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EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS



Have a lovely Spring

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Dear REACH Forum member,

It is a hard time for the Easter Bunnies! While most of us are impatiently waiting for Easter to go for a steep increase of our daily intake of chocolate, others become crotchety and remind us about all the negative aspects of chocolate, being it calories or a source of heavy metals. The bunny I met end of March, head buried in his ears, complained heavily about regulations and their impact on the market, which is going nuts. 'It took me years to convince my supply chain that it does not cause acne or weight gain, and here we go again with metals. Look!' He pushed in my hands the Exposure Scenarios he had duly circulated to ensure that EU chocolate is actually the real thing, mumbling: 'did you know that EU chocolate (a) designates the product obtained from cocoa products and sugars which, subject to (b), contains no less than 35 % total dry cocoa solids, including no less than 18 % cocoa butter and no less than 14 % of dry non-fat cocoa solids?'. 'If I change the physical form, to go "vermicelli" or "flakes", the composition should be adapted. If I aim at a "couverture" (coating?), the product must contain no less than 35 % total dry cocoa solids, including no less than 31 % cocoa butter and 2.5 % of dry non-fat cocoa solids. And if I plan to make one of those mixtures that are homogeneous on a macroscopic scale, consisting of two or more elements so combined that they cannot be readily separated by mechanical means (an alloy? No: gianduja), the recipe starts to be quite complex as my finely ground hazelnuts must be added in such quantities that 100 g of the product must contain no less than 20 g but not more than 40 g of hazelnuts'.
I must have seemed lost as he continued, a bit irritated: 'Listen, I know: sound chocolate management is required for a sustainable and informed consumer exposure, but can't you make it a bit easier? In 2019, new guidelines for cadmium exposure thresholds will take effect and for example chocolate with more than 50% total dry cocoa solids shall not contain more than 0.80 mg/kg wet weight of cadmium. But when I want to combine these levels with responsible production, reasonable energy consumption, biodiversity, I am losing it! I cannot identify cocoa suppliers or users ready to meet these conditions. Tell me: how are you doing it for metals?'. He started shaking in front of me a basket filled with very tempting chocolate eggs: 'Tell me …'
What could I say, but advise him to seek clever academics' help in mapping cadmium sources in cocoa and reflect about possible interactions with other metals? I also recommended that he thoroughly knows his uses (chocolate flow), and to invest in communication about bioavailability or best practices.
And yes, I got the basket. However, to you I should confess (don't tell the Bunny) that I kept my fingers crossed while eating the -delicious- chocolate, hoping he will find interlocutors to hear how difficult it is for a bunny with good intentions to keep his production and ears above EU waters.



Violaine Verougstraete, EHS director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

ECHA Committees

RAC-44/1: "*from Helsinki with nickel* "
RAC started the month of March by finalising its opinions on the OELs on benzene, acrylonitrile and nickel and its compounds. The discussions on these three substances/groups of substances were quite remarkable and full of learnings, more specifically on the 'mode of action based threshold concept' which kind of emerged from the work of the Joint SCOEL/RAC taskforce on (non-)threshold carcinogens, but also on the use of assessment factors (including a 'severity factor'), and with regard to the consideration of human and animal data. For nickel and its compounds, the RAC recommended an inhalable OEL for nickel compounds that was 3-fold higher than the one recommended by SCOEL in 2011; both OEL nickel values were within 2-fold of those recommended by NiPERA and the Nickel Institute. The years of targeted research, the credibility of NiPERA's data through peer-reviewed publications, the possibility to explain and to debate with RAC members of more complex approaches like the HEC or the role of bioavailability in Ni compounds' mode of action, but also the quality of the background document prepared by ECHA have all been contributing factors in this positive outcome. No Biological Guidance Value was adopted since urinary nickel levels varied widely among EU Member States. RAC's scientific recommendation can be found here:https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/nickel_opinion_en.pdf/9e050da5-b45c-c8e5-9e5e-a1a2ce908335. The values for nickel compounds will feed into the EU regulatory process for establishing binding OEL values for classified nickel

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compounds under the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (CMD). The learning lessons from the 3 substances discussed by RAC were presented to the Risk Assessment and Classification Taskforce on 26 March and the mode of action considerations will be further taken forward to the Scientific workshop on metals' genotoxicity and thresholds to inform mode of action for carcinogenicity planned for 12 June (more information: Adriana Oller and Violaine Verougstraete).

RAC-44/2: Cu-granules environmental classification postponed
RAC debated the classification of a second Cu-based BPR active substance concluding on the health properties, but postponing the further discussion on the environment to the June session. The case sets precedence given it confirms that multiple entries in Annex VI for a substance are feasible for different forms of a metal at least when used as a biocidal active substance. The environmental classification was postponed due to the lack of reaction by RAC experts on questions raised by the Rapporteur related to the data richness of the substance and the way to account for that in the classification. The discussion in June will therefore be pivotal in deciding if the classification can be restricted to standard species, how and to what extent to normalise for bioavailability, recognition for the small acute/chronic ratio and the statistical techniques to account for data richness. The Rapporteur suggested some further testing on an additional fish species which could perhaps be more sensitive based on acute evidence; a proposal that is felt irrelevant by industry given this is based on inaccurate information. Despite these challenges, the Cu-granules case is a high quality one that would set positive precedence for the upcoming Pb environmental review in September whereby the dossier submitter (Denmark) has grossly rejected all these metal specific assessment tools. (more information: Carol Mackie, Stijn Baken and Hugo Waeterschoot).

SEAC-38: ***focus on precedent setting restrictions***
SEAC-38 debated several restrictions of relevance for the sector. SEAC finalised the restriction proposal on Pb stabilisers in PVC, agreeing for exemption measures for recycled plastic (higher concentration limits) and excluding PVC separators in batteries given recycled with the metal. The debate on these exemptions provided a good insight on how SEAC would deal with metal material flow in recycling processes. The restriction on Pb containing shot in wetlands, which had been agreed on but was still waiting for the outcomes of the second Public Consultation, concluded on how to deal with cost/benefit assessment for an environmental risk. This is an interesting case for other metals. SEAC also finalised its opinion on the Di-isocyanate case whereby the supplier would be responsible for a vast training programme aiming for a 50 % reduction of the sensitisation effects due to exposures to this intermediate substance in the chemical sector. While the case provides a very interesting new way to handle restrictions through training, it may however not be an applicable approach for the metals sector due to the costs and conditions (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

Others

Consultation on ECHA's strategic plan: ***a very good opportunity to take before 4 May***
A public consultation has been launched on ECHA's draft Strategic Plan for the 2019-2023 period . By 2023, ECHA aims to become the main source of scientific knowledge and technical know-how on chemicals, serving a wide range of EU policies and stakeholders. The plan (https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13609/echa_strategic_plan_2019_2023_draft_public_consultation.pdf) lists three strategic priorities that are to be achieved through the implementation of a set of administrative and regulatory actions: Identification and risk management of substances of concern, safe and sustainable use of chemicals by industry, sustainable management of chemicals through the implementation of EU legislation. The actions described under the first strategic priority fits very well with the MISA objectives but also mentions additional data sources/generation tools (increase data availability for prioritising data poor substances with an aligned strategy for further generation and use of data from new approach methodologies (NAMs)). Under the second priority, besides strengthening the knowledge base on substances in articles, ECHA aims at providing 'support to registrants to develop better article service life, waste stage and recycling descriptions and associated exposure assessments in their registration dossiers'. Under priority 3, the plan mainly discusses synergies across new and existing legislative tasks and policies, use of data and knowledge on safe use of chemicals and foster synergies at international level. The secretariat will follow-up soon with some proposed elements of response for discussions with the REACH Forum/EHS & REACH Steering Committee and liaise with the other industry sectors (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

CoRAP 2018-2020 published: ***2 new antimony entries and Cr_2O_3 as newcomer***
ECHA released the CoRAP update 2018-2020 on 20 March. The update did not change the existing entries for metals except for TiO_2, deleting the environmental concern, neither did it modify the evaluation years. On the other hand, the update includes three last-minute new entries: 2 additional antimony compounds for evaluation by Germany to complete the grouping for this element and Cr_2O_3 by France for the evaluation year 2019. The latter is a surprise especially because the description indicates that the objective is to assess the properties of the substance as a suspected Reprotoxic substance and

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sensitiser. Many companies that requested an authorisation for Cr6 indicated that they were evaluating substitution of Cr6 by Cr3, which could now become a dead-end route (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

CTP-HT: *discussion session on 20 April with ECHA on Authorisation scoping and needs*
Eurometaux as well as several users of Coal Tar Pitch-High Temperature in the metals sector received a letter from ECHA asking for a status report on the planning for the Applications for Authorisation (AfAs) for CTP-HT and Anthracene oil. ECHA suggested that Eurometaux considers organising a workshop for the users to debate any outstanding questions related to the Authorisation obligations and/or needs for clarification. In follow-up of this letter, Eurometaux consulted the concerned consortia, briefed them on the background of this request and invited these Consortia to inform the companies using CTP-HT of ECHA's request. The consortia of CTP-HT users clarified that the number of expected AfAs would be low and identified questions that may require further clarification with ECHA. The ECHA-Eurometaux AfA clarification workshop will be organised on 20 April (morning) with the option of bilateral discussions between companies and ECHA on confidential aspects. The workshop is open to all of the inorganic sector's CTP-HT users, including their consultants. In case you want to attend or know more please contact Hugo Waeterschoot (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

CARACAL 26 (7-8 March): Cobalt classification, post-2018 and REACH Review as hot topics for the metals sector
The 26th CARACAL meeting took place on 7 and 8 March in Brussels. The outcomes of the "REACH Review" were briefly presented. The Commission will start working soon, in close cooperation with stakeholders, on several challenges like the data gaps in registration dossiers, the simplification of the authorisation process, the establishment of a level playing field (EU vs. non-EU), enforcement activities (especially on import) and on the interface with other legislations such as OSH and waste. The assessment of the REACH Review is also directly linked to the broader discussion on the Circular Economy package for which a communication was published in January and a public consultation is expected to be launched in the coming weeks. Several issues relating to the post-2018 registration deadline were discussed as well, including the establishment of a cut-off date after which the substance "phase-in" status will end. Such a cut-off date, which is expected to be established via an implementing legislation to be discussed in the REACH Committee in June, might trigger the need to update the registration dossiers of those substances that have benefitted from exemptions associated with the REACH Annex III criteria. The second day of the meeting was dedicated to CLP. The two most important topics for the metals sector were related to the classification of Cobalt metal and Titanium Dioxide. On TiO_2, the EU Commission will organise an experts' meeting in April to discuss the drafting of the entry in CLP Annex VI and to evaluate whether a more in-depth discussion is needed to address Poorly Soluble Low Toxicity (PSLT) particles. On cobalt, the status of the discussion between the Commission and The Netherlands on the appropriateness of the methodology used to derive the 0,01% Specific Concentration Limit appeared somewhat unclear. Industry is preparing comments in follow-up to be submitted before 10 April. Detailed notes on the discussions were circulated by Eurometaux on 30 March (more information: Roger Doome and Lorenzo Zullo).

EUROMETAUX REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

Resource mapping to respond to REACH / ECHA challenges

EHS & REACH Steering Committee: *meeting on 12 March*
The EHS and REACH Steering Committee discussed a rather full agenda, that started by having an interesting exchange of thoughts with Urban Boije af Gennäs from DG ENV on the "Non-Toxic Environment topic". Aspects raised in the discussion touched upon timing and the articulation of the different ongoing debates (REACH Review, Chemicals/Waste/Products interface, REFIT of other legislations except REACH) in the current Commission framework, the learnings from the NTE study and from the Swedish NTE experience. The sector explained the proposed 'Risk Controlled Environment' and possible actions, and it was agreed that there does not seem to be a significant contradiction between the NTE and the Risk-Controlled Environment approaches as there are different ways to work on risk reduction. Other items on the agenda included an update of the sectorial approach, IED and Water as well as first discussions on a plan to build up a better understanding with Member

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States on metal activities and cases, as well as on the REACH & EHS post-2018 Eurometaux structure. With regard to the latter, a small working group has been set up, involving both volunteers from the Steering Committee and from EM's Management Committee, to work out a proposal to discuss with the memberships before the summer (more information: Véronique Steukers and Violaine Verougstraete).

Pb metal authorisation taskforce: *conference call on 15 March*

The Public Consultation (PC) on the Candidate Listing of lead metal opened on 8 March for 45 days (see: https://echa.europa.eu/substances-of-very-high-concern-identification/-/substance-rev/19309/term). A conference call of the Pb metal authorisation taskforce was organised on 15 March to define the next steps. As lead metal meets the criteria for a SVHC (repro), it was agreed that the submissions to the Public Consultation should not challenge the classification or SVHC listing but instead anticipate the information needs for the next step, i.e. the prioritisation and Annex XIV recommendation by ECHA. To target the prioritisation step, information on uses and volumes on the market, alternatives/absence of alternatives for critical uses, exposures is critical. Additional arguments like regulatory effectiveness, impacts on recycling and energy transition will also be prepared, so as to ensure Member States and Commission are aware about and understand the impacts of the prioritisation of lead metal. In addition, Eurometaux will prepare comments on the function of lead metal as "key enabler" for recycling other metals. The draft comments prepared by both the Pb REACH consortium/ILA and EM will be circulated to the Taskforce early April, so as to help the impacted sectors prepare their comments to be submitted before 23 April. The members of the Taskforce were asked to complete the spreadsheet prepared by ILA on registered uses and volumes-per-use, to ensure the ongoing update of the Pb metal registration dossier includes the relevant information (more information: Lisa Allen, Steve Binks, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Authorisation & Restriction Platform: *the study on Article 58 (2) (soon be) published*

The potential listing of 4 Pb-compounds on Annex XIV of REACH increased the urgency for shedding more clarity on the relevance and conditions for *exempting a use under REACH Article 58 (2)*. This article foresees that a use can be exempted if an alternative EU-wide and substance-specific legislation exists, which ensures a proper control of the risks. ILA, NI, PMC and Eurometaux sponsored a study by Mayer Brown to assess the additional conditions that MSC and ECHA associated with this exemption, i.e. *a) the need for a clear substitution drive in alternative risk management legislation, b) not providing the option for Authorisation would hamper Commission's discretion to act in other EHS legislations and c) the exemption concept is not applicable to non-threshold substances given they can never be properly controlled*. Overall, the Mayer Brown study provided a clear and balanced interpretation, also indicating where industry needs to better balance its views (the ion theory may be relevant to ensure alternative risk management legislation and can be referred to). The study identified the issue of "proper control" as a main outstanding issue to resolve, which Mayer Brown endeavoured to do in a recent paper submitted for publication in the peer review literature, titled: *what after VECCO*? The A&R platform welcomed the final report and the paper and agreed to define a communication strategy together with the interested Consortia and Mayer Brown so as to promote the Article 58 (2) concept in general and more specifically for the Pb compounds (more information: France Capon, Klaus Kamps and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Authorisation & Restriction Platform: *main outcomes of the meeting on 20 March*

The A&R platform took stock of recent authorisation and restriction activities in respect to CTP-HT (see above), the planning for SVHC identification, prioritisation and Annex XIV listing. The sector listened with great interest to the learnings and findings of the consultants who conducted the Impact Study on REACH Authorisation concluding to several areas where both the system, as well as the process, could be improved. The outcomes of the recent RAC and SEAC activity on the Ni OEL and the two lead restriction cases (see above) were shared with the participants and the discussions allowed to identify additional scenarios and data requests to be included in the RMOa guidance. The A&R platform requested the agreement and a budget from the REACH Forum to conduct a legal assessment of the CARACAL paper of "Substances in Substances" given its impact on the interpretation of intermediates use status for Authorisation especially for minor constituents listed (in the future) on Annex XIV. In parallel the A&R platform will develop a policy on minor constituents/impurities' Risk Management to mitigate the potential impact of the expected guidance update by ECHA. Finally, the A&R was informed about the outcome of the discussions with ECHA and The Netherlands on impurities in substances following the withdrawal of the Co_3O_4 with > 0.1 % NiO case (more information: France Capon, Klaus Kamps and Hugo Waeterschoot).

REACH Forum: *meeting 21 March*

The main part of the Forum meeting was dedicated to the Metals and Inorganics Sectorial Approach (MISA) as follow-up to the workshop organised with ECHA in January (see below). The REACH Review and, more broadly, the EU strategy for a Non-Toxic Environment, including on the Chemicals/Products/Waste (CPW) interface were discussed in-depth as well. Enrique Garcia John (DG GROW) joined the debate on the specific challenges for metals' recycling. Input will be provided in the upcoming Public Consultation on the Commission communication on the CPW, to further highlight metals' specificities and strengths. The post-2018 structure of the EHS and REACH groups was briefly evoked to mention that a concrete proposal will be discussed at the next Forum meeting. The traditional and useful tour de table of the consortia was organised, allowing to

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exchange information on all REACH related activities and changes in e.g. classifications. The minutes of the meeting will be circulated soon and the next meeting will be held on 28 June (more information: Lorenzo Zullo, Violaine Verougstraete, Hugo Waeterschoot).

Cobalt CLH taskforce: ***conference call on 23 March***
The confcall on 23 March provided the taskforce with an update on the ongoing technical work that aims at refining the derivation of the potency and resulting SCL for carcinogenicity. A short summary, in layman language, will be prepared to be used for communication with Commission, RIVM, Member States, as well as for the submission of Eurometaux's comments to CARACAL. The members of the taskforce also exchanged on the advocacy activities and discussed on the possible next steps, considering the outcomes of the CARACAL meeting on 7-8 March (see above). The group agreed to submit comments to CARACAL on the inclusion of cobalt metal in the next ATP batch by 10 April, to try to get a slot at a next Enterprise Policy Group meeting and to re-contact the MSCAs before the June REACH Committee. In view of these actions, the taskforce is preparing a package of materials including a note on the current potency methodology and the concerns it raises for inorganics/inhalation route/local toxicity, a summary of the SEA cases prepared by the different sectors affected by the cobalt classification and an explanation of the reasons why the potential far-reaching impacts on some sectors, recycling and the Circular Economy cannot be resolved by downstream legislation. Key messages and slide decks will also be made available. The next call of the Cobalt CLH Taskforce is scheduled for 2 May, 11:30 CET (more information: Brigitte Amoruso, Ruth Danzeisen, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Metal-specific REACH application tools and concepts

New: ***global threshold calculator for metals in soil is now available from ARCHE website***
The Threshold Calculator developed by ARCHE is a flexible risk assessment tool for metals in soil and can be used in various parts of the world to derive soil type-specific ecotoxicological thresholds for different protection goals. This spreadsheet calculates ecotoxicological threshold concentrations for the metals Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni and Zn based on chronic toxicity data for their direct effects on soil organisms (plants, invertebrates and microbial processes) and expressed as (pseudo-)total (i.e. aqua-regia extractable) metal concentrations in soil. The goal of this tool is to make maximal use of available ecotoxicity data and bioavailability models for metals in a flexible and transparent framework for the derivation of ecological quality standards in soil. Options for derivation of soil quality standards include: a) a selection of trophic level of soil organisms to be protected, b) (de-)selection of individual studies by filtering database, c) selection of effects thresholds (ECx, …) from log-logistic dose-response curve as a basis for the assessment, d) selection of protection level and e) input of soil properties for site-specific assessment. The tool and a background document can be downloaded from the ARCHE website (https://www.arche-consulting.be/tools/threshold-calculator-for-metals-in-soil/). Please allow us to congratulate ARCHE with this new achievement (more information: Koen Oorts).

Metals and Inorganics Sectorial Approach (MISA)

The REACH Forum discussed on 21 March how to move forward with the MISA programme, i.e. how to launch work on the two tracks (track 1: improve the quality of the dossiers, track 2: address technical methodological issues). The documents prepared by the MISA Steering Committee (i.e. charter and rolling plan of priorities) after the 24 January workshop and reviewed by ECHA were sent ahead of the meeting to the Forum members for a final round of comments. The group concurred with the overall content of the documents, making useful suggestions that will be taken forward, for example on the time boundaries of MISA and on the sharing of the consortia action plans. The Forum agreed to progress to the next steps, i.e. the setup of a 'charter' signing event and the organisation of a first workshop on "read-across and weight of evidence" for this summer. ECHA's lawyers are now examining the charter as well, so that a final package of documents (charter, rolling-plan, communication material) could be conveyed both to the sector and ECHA in the coming weeks. ECHA has also provided some useful feedback on the ECHA Directors' meeting that took place the day before the Forum. One of the most important comments made was that both tracks of the approach are seen as valuable and that it is appreciated that the risk management, impurities/circular economy and steps that come after updating the dossiers are also included in the scope of the approach. One issue that should still be further worked out by industry and ECHA is how to ensure that enough metals/inorganics participate in MISA to warrant that the effort is correctly perceived by the external world. It was agreed that this should be a shared responsibility between industry and ECHA, as arguments and means of contacting are complementary. More information can be found in the REACH Forum draft minutes that will be circulated soon (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

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FURTHER OUTREACH OF REACH

Others

HAZBREF: Linking IED and REACH

The Stakeholder Kick-Off Conference of the EU project "Hazardous industrial chemicals in the IED BREFs" took place on 19th-20th of March 2018 in Helsinki, at the Finnish Environment Institute (www.syke.fi/projects/hazbref). Eurometaux was invited to present the "Industry perspective on managing hazardous chemicals in industry, linking IED and REACH" during the first session, 'Setting the scene of HAZBREF goals and activities'. This project aims, among others, to increase the knowledge of industrial sources and reduction measures of hazardous chemicals and to encourage the use of existing information from other EU regulatory frameworks - REACH and WFD – within the IED Seville process. A collaboration between ECHA and the EIPPCB is starting to facilitate the use of REACH data for the preparation/revision of BREF documents. The project will last 3 years and its results and outcomes will be possibly presented at the IED Art.13 Forum (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi).

COMMUNICATION

Eurotox September 2018: *extended deadline for abstracts (10 April)*

The 54th Congress of the European Societies of Toxicology is taking in place from 2 – 5 September 2018 in Brussels. The EUROTOX 2018 organising- and scientific committees welcome contributions for poster and oral presentations: abstracts can be submitted until 10 April (see also www.eurotox2018.com). Alloy LLC, NiPERA and Eurometaux have submitted an abstract on the literature search that was conducted last summer on the relationship between *in vitro* extraction test results and *in vivo* relative bioavailability. 39 studies were reviewed and the data provided strong evidence that soil- and site-specific factors exert control on the bioavailability of metals from soil, relative to metal bioavailability from soluble forms. Strong predictive relationships between *in vitro* bioaccessibility and *in vivo* bioavailability emerged for Pb and As, with fewer data available for Sb, Cd, Co, Ni, and Hg. The study also assessed the components or conditions of IVBA methods (e.g. pH, temperature, contact time, agitation, particle size) that affect the results of extraction testing, to understand what conditions provide conservative estimates of bioavailability. A second abstract will be submitted soon by Professor Erik Smolders and Eurometaux, invited to make a joint presentation in the session Ecotoxicology and Toxicology: Bridging the Gaps: Contemporary Challenges (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

EURIC annual conference: *attention for the impact of Co classification on steel recycling*

The annual EURIC conference focussed this year on the Chemicals/Waste/Products interface, a very relevant theme considering the recent Commission Communication on this subject. While the Circular Economy promotes safe recycling, several speakers raised concerns about the recent proposal for the classification of Co metal as CMR, associated with a SCL of 0.01%. Eurofer showed the extent of the impact of the classification on the recycling of steel, demonstrating a large impact on steel recycling while the latter is demonstrated to be safe. Enrique Garcia John (DG Grow) presented the Commission's communication, emphasising that they see the Waste Framework Directive as a solution to resolve the issues of recycling under REACH but they recognise that there are outstanding challenges (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

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CALENDAR

- **20 April (morning): ECHA-Eurometaux AfA clarification workshop – MCC (Brussels)**
- **23-27 April: MSC-59 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **8 May: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **9 May: Nanos Taskforce – MCC (Brussels)**
- **4-8 June: RAC-45 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **4-5 June: EUSES Workshop – (Brussels)**
- **11-15 June: MSC-60 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **11-15 June: SEAC-39 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **20-21 June: Management Board-50 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **27 June: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **28 June: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)**
- **10-14 September: RAC-46 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **10-14 September: SEAC-40 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **18 September: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **19 September: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)**
- **27-28 September: Management Board-51 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **8-12 October: MSC-61 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **16 October: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **17 October: Nanos Taskforce – MCC (Brussels)**
- **28 October-31 October: RAC-47 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **19-23 November: RAC-48 (A)– ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **26-30 November: RAC-48 (B)– ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **26-30 November: SEAC-41 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **10-14 December: MSC-62 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **13-14 December: ECHA Management Board-52 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **17 December: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **18 December: REACH Forum - MCC (Brussels)**

ACRONYMS

AfA: Application for Authorisation	MSCA: Member States Competent Authorities
ATP: Adaptation to Technical Progress	MISA: Metals & Inorganics Sectorial Approach
BPR: Biocidal Products Regulation (EU 528/2012)	NTE: Non-Toxic Environment
BREF: Best Reference documents	OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	OSH: Occupational Safety Health
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	PC: Public Consultation
CMD: Carcinogens & Mutagens Directive	PSLT: Poorly Soluble Low Toxicity (Particles)
CoRAP: Community Action Rolling Plan	PVC: Polyvinyl Chloride
CPW: Chemicals/Products/Waste	RAC: Risk Assessment Committee
CTP-HT: Coal Tar Pitch High Temperature	REFIT: Regulatory Fitness & Performance Programme (EU)
ECx: Effective Concentration	RMM: Risk Management Measures
EIPPCB : European Integration Pollution Prevention and Control Bureau (Joint Research Centre in Seville)	RMOa: Risk Management Option analysis
EUROTOX: European Societies of Toxicology	SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
HAZBREF: Hazardous industrial chemicals in the IED BREFs	SCOEL: Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (
HEC: Human Equivalent Concentration	SEA: Socio-Economic Assessment/Analysis
IED: Industrial Emissions Directive	SEAC: Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (ECHA)
IVBA: In vitro bioaccessibility	SSD: Species-Sensitive Distribution
MSC: Member States Committee (ECHA)	SVHC: Substance of very High Concern
	WFD: Water Framework Directive

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