of this assessment. The 90P emission factors (EFs) from the Refinables database have been used in the Tier 1 risk assessment.
- The Tier 2 risk assessment uses the metal SpERCs (version 2.1) for aquatic emissions. Slide 78 shows a similar trend between the 90P EFs from the Refinables constituents and the metal SpERCs, justifying the use of the metal SpERCs. The provisional RCRs from the Tier 2 assessment are shown on slide 80.

5.3. Way forward

- Following availability of STP removal rates and following modified parameter values, the Tier 2 assessment will be further refined. [AP28](#)
- Tier 3 assessment will be undertaken if necessary.
- SSRAs will be developed and additional data will be required for some sites. [AP29-31](#)
- Risk assessment of waste will be performed. [AP29-31](#)
- The EM approach on mixture assessment will be followed (i.e. no mixture assessment but RCR of all constituents < 1).

6. Update on activities EM REACH intermediate TF (Cf. slides 86-106 in Annex 2)

- 6.1. Data-sharing.** The data-sharing agreement has been finalised and will be discussed/approved at the 20 June EM REACH Forum.

(Post-meeting note: At the 20 June EM REACH Forum meeting, the data-sharing agreement did not get unanimous consensus. It was decided to collect all comments by mid July and improve the agreement as necessary.)

- 6.2. Multi-metallic (E-)TRV database** is online since February 2013 and accessible to consultants and consortia secretariats. Regular updates are made following regular reminders to data providers.

- 6.3. Substance identification and characterisation.** The feedback from the January workshop with ECHA on substance identification and characterisation is summarised on slides 89-90 in Annex 2. The importance to provide sufficient level of detail on processes in the registration dossier is stressed again.

- 6.4. Classification meeting with ECHA** is planned in September 2013.

(Post-meeting note: An ECHA/EM meeting to discuss inorganic UVCB classification will take place on 3 October.)

- 6.5. Risk assessment meeting with ECHA** is planned in September 2013. A PM case study on workplace exposure will be presented. [AP33](#)

(Post-meeting note: A date for an ECHA/EM meeting to discuss inorganic UVCB risk assessment has not been fixed yet but the meeting will likely not take place before October.)

- 6.6. Mapping exercise influx/outflux UVCBs in different NFM sectors - identification of influx/outflux substances**

In order to identify sectors with whom we will have to share data, an exercise was undertaken to map out situations where PM Refinables are not exclusively related to the PM sector and influx/outflux is from/to other sectors. We now need to identify what is transformed into what in order to link the various relevant (UVCB and other) dossiers. The current understanding is summarised on slides 93-106 in Annex 2. These slides will be re-circulated for review/completion within 1 week. [AP34](#)

7. Template CSR for PM Refinables

A template CSR will be produced for the Refinables, so EBRC/WCA just need to input the exposure assessment dataset and interpretation/calculation in the template. Lead registrants will be requested to provide input to the relevant sections. [AP32](#)

8. Authorisation - substances on SVHC list of relevance to the PM sector



The SVHC 'surveillance list' has been set up to monitor developments around substances of interest to the (P)M sector and to allow the creation of mailing lists in the event ad hoc groups need to be formed to address a common challenge collectively. So far, there is still insufficient feedback to really satisfy the goal of the exercise. Though of importance to the sector, refractory ceramic fibers have not formally been reported by anyone. PMC Members are asked to check the surveillance list and inform the PMC secretariat of any substances missing from the list. [AP36](#)

9. Next steps, AOB, next meetings/calls and closing remarks

A provisional timeline is available on slide 112 in Annex 2. As mentioned before, PMC Members agree that we should submit upgraded dossiers for the PM Refinables once they are ready and that we should not base our working schedule on the planned ECHA/EM meetings but instead progress in parallel. In order to demonstrate due diligence, it is suggested to send another letter to ECHA to inform them that work is still in progress.

AP35

(Post-meeting note: At the 28 June EM REACH Intermediates TF meeting, different consortia confirmed they are also proceeding with the preparation of their UVCB Article 10 dossiers without waiting for the planned ECHA/EM meetings. Participants were also reminded that in EM's letter to ECHA informing them that the metal sector was actively working to prepare intermediate dossier upgrades, it was stated that dossiers would not be submitted before summer 2013. EM therefore recommended consortia to avoid further communication with ECHA on the timeline at this stage.)

It is proposed to have the next Refinables meeting in October-November 2013.

Annexes

1. Agenda & list of participants
2. Slides presented at the meeting
3. MeClas reference sample codes for PM Refinables
4. Proposed strategy to split PM slags, slimes & sludges, flue dust (PMC, 18 March 2013)
 - 4.1. Proposal to split slags, PM refining (PMC, 13 June 2013)
 - 4.2. Proposal to split slimes and sludges, PM refining (PMC, 13 June 2013)
 - 4.3. Proposal to split flue dust, PM refining (PMC, 13 June 2013)

Actions

Table 1. Actions resulting from the 18 June 2013 PM Refiners WG meeting in Brussels

	Action	Who?	Timeline
A.	Classification		
1.	Add more detailed logbook of performed updates to MeClas website	KA to ask ARCHE	Done
2.	Review classifications of the PM Refinables and submit updated classifications if necessary	Review by ARCHE, submission by LRs	Nov each year
3.	Check speciation assumptions in MeClas when deriving legal entity-specific classification, and refine if needed	PMC Members	As needed
4.	Check the impact of the 4 th ATP to CLP on the classification of the PM Refinables and include updated classifications in the dossiers so they are submitted with the upgrades	PMC/ARCHE	Sep-Dec 2013
5.	Check if HCl > 5% in Au electrolyte (triggering skin corrosion 1A classification) and inform PMC secretariat if testing is required to confirm/refine the classification	Registrants of Au electrolyte	ASAP
6.	Check ADR regulation and investigate relevance of packaging group I triggers for PM Refinables	KA	Sep 2013
B.	Cost-sharing		
7.	Put cost-sharing exception proposal (KGHM paying 1500 €/PM Refinable to allow legitimate access to other work under PM Refinables project instead of full amount) to vote by the PMC Assembly in Dec 2013	CB	Dec 2013
C.	Substance identification		
8.	Comment/provide input on the proposed sub-groups for PM slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust	PMC Members	22 Jul 2013
9.	Following comments/input, revise the sub-groups for PM slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust at a face to face meeting	Designated task force (A Alderman, E Broekaert, D	Aug-Sep 2013



		Cholakova, M Shepherd, H Stubberud)	
10.	Approve revised/final list of sub-groups for PM slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust	PMC Members	Sep 2013
11.	Send survey to check which company's Refinables fit into which sub-group	PMC secretariat	Sep-Oct 2013
12.	Determine the composition boundaries of the sub-groups	PMC secretariat	Oct 2013
13.	Determine the classification boundaries of the sub-groups	ARCHE	Oct 2013
14.	Decide on registration strategy for the sub-groups for PM slags, slimes & sludges and flue dust based on composition and classification boundaries	PMC Members	Next PM Ref meeting (Oct-Nov 2013)
15.	Update ID Card of each Refinable to reflect main outcomes of splitting exercise	KA	Nov 2013
16.	Check all constituents have been reported in ID Cards and inform PMC secretariat on missing ones	PMC Members	Nov-Dec 2013
17.	Provide further clarification/description on the new proposed Refinable 'slimes & sludges, rhenium containing' to allow adding it to the PM Refinables project scope	Registrant of 'slimes & sludges, Re containing'	ASAP
18.	Provide further justification to confirm (in)organic status of materials for reclaim - PM with or without supports (Refinable 9.1)	D Boyd / A Alderman	Jul-Aug 2013
D. Upgrades - Human health exposure assessment			
19.	Send overview of assignments of activity classes (ACs) to workplaces from data submitters for review/confirmation	EBRC	Aug 2013
20.	Send survey on individual constituents typically handled in the specific workplaces over <u>all</u> handled substances to those PM Refiners who did not provide monitoring data (yet)	ERBC	Jul 2013
21.	Provide workplace monitoring data to EBRC if not already done so	PMC Members	ASAP
22.	Provide practical examples on the reporting options for the workplace exposure assessment in the ES, in order to allow PMC Members to make an informed decision	EBRC	Aug 2013
23.	Send questionnaire on blood Pb levels to PMC Members	EBRC	Jul 2013
24.	Return questionnaire on blood Pb levels to EBRC through PMC secretariat	PMC Members	By 1 Sep 2013
25.	Return all other requested information (i.e. assignment of ACs, additional monitoring data, information on composition over all handled substances) to EBRC	PMC Members	By 1 Sep 2013
26.	Finalise case study to be presented to ECHA and send to PMC Members for review/approval	EBRC	By mid/end Sep 2013
E. Upgrades - Environmental exposure assessment			
27.	Check how STP removal rates can be made available	KA/CB	Jul 2013
28.	Further refine the Tier 2 assessment following the availability of STP removal rates and following modified parameter values and move to Tier 3 assessment if necessary	WCA	Jul-Sep 2013
29.	Send request for further site-specific info to develop SSRAs and to perform waste assessment: • Flow rates for STP and receiving water body; • Additional data on stack emissions; • Info on waste treatment (WCA to check data submitted in 2011 and check which other info on waste treatment is needed under REACH); • Further information on local aquatic environment for BLM.	WCA	ASAP
30.	Provide site-specific info for SSRAs and waste assessment	PMC Members	By end Jul 2013
31.	Develop SSRAs and perform waste assessment	WCA	Aug-Oct 2013
F. Upgrades			
32.	Draft template CSR for all Refinables for input by consultants/Lead Registrants	KA	Sep 2013
G. EM REACH Intermediate Task Force			
33.	Continue development of guidance to risk assess inorganic UVCB under REACH, including test cases to demonstrate applicability of the developed approaches at September ECHA meeting	EM (with PMC support)	Jul-Sep 2013
34.	Recirculate slides with overview influx/outflux sectors for PM Refinables in order to further identify influx/outflux substances and give PMC Members 1 week to revert with comments/input	PMC secretariat	ASAP
35.	Check approach EM/other consortia to demonstrate due diligence on dossier upgrades and communicate the preference of PMC Members (send letter to ECHA and submit upgrades as soon as ready) to EM REACH Intermediates TF	D Vetter on behalf of PMC secretariat	Done (at 28 June TF meeting)
H. Authorisation			
36.	Check SVHC surveillance list and inform PMC secretariat of any missing substances	PMC Members	As needed