Eurometaux
European Association of Metals

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EUROMETAUX CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT NEWS

MCC (Brussels) – Back to back
27 June: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – 28 June: REACH Forum

More details below in: insert link

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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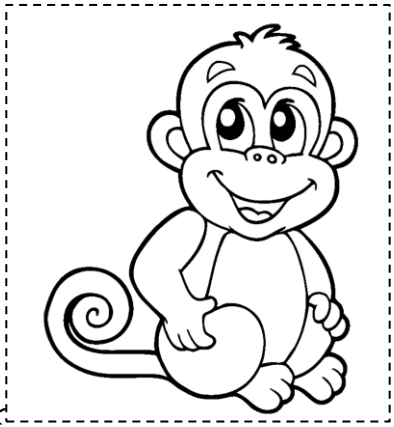
Dear REACH Forum and EHS member,

This is about monkeys. About those cute but demanding creatures that end up on your shoulders in the course of a working day or even in other-than-work time. It seems that the expression "monkey on my shoulder" is a mash-up of "monkey on my back" and "a weight off my shoulders", which both point to "getting rid of a problem". In management, an additional element seems to come in, which is that the monkey "jumps". It springs from one person to the other, and provided the latter one is a rather welcoming person, he/she may very quickly have his/her own zoo at ear-level. I found that this metaphor refers to the story of the organ grinder who sends his monkey around to collect money while he is playing. As it is a challenge for the grinder to both keep the tone and appropriately direct the monkey, he will look for support. While he engulfs you with the sounds of music, he will try to get the monkey to jump onto your shoulder. Once you allow the monkey to sit on your shoulder, then comes the expectation that you go around with the monkey and make sure his revenue is maximised: problem solved! For him...
Now translate this story to (y)our job: you meet one of your colleagues who asks to see you "for a sec" as "there is a problem". A (variable) bit later, you know enough about the problem to realize you will have to become involved, but you do not know enough to make a decision or propose a solution. Your response is thus: 'thanks, I acknowledge the importance but I do not have time to discuss it now (or do not have the solution for now). Let me think about it and I will get back to you." If you take a step back and replace 'problem' by 'monkey', what is the picture? Before you met your colleague, the monkey was on his back. During the chat, as the problem was under joint consideration, the monkey had one leg on each of your backs. Once you said, "Let me think about it and I will get back to you," the monkey moved squarely to your shoulders. Does this description ring a bell?
Actually, cute or not, monkeys need to be managed. Otherwise, they will be climbing on your head, knocking you out with responsibilities that are not only yours, affecting your efficiency and prompting you to avoid chats with colleagues.
There appear to be rules and tricks. For example, W. Oncken and D. Wass in the Harvard Business review explained that:

- *Monkeys should be fed or shot. Otherwise, they will starve to death, and you will waste valuable time on postmortems or attempted resurrections*
- *The monkey population should be kept below the maximum number you have time to feed*
- *Monkeys should be fed by appointment only. You should not have to hunt down starving monkeys and feed them on a catch-as-catch-can basis.*
- *Monkeys should be fed face-to-face or by telephone, but never by mail. Documentation may add to the feeding process, but it cannot replace feeding.*
- *Every monkey should have an assigned next feeding time and degree of initiative. These may be revised at any time by mutual consent but never allowed to become vague or indefinite. Otherwise, the monkey will either starve to death or wind up on your back.*

This is assuming of course that the monkey is well identified and tame enough to fit in a timetable. As it may not be the case for all of the monkeys who jumped onto your back during these last couple of May weeks, I propose a first aid solution for now: take some scissors and cut out the monkey below, name it and stick it on a wall which is on your way, but ***not*** *in* ***your*** *office. Then you can greet him from time to time, but for now you can return to the organ music.*



Violaine Verougstraete, EHS director Eurometaux

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ECHA REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics

ECHA Committees

ECHA Workshop on COLLA: ***the Antimony case and useful learnings for MISA***

ECHA organised on 7-8 May a workshop to assess and evaluate the learnings from the Collaborative Approach (COLLA). In essence, this project aimed at assessing grouping strategies and modalities of interaction between Member States and industry, with the ultimate aim to improve the relevance and speed of evaluation exercises. One of the pilot cases that was assessed focused on antimony compounds. The overall learnings were positive, at least with regard to the interaction between Member States and industry and the gains in efficiency and relevance by applying discussed grouping strategies. On the other hand, Member States issued critiques about ECHA's role and the heavy administrative oversight. The outcome on the Antimony case resulted in a grouping that included 2 additional substances that were not part of the consortium, which raised the question on how to best coordinate with those companies. Alternatively, most felt that COLLA allowed for good dynamics and helped the industry to be well prepared in advance of the upcoming antimony evaluation by Germany (more information: Caroline Braibant and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Others

ENES coordination meeting: ***action plan to 2020 and REACH review***

The group in charge of coordinating the ENES (Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios) activities, bringing together ECHA, Member States and industry, met on 8 May to brief each other on the state-of-play for the 2018 actions, work out what to do with the actions in the ENES Work Programme for 2020 allocated to the Coordination Group and how to ensure overall coherence, but also to have a first exchange of views on how ENES actions may feed into actions 3 & 12 in the REACH Review Report (i.e. improve workability and quality of extended safety data sheets and the interface of REACH and OSH). The Coordination Group saw direct relevance between many aspects of ENES' programme (which focus on the quality of the information and supply chain communication) and these actions. Some of the ENES tools may also play a role in respect to action 1 (Registration dossiers' updates). Eurometaux expressed the need for a suitable forum to discuss what needs to be done and what the solutions could be. The group also discussed potential themes for an ENES12 event in the late autumn. It was confirmed that industry would coordinate the ENES12 preparations, and in this context, consider the feasibility of holding ENES12 in Austria during its presidency of the Council of the European Union or in Brussels. A more detailed report will be circulated to the Exposure Scenarios Taskforce (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

Directors Contact Group (DCG): ***recommends that co-registrants continue cooperation after the 2018 registration deadline***

Directors Contact Group (DCG) recommends that co-registrants continue to cooperate after the 2018 registration deadline

Eurometaux has contributed to the drafting of the DCG document containing a recommendation to continue co-registrants' cooperation after the 31 May 2018 deadline. The finalised document, which was published by ECHA on 31 May 2018, explains that REACH obligations do not end after the 2018 registration deadline and advises co-registrants to maintain some form of cooperation to ensure that legal obligations (i.e. registration dossier updates, substance evaluations, etc.) are fulfilled (more information: Caroline Braibant, France Capon and Lorenzo Zullo).

COMMISSION REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

CARACAL-27: ***important topics on the agenda of the upcoming meetings on 12 & 27 of June***

For organisational reasons, Commission has exceptionally scheduled the next CARACAL meeting on two non-consecutive days: 12 June (CLP session) and 27 June (REACH session). During the REACH session, the Metals and Inorganics Sectorial approach (MISA) will be presented by ECHA, who is currently preparing a briefing document to be posted ahead of the meeting. Aim of the ECHA presentation, in addition to ensuring transparency, will be to invite Commission and MSCA to give their views on the approach and priorities; to participate in workshops and discussions as indicated in the rolling action plan; to indicate their interest and willingness to participate in technical and scientific developments and communicate priorities and intentions regarding regulatory action on metals. This communication and possibility for involvement should encourage MSCA to follow MISA rather than launching additional and similar regulatory actions. Other important topics for the metals sector figuring in the CARACAL 27 agendas include: a discussion on the next ATP including cobalt metal, classification of TiO_2 and PSLTs, implementation of the REACH Review (action plan), the collaborative approach (COLLA) pilot projects and the database on the Candidate List substances in articles for waste operators and consumers. A first discussion on the draft

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guidance note on the exemption from labelling for massive forms of metals, alloys and inorganics should be discussed as well. Eurometaux has started to compile all documents posted in view of the forthcoming CARACAL meeting and is preparing an annotated agenda to be shared with the REACH Forum. Two preparatory conference calls will take place on Thursday 7 June from 16:30 to 17:30 (CLP) and on Thursday 21 June from 16:30 to 17:30 (REACH). REACH Forum members are invited to raise their issues (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

CARACAL: ***Eurometaux submitted a paper to launch guidance on exempting massive forms from labelling***
The issue of the exemption from labelling for metals under CLP was raised by Austria some time ago, based on the observation, made during a CLP inspection, that a company had not labelled a classified metal in pellet form without any specific justification. CARACAL debated the case, concluding that the present CLP text and guidance did not provide clear guidance on when metals or alloys in massive form do or do not require labelling. It was suggested that Eurometaux come forward with a proposal for further debate. Article 23 (d) of CLP stipulates that metals in massive form, alloys, mixtures containing polymers and mixtures containing elastomers do not require a label, associated with the following conditions: "they should not present a hazard for human health by any pathway or the environment in the form they are placed on the market, while classified as hazardous". Eurometaux developed a thought starter for guidance based on the concept of "lack of an exposure potential that could lead to the expression of the hazard", covering both the environmental and health endpoints. The Commission welcomed the suggestions and will present the paper to the upcoming CARACAL meeting in June for a first reaction and set up a group of volunteering Member States to make further progress together with Eurometaux and ECHA (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

EUROMETAUX REACH & CLP Activities: hot topics/issues

Resource mapping to respond to REACH / ECHA challenges

Post 2018: ***concrete proposal on its way***
Now that the last registration deadline has passed, industry will have to shift its REACH activities that up to now have mainly concentrated on Registration issues, to focus on Evaluation and Risk Management activities, but also sectorial approaches and international activities. The consortia that were set up in 2007-2008 to cover the REACH registration period, have been reviewing and possibly re-defining their structure/agreements/functions to ensure the maintenance of the REACH dossiers and provide responses to regulatory requests. Eurometaux has also started a reflection to ensure members benefit from an optimal structure to address the upcoming challenges and regulatory trends on chemicals management. A group of volunteers has started to carry out some practical actions (inventory of issues, members and time sheets) and to discuss the principles supporting the possible re-structuring to be implemented in 2019. These were presented to the Eurometaux Executive Committee end of April. In follow-up, some funding scenarios have been worked out. A concrete proposal will be presented at the next EHS and REACH Steering Committee and REACH Forum meetings to be held on 21 and 28 June respectively (more information: Guy Thiran and Violaine Verougstraete).

Evaluation platform: ***growing attention for grouping approaches and preparing the MISA workshops as main headlines***
The Eurometaux Evaluation platform met on 9 May, bringing together most of the metal consortia on aspects related to different forms of evaluations under REACH. A first main theme related to the growing attention for grouping in evaluation processes. Eurometaux and i2a reported on the COLLA workshop, which focussed a lot on grouping in advance of any evaluation process. The Precious Metals sector provided an insight on their experience with grouping of platinum compounds to improve the relevance of read-across and testing programmes for this complex group of substances. The platform concluded that it would indeed be beneficial to anticipate grouping for both testing proposals and substance evaluations and to communicate this actively with ECHA or the concerned Member States. This could reduce the testing costs significantly while improving the relevance of the read-across. The second main theme of the platform included a brainstorming on how to best prepare for the 2 scheduled MISA workshops on Human Health (2 October) and Environmental issues (7 February 2019) information requirements, weight-of-evidence and read-across. Members suggested to work with a check-list to help to prepare the workshop. A timeline was agreed upon and a template for a check-list/self-assessment tool will be presented to the REACH Forum end of June (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

SPERCs: ***getting ready to the workshop with ECHA and Member States***
On the 28th of May, the SPERCs taskforce, chaired by Eurometaux, organised a web-conference in preparation to the workshop with ECHA and Member States scheduled for the 26th of June. The taskforce, which is focusing on developing quality criteria to evaluate the robustness of Specific Environmental Release Categories (SpERCs), has faced some difficulties to align its views with ECHA's. The key point relates to the extent to which SPERCs, besides supporting REACH registrants in conducting chemical safety assessments, should support communication of environmentally safe conditions of use down the

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supply chain (through the extended safety data sheets). While industry would prefer to address the communication aspects later (after the assessment of the SpERCs' quality), ECHA is of the opinion that the conditions of use assumed for the CSR are to be consistent with those to be communicated to downstream users. More concretely, the conditions of use described in the SpERC factsheet should be appropriate for communication, and hence be part of the quality from the onset. The 26 June workshop aims at increasing the common understanding and set the basis for the taskforce to complete its work (more information: Lorenzo Zullo, Frederik Verdonck).

Bioelution: ***proceeding in parallel tracks***
The bioelution package submitted to ECVAM in February and that included among others the most recent bioelution test protocol & guidance on sample preparation, has not yet led to any further exchange with ECVAM. Eurometaux has recently contacted ECVAM proposing a call to discuss the files submitted and to provide explanations where needed. To maintain the November OECD submission as an open possibility, Eurometaux informed them about the status of the ongoing activities with ECVAM. Meanwhile, bioelution is evoked in a number of regulatory discussions, related to grouping or classification. To ensure we are prepared to face the upcoming challenges, we are internally proceeding as defined at the RA&CL meeting during the Spring EHS week: (a) industry is strongly encouraged to publish bioelution results as much as possible in peer-reviewed literature and (b) Eurometaux will collect all experimental bioelution data, to populate a complete and structured bioelution database (e.g. reporting both results and testing conditions). These actions aim at boosting transparency towards the external world and will facilitate all the ongoing discussions. In practice, beginning of June a request to share bioelution test data will be circulated and we would very much welcome your participation in the setup of the database (more information: Violaine Verougstraete & Federica Iaccino).

Classification

Cobalt classification: ***suggested SCL of 0.01% would have a large impact on Final Slags from the non-ferrous sector***
Final slags of the non-ferrous-sector are widely used as valuable aggregates to substitute for natural aggregates like gravel. The upcoming cobalt metal classification could impact the hazard classification of slags due to the minor impurities it contains. A 2-stage study was therefore launched to investigate this. The first part allowed to identify the factors that defined the impact and to build a cost-impact model to assess the impact for four scenarios. During the second part, the study assessed the impact using a model for different metal subsectors. The study demonstrated that almost all slags produced contain cobalt metal concentrations within the 0.01 and 0.1 % range and most of the volume has a particle size above 1 mm. The specific concentration limit of 0,01% of cobalt, which does not make a distinction between massive and powders, for all routes, could cause significant impacts in the order of 150€/t slags produced for manufacturers and 25-30 €/t for society paying for the substitutes (natural gravel). Multiplied by the tonnage, these costs reach the million range per company. Moreover, the cost benefit demonstrates that each kg of cobalt prevented would cost the EU around 350,000€, which is an unrealistic high value. A generic concentration limit of 0.1% appears to be the scenario that would have close to no impact. Restricting the SCL to the inhalation route would also reduce the costs to a great extent. The impact of a bioelution corrected scenario requires further investigation. The results were forwarded to the EU Commission in defence of a reasonable cobalt metal classification outcome. A poster presentation at SETAC also allowed to debate the generic model. The benefit of the latter is that it would allow checking for all potential classification changes when disposal would be the Non-Use-Scenario (NUS) (more information as well as the study summary can be obtained from Hugo Waeterschoot or Michel Vander Straeten).

Rapid Removal: ***the metals sector submitted an alternative assessment tool***
The non-ferrous metals sector, guided by ETAP, have developed an alternative tool to assess the potential Rapid Removal properties of metals, sparingly soluble metal compounds and inorganics, and submitted an extensive information package to ECHA, the Commission and the OECD to launch the debate and drafting of appropriate guidance. Different than for organics, inorganics so far have not been able to apply the "degradation concept" as included in the GHS and the CLP. Substances that degrade rapidly have lower potential to cause chronic harm to aquatic organisms. A previous proposal from industry based on the TICKET-Unit World Model was evaluated by Member States as useful for risk assessment and metals fate modelling, but not for hazard assessment for classification purposes. The new method is based on a more empirical approach and build on the existing OECD Transformation Dissolution protocol by adding two steps: a removal step and a resuspension step to assess "if" and "the speed of" the metal ion speciating away to a non-available form and does not become available when resuspended. The main outcome of the new scientific approach and extended TDp protocol (T/DP-E) were presented and shortly discussed with scientists and some regulators during the May SETAC EU meeting collecting some further information needs that could strengthen the assessment strategy and tool. ECHA welcomed the extensive package that included an assessment strategy and protocol conditions, as well as examples for specific metals. They will review the information and inform the sector on how to progress with the relevant screening of the proposed test (more information from Stijn Baken, Emily Garman or Hugo Waeterschoot).

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Nanos

ChemChain project: ***Blockchain technology to globally track information on chemicals along the supply chain***
In the framework of the European Research and Innovation Programme Horizon 2020 a project proposal called ChemChain was submitted by a European consortium composed by the Nanotechnology Industries Association (NIA), the Chemical Distribution Industry (FECC), Fieldfisher, Chemycal and Hinwise. The aim of the project is to develop "blockchain technologies" to support companies to exchange/track chemicals along the supply chain (with particular focus on SVHCs and nanomaterials) from chemical manufacturers to final consumers and recyclers. This project has the potential to develop solutions that could help in addressing emerging sustainable and circular economic challenges. Therefore, Eurometaux has sent a letter of interest to the consortium requesting that they remain updated on future developments and have the possibility to give advice on how to improve the impact of ChemChain during and after the project. The outcome of the project selection process will be known by September; hopefully, in a very competitive landscape, the importance of financing research projects in the area of chemicals will be recognised (more information: Lorenzo Zullo).

Nanos Taskforce meeting: ***updates***
Several developments on Nanos-related policy can be observed. Several stakeholders (Member States and others) take initiatives to work on the policy framework and the European Authorities focus on moving forward with the regulatory process. These developments were discussed at the recent taskforce meeting on 8 May, which was also attended by two guest speakers: Martin J. D. Clift, who is a scientific representative of the PATROLS programme and Claire Skentelbery, who is Director General of NIA. One key issue for discussion with the participants were the recently published REACH Annexes Amendments. In regards of the activities the taskforce agreed to continue with Eurometaux's greater involvement and the search for possible alliances. Eurometaux will work on the possibility of a shared statement paper on the amendments with other associations, build stronger relationships and involvement in the OECD TGs, especially the one below the Malta-Project umbrella, and further follow the -to be soon opened- consultation on the recommendation on the definition of nanomaterials. Furthermore, the taskforce agreed to explore internally the preferred meaning of grouping for nanomaterials. The full minutes have been distributed to the taskforce (more information: Christine Spirlet and Nathalie Kinga Kowalski).

Metals Sectorial Approach

Documents circulated to the REACH consortia: ***MISA making progress***
Thanks to the comments of the MISA Steering Committee and the good interactions with ECHA, two key documents for the metals and inorganic sectorial approach were able to be finalised and circulated on 24 May. The MISA rolling action plan outlines the generic, sectorial priorities agreed during the January workshop with ECHA. It proposes for each of the high priorities a short description of the work to be done, the proposed format and the possible deliverables, with milestones and timings. The other document, i.e. framework for cooperation document, describes the aim and objectives of MISA and what participating actors in MISA (ECHA and industry) commit to. This document should be signed by ECHA, Eurometaux and the consortia willing to embark in MISA, along a signature event to be set up shortly after the summer break. An Excel sheet listing all substances currently under the EM umbrella was circulated with the two documents, to be completed with the intentions of participation in MISA before 25 August. The dates of the two first workshops, which will focus on the first of the high priorities, i.e. 'assess/improve the dossiers on effect endpoints, weight-of-evidence & read-across, for Human Health and Environment have been fixed (2 October 2018 & 7 February 2019). Also the Commission has been informed by ECHA about the MISA and has expressed support. ECHA will inform CARACAL on 27 June (see above). Finally ECHA and Eurometaux will make some joint efforts before the summer break to inform the other inorganic sectors about the initiative. Eurometaux is preparing a set of slides and a two-pager that can be used to support the presentation of MISA to consortia members, available on request from 6 June onwards (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot, Lorenzo Zullo and Violaine Verougstraete).

FURTHER OUTREACH OF REACH

OTHER

SETAC-2018: ***clear generic trends observed***
SETAC 2018 in Rome was attended by a record number of participants (>2500) with more than a 1000 presentations and posters on environmental science aspects. The non-ferrous metal sector was well represented, with posters and sessions on bioavailability aspects and socio-economic modelling of impacts of metal classifications. A fast increasing interest of the environmental science community for the case of microplastics impact was obvious, including attention for additives, while

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novel work on metal nanomaterials impact seems somewhat on the decline. A side session of the Metals Interest Group chaired by Bill Stubblefield allowed for some interaction with regulators and scientists on recent metal science on bioavailability while another side event was organised by ETAP and Eurometaux to promote the new Rapid Removal assessment tool, the Extended Transformation Dissolution protocol (see above) (more information: Violaine Verougstraete, Annalisa Bortoluzzi and Hugo Waeterschoot).

SETAC-2018: ***ECHA and Eurometaux co-chaired a session on the science required for the Substitution of hazardous chemicals***

Substitution is a driver for risk management in REACH but also in the CMD and the CAD for chemicals of high concern. ECHA and Eurometaux co-chaired in this respect a well-attended session on the need for science to promote science-based decision making. Several examples, many on chemicals used in textiles were presented, concluding on the need for a cradle to grave risk-based assessment for a chemical of concern as well as for the alternative with attention for aspects other than chemicals management should be considered too. The Circular Economy aiming at closing materials cycles was quoted as an important one in this respect to prevent that a substitution relevant from a chemicals management perspective could become a regrettable one when leading to opening the materials loop and causing risks due to this. All concluded that progressing further with this aspect at subsequent SETAC sessions would make sense to promote the science base of risk management measures (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

CPW event at FIPRA: ***round table discussion***

On Wednesday 2 May, Fipra organised a roundtable discussion focusing on the Chemicals, Waste and Product (CWP) Interface, attended by DG GROW and stakeholders. The aim was to gain a better understanding of the current direction and expected outcome(s) of the CWP to be presented in 2019 and engage industry and civil society to share input, insight and feedback to the upcoming public consultation, which the European Commission planned to publish by mid-May 2018. Several metal representatives attended this event, which also involved Geert Dancet, who made the closing remarks. We used this opportunity to raise the importance of the complementarity of Chemicals Management and Circular Economy, and to avoid a 'one-fits-all' approach that would not recognize metal specificities and the work already completed. In follow-up, some further exchanges were planned with FIPRA, including a metals plant visit (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMUNICATION

Meeting Jernkontoret: ***update on EM activities on water and NTE***

Representatives of the Swedish steel sector and federation came on 23 May for an exchange of thoughts on the latest regulatory developments with regard to water and the Non-Toxic Environment. They had the possibility to meet Urban Boije (DG ENV) the day before the meeting in Eurometaux. Timings and status of NTE activities were able to be further confirmed: the Commission is meeting stakeholders during these months and collecting information/ideas on ongoing activities, but there is no precise timeline for issuing a NTE communication/strategy. The meeting was the opportunity to build advocacy bridges and also to inform this part of the steel sector on MISA. Finally, an update on the cobalt metal CLH process was provided. Jernkontoret has indeed been following it closely and submitted comments to CARACAL on 10 April, expressing their concerns in view of the impacts of the classification on steel (more information: Annalisa Bortoluzzi and Violaine Verougstraete).

Aluminium environment workshop: ***update on legislations and MISA***

Eurometaux was kindly invited to contribute to the European Aluminium Environment workshop and to make presentations on the following topics: industrial emissions/ ambient air and water legislation, MISA and recent developments on the TiO_2 classification. Such invitations are really welcomed by Eurometaux's staff, as they provide excellent opportunities to better understand the needs and drivers of the members and their own members, and to summarise the recent developments in tailored updates (more information: Sandro Starita, Annalisa Bortoluzzi and Violaine Verougstraete).

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CALENDAR

- **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)**
- **12 June – CARACAL/CLP session – (Brussels)**
- **20-21 June: Management Board-50 – ECHA (Helsinki)**
- **27 June: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)**
- **27 June: CARACAL/REACH session (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)**
- **2 October: MISA Human Health Workshop – MCC (Brussels)**
- **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

CAD: Chemicals Agents at work Directive (EU)	MSCA: Member States Competent Authorities
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP	NIA: Nanotechnology Industries Association
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	NTE: Non-Toxic Environment
CMD: Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive	NUS: Non-Use Scenario
COLLA: Collaborative Approach (ECHA)	OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
CSR: Chemical Safety Report	PATROLS: Physiologically Anchored Tools for Realistic nanOmateriaL hazard aSsessment
CWP: Chemicals Waste Product	PSLT: Poorly-Soluble Low Toxicity
DCG: Directors Contact Group	SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
ECVAM: European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Testing Methods	SETAC: Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
ENES: Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios	SpERC: Specific Environmental Release Category
ETAP: Environmental Toxicology Advisory Panel	SVHC: Substance of very High Concern
GHS: Globally Harmonized System	TDp: Transformation Dissolution protocol
MISA: Metals And Inorganics Sectorial Approach	TG: Task Group

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