

REACH

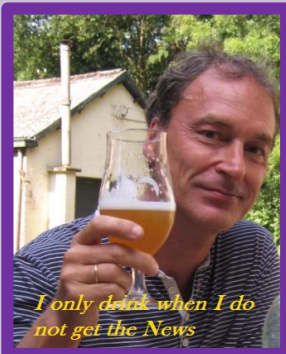
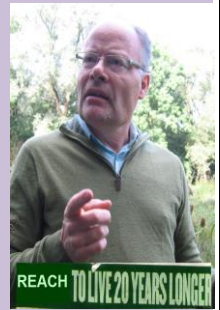
Life & Style

MARCH 12, 2012

ONLY 2.99



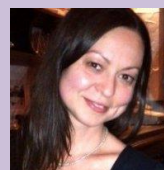
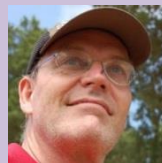
A IUCLID STORY?



Why does ECHA not respond?



My preference: REACH on the BEACH



REACH with style

**THEY CONFIRM:
THE REACH NEWS IS THERE FOR YOU!!**



EUROMETAUX REACH PROGRAMME

Dear REACH Forum member,

It started in 2012, with the idea to find an alternative to the emails that had become too long and too frequent to ensure that they were opened. It was Ailsa who found the 'Read all about it!' news guy, pressing us to strive for an exhaustive but also concise format. We had some doubts about the frequency: would a monthly issue not overdo it?

These 4 years have however confirmed that REACH has enough to communicate to fill these columns month after month.

Who said that REACH is all about uncertainty and confusion? As in the best tales, it has a pre-defined storyline. It starts with 'Once upon a time... in 2007' and page after page provides new developments, putting in scene dragons, courageous princes and princesses who get lost in labyrinths, sphinxes waiting on the other side of bridges and 'wishing wells'. The rhythm is captivating, alternating short-recovery interludes and intense battles. One loses his treasure, the other gets a crown, the saga is full of laughter and tears! The beloved castle seems inaccessible, lost in the Finnish snow or ensnared in the Brussels administrative brambles... The story is apt to glorify values like responsibility and integrity that are alas! put in danger by 'hobbyhorses' and 'negligence'. Luckily there is a moral...: risk management should be the final hero we see riding into the sunset.

However the happy ending may be challenged by the actors' weariness. The narrator should avoid having them suddenly leave the scene, full of bitterness because they do not believe in the principle anymore or could not digest an umpteenth Snow White's apple. And this is most probably where our main driver for this REACH News remains: providing you on a monthly basis, knight of REACH, with the information and tricks you need to ensure a winning epic...but with a smile and the assurance that we remain here for you!



Photograph: Murdo MacLeod

Violaine Verougstraete, EHS director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH activities: hot topics

ECHA COMMITTEES

MSC-46: adopted the CoRAP: publication expected by 22 March

MSC unanimously adopted the CoRAP update 2016-2018 after a careful review of the demonstration of a potential risk. The schedule for the most relevant metal entries are: tin sulphate (2016), dioctyltin oxide (now scheduled for 2017), titanium dioxide and its potassium salt (also for 2017), zinc oxide (2017), potassium tetraborate (2017), iron sulphate (2017), cerium dioxide (2017), antimony and 2 antimony compounds (2018). ECHA, who is presently aligning the justification documents with the CoRAP opinions, announced that the CoRAP update and its justification documents will be published by 22 March 2016. The change in timing (delay) for titanium dioxide may result in a full compliance check by ECHA, the year before the substance evaluation on other standard endpoints than the CoRAP initially concerns. This would also apply to antimony and its 2 compounds (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC-46: Clarity on Comet test requirements for the oral exposure route

Under REACH, a positive *in vitro* genotoxic concern (positive result) should be followed up by an *in vivo* genotoxicity study. The (recent) comet assay is suitable to follow-up an *in vitro* concern for gene mutation or for chromosomal aberration. The test can be applied to almost every tissue of an animal, including site-of-contact tissues. MSC debated what sites of (direct) contact should be defined for the oral route (already clarified for the dermal and inhalation routes). MSC concluded to a preference for *defined impact tissues* if known (e.g. liver) and as a default two sites of contact tissues (glandular stomach and duodenum/jejunum), in addition to the liver. MSC forwarded a question on the test conditions (exposure on an empty stomach) to the OECD for review and conclusion, so as to promote a sensitive test but also ensure Mutual Acceptance of Data. More detail on this important test for metals will be provided at the next Evaluation platform meeting (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC-46: prioritisation for authorisation: Industry support for Public Consultation on 7th list low and ECHA has started 8th list

ECHA expressed concerns about the low response rate to the Public Consultation (PC) on the 7th prioritisation list (including lead compounds) wondering if industry (manufacturers and downstream users) would respond in time. Eurometaux informed the concerned consortia, who confirmed they would respond but noted some "Public Consultation-fatigue" from some downstream users sectors. The important debate on the relevance of REACH Article 58 (2) (other existing EU-wide Risk Management Measures like OELs) will take place at the MSC meetings in April and June. ECHA further presented preliminary prioritisation results for new substances on the Candidate List based on the information available in the registration files. ECHA explained this early kick off of the 8th list as an early signal to industry on how the substances would rank, encouraging an update of the registration files for parameters relevant for the prioritisation (tonnages by use, update of uses, ...) by the summer. ECHA will define its 8th list recommendations at the autumn MSC meeting (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA OTHERS

ECHA Report and REACH benefits: *dialogue with Wim De Coen*

Eurometaux was contacted by ECHA to have a 1.5 hour discussion on the benefits of REACH, as seen from a stakeholder association's perspective. This conversation took place in the context of ECHA's 5 year report on the operation of REACH and CLP (Article 117(2)). This report should be set up along five themes: a) A firm foundation has been established, but further work must be done beyond 2018, b) REACH and CLP are working, mobilizing industry, authorities and NGOs and a lot of data is being generated and used, c) ECHA and REACH are contributing to meeting the WSSD 2020 targets, d) Business benefits and opportunities exist (like better understanding of chemical risks, trend towards substitution), e) Better integration and collaboration between REACH and other legislation: borders, possible synergies or overlaps with other legislation to be further clarified. ECHA is collecting examples of 'good cases' for a repository 'ECHApaedia' and testimonials to complete the report. The very open discussion allowed Eurometaux to raise some generic successes like the increase in knowledge on hazard and exposure/workplace conditions, the development of approaches (UVCB assessment, alloys classification), the reflection on risk management within industry and communication/organizational aspects but also to stress some key messages like the need to support sectorial guidance and metal-specificities, the search for further solutions with the sectors on aspects that may impact industry without bringing any benefit and ensure the good use of the unique database ECHA now has (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Update of ECHA Guidance documents: Eurometaux present in all relevant Partner Expert Groups (PEG)

Due to ECHA's voluntary "moratorium" on updates two years ahead of the 2018 deadline, ECHA aims to finalise REACH guidance updates relevant to 2018 deadline by 31 May 2016. For the Guidance documents where this is not achievable ECHA will communicate by the 1st of June 2016 the nature of the changes proposed and a timeline for their publication. The updates for the ECHA Guidance documents on registration, data-sharing, substances in articles, and those addressing information requirements for nanomaterials are among those which will not be finalized by 31 May. Eurometaux representatives have been accepted as members of the PEG for these ECHA Guidance documents and should be reviewing proposed changes to these documents over the spring and summer 2016. The proposed updates should subsequently be presented to CARACAL for approval. Eurometaux will hence have several opportunities to comment their contents (more information: Caroline Braibant, Clémence Siret and Christine Spirlet).

AUTHORISATION

Continuing activities on "Intermediates and articles": *consortia to identify clear examples*

The workshop held on 25 January at the MCC (see previous REACH News) provided downstream users and ECHA with a platform to exchange thoughts and opinions on "intermediate status of substances' and encouraged downstream users to carry out a final update of their industry guidance. It was also agreed that downstream users could propose examples for the ECHA

intermediates examples compilation, whilst ECHA would in turn indicate what format and information it would need to include the cases. This way forward allows companies to have more certainty that enforcement authorities would agree with the guidance and the interpretation on the intermediate status. The guidance review continued after the meeting on the specific catalyst cases for fluidised bed reactors, but focussed more on when the catalyst could be considered as an article. A conference call and follow-up exchange resulted in a comparison with well-known cases like autocatalysts where the article status is clear (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

Number of Applications for Authorisation raising sharply: *learning lessons for the metals sector*

SEAC and RAC will review more than 30 Applications for Authorisations (AfAs) at their upcoming meetings in March, including an application for the use of chromates in the zinc sector, arsenic acid and lots of AfAs on chromates. The applications for the chromate compounds cover uses like the plating sector and others that are relevant for several other metals. AfAs were also submitted for more horizontal uses like “mixing” which could set precedence on how the committees interpret this use. The way *how the exposure assessment* is conducted and how *the monitoring or risk management reporting conditions* are formulated will be most relevant for metals in general. Eurometaux will therefore carefully assess and report learning lessons at the upcoming A&R platform on these cases (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA webinar promoting the Public Consultation on the Authorisation process: *Eurometaux requests balance*

In February ECHA organised a “live-performance” webinar aiming at encouraging NGOs and industry to use the organised Public Consultations more frequently to collect “potential substitutes”. ECHA stated that so far this communication tool has not been very successful. This was complemented by the views of consultants and the NGOs, who stressed a lack of quality on both sides (applicant and the submitter of substitutes or alternatives). Eurometaux stated that applicants should be as precise as possible on the Broad Information of Use (BIU) including its technical performance given this would help to focus the Public Consultation on the real functional use of the chemical. Eurometaux further recommended applicants to indicate outstanding sustainability considerations to prevent the proposed alternatives from hampering the recognition of such benefits. Finally, Eurometaux stated that the best AfA is the one that doesn't receive unexpected alternatives as this would demonstrate that the applicant carefully conducted its review and duties to assess alternatives (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQ0VW7EmMcE&feature=youtu.be>

EVALUATION

Soft letters campaign: *ECHA improved its communication*

ECHA sent 2400 letters to registrants inviting them to update their registration dossiers for listed specific concerns as well as to include “tonnage, uses and exposure” data. These soft letter campaigns are a pre-warning pointing to the fact that the substance is under authorities' scrutiny and will be manually screened before potentially appearing on the list of announced compliance checks (for standard information gaps), on the CoRAP list (for non-standard information) or even on PACT for Risk Management. A change from last time (June) was that letters were more targeted, with registrants getting more information on the reasons for shortlisting (mostly CMR and/or sensitizers concerns) and on the date by which the information is expected to be included in the registration dossier (11 March). These requests were often combined with a reference to exposure and uses to be clarified. Eurometaux organised a conference call with registrants who received such letters and were able to identify common issues to be raised during the Q&A session of ECHA's webinar on 17 February (more information and the minutes of the call & webinar can be received from Kate Belska, Noömi Lombaert, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA's list of announced compliance checks: *a last possibility to update registration files to prevent a CCH*

ECHA updated the list –initially published in December- of substances potentially subject to compliance checks. Boron and vanadium compounds are some of the new substances introduced on the list. This list is the result of the screening exercise for substances for which standard information seems lacking. ECHA invites registrants to review their registration dossiers and submit an update of the CSR before 11 April including new and/or relevant information, where applicable. This is actually a last chance for Consortia and Companies to update a registration file to prevent a Compliance Check, as afterwards (as soon as the Lead Registrant received the Draft Decision in its REACH-IT box), updates will not be looked at. Most CCH cases included in this update of the December list seem to have been selected for either lacking or inappropriate waivers for subchronic, PNDT and EOGRTS or Read-Across for these endpoints not in line with the RAAF (Read-Across Assessment Framework) (more information: Kate Belska, Noömi Lombaert, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA's 2015 Evaluation Report: *learning from the screening to further improve dossiers*

ECHA published its eighth Evaluation report http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13628/evaluation_report_2015_en.pdf, which summarises both the achievements on the different ECHA Evaluation programmes and summarises learning lessons for registrants. Focus has been put on transparency of the Evaluation activities (e.g. ECHA now publishes registrants' considerations on alternatives to their proposed vertebrate testing as part of the third party consultation, the Read-Across Assessment Framework was published) but also on

registrants' pro-activity (publication of the list of substances potentially subject to compliance checks to encourage updates by Registrants, soft letters campaign). The key recommendations of the report also emphasise the importance of an accurate Substance Identification and the need to maintain efficient communication and planning throughout the Substance Evaluation process. Further learning lessons will be summarized in a Briefing Note that will be circulated to the Forum and posted on the REACH Metals Gateway (more information: Kate Belska, Noömi Lombaert, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMISSION REACH activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

CARACAL 20: REACH Review, Substance Identification (SID), Restriction of CMRs in construction articles, CLP REFIT and Bioelution on the agenda!

Eurometaux will represent the REACH Alliance in the 20th CARACAL meeting (Brussels, 8-9 March). The Draft Agenda includes various topics of relevance for the inorganics sector. Background documents released so far indicate that the Commission is actively preparing its 2017 REACH Review, in which NGOs will propose a stronger implementation of Authorisation and Substitution. As regards SID, ECHA does not consider necessary to implement the mandatory reporting of SID information in Registration dossiers, as this is covered by REACH Article 11(1). A final report prepared by VITO identifies RCF, four boron/ate compounds, cadmium and cadmium oxide, five lead compounds, nickel and beryllium among the 31 CMR 1A/1B substances contained in construction articles for potential fast-track restriction under REACH. The evaluation of CLP under REFIT has been appointed to three consultants, and will be subject to a public consultation starting in February/March 2016 and a workshop in April 2016. Although bioelution is also on the agenda, no background document has been shared yet. Eurometaux should provide the meeting with an update on the latest industry activities (more information: Caroline Braibant).

CASG Nano: Discussion of possible changes to nanomaterial definition and REACH Annexes on 10-11 March

The draft Agenda for the 15th CASG Nano meeting foresees discussions on three items of interest to the metals industry: a review of the nanomaterial definition, amendments to the REACH Annexes, and a Nanomaterial Observatory. The conclusions of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board will be presented at the meeting together with concrete proposals for next steps. An industry preparatory meeting will take place on 1 March in order to align positions with Cefic and others. A non-paper containing the draft views of the Commission about amending the REACH Annexes will be discussed with the Eurometaux Nano Task Force on 7 March. ECHA is planning to issue new Guidance and guidance updates on nanomaterials in early 2017. The mandate of CASG Nano should be extended by CARACAL to accompany the implementation of possible changes to the nanomaterial definition and REACH Annexes, up until mid-2017 (more information: Caroline Braibant and Christine Spirelet).

REACH COMMITTEE

9th to the CLP: End of the Pb SCL story and opening on copper M-factors

The REACH Committee, composed of Member States and the Commission, reached an agreement on the 9th ATP last week, putting an end to close to 4 years of advocacy and technical discussions with authorities on the importance of bioavailability and of the physical form when classifying Pb metal. Pb in massive form will be treated differently than powder when it comes to concentration limits: Pb massive will have a generic concentration limit of 0.3% compared to the specific concentration limit of 0.03% for powder. The recital to the legal text will refer to the rationale for this difference being "bioavailability". The agreed 9th ATP also includes a 'compromise' way forward on M-factors for the copper compounds: the chronic environmental classifications (Aquatic, chronic 1) have been retained, but the M-factors for chronic were removed until a future discussion at RAC. These positive outcomes of the vote are largely due to the outstanding teamwork within industry, the scientific work carried out to document impacts and facts as well as the reciprocal trust we were able to build with authorities (more information: Katrien Delbeke, Steve Binks, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

OTHERS

C&L inventory: second pilot project only includes substances volunteered by Eurometaux

Two molybdenum and eight tungsten substances have been volunteered for the second pilot project aimed at increasing the convergence of the C&L Inventory (i.e. at achieving agreement on a common classification entry for each substance, as per Article 41 of CLP). Other industry stakeholders did not identify relevant substances for this project, which will be accompanied

by a number of ECHA initiatives such as a targeted letter campaign to 2700 notifiers of the 10 selected substances, simplified practical advice on how to update C&L notifications, a broader awareness raising campaign, and changes to the display of the C&L Inventory (which will ultimately also improve the classification information of the infocards and brief profiles). For these 2016 and 2017 activities, ECHA and the Commission intend to invite Member State representatives to contribute to the development and implementation of a joint strategy and plan to incite companies to agree on their classifications (more information: Caroline Braibant).

EUROMETAUX REACH activities: hot topics/issues

RESOURCE MAPPING TO RESPOND TO REACH / ECHA CHALLENGES

Data-sharing: Eurometaux, Cefic and Concawe have provided collective input for the update of ECHA's Guidance document

As announced in the January edition, Cefic, Concawe and Eurometaux have been invited to provide early input to be considered by ECHA when updating its Guidance on Data-Sharing. Four documents have been prepared using members' input: one providing an overview on the types of agreement which fall under the scope of the Implementing Regulation, one addressing how 'every effort' and 'unanimous consent' can be interpreted and implemented in practice, one about types and levels of itemisation which can be expected in joint submission budgets, and one on the types of reimbursement mechanisms that can be considered in joint submissions. These were all well-received by ECHA on 9 February. The next step is to participate in the PEG (meeting in the summer), check how far early contributions have been considered by ECHA, and continue contributing to the update in the PEG and via CARACAL (more information: Caroline Braibant)

REACH Forum: agenda for 17 March meeting available – preparing for 2017, 2018 and 2020

The first REACH Forum meeting of 2016 will combine information and decision points concerning both ongoing (Evaluation, Authorisation, and Registration) and announced challenges under REACH and CLP. In particular, it will pave the way towards Eurometaux's preparation for the Commission 2017 REACH Review, which is intrinsically related to the EU's 7th Environment Action Plan (EAP) and non-toxic environment objective, and to the achievement of the 2020 goals of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD). This REACH Forum meeting will assess the need for and the objective of the 23 June meeting, as well as launch the preparation of an Eurometaux Chemicals Management event in October 2016 (more information: Caroline Braibant, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Cross-Industry Initiative on better regulation for chemicals management: more signatories, meetings, alliances and technical work ahead

A CII delegation met with various Commission services on 22 January. Commission representatives indicated that CII proposals are being considered. They indicated that in some scenarios they may see that Authorisation on top of OSH could bring added value and asked for the CII's input on this. The Commission also requested to more explicitly consider restriction as risk management option to address a workplace related risk. Existing working groups of the CII will follow up on these recommendations to ensure the continued contribution of the CII to the REFIT exercises on OSH and CLP, and in the upcoming REACH Review. After presentations to DG GROW's Enterprise Policy Group and CARACAL in 2015, meetings with Belgian, Cypriot and Greek authorities have been organised in early 2016. Meanwhile, the Commission's REFIT Platform has picked up the CII's proposal for consideration. Besides a proposal from the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DIHK) (<http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/refit/refit-platform/docs/chemicals.pdf>), the CII proposals are the only ones in the chemicals policy area. This is in addition to the work carried out by DGs EMPL, ENV and GROW in relation to the CII proposals. A recent IndustriAll and ECEG paper available on http://www.eceg.org/uploads/Modules/DocumentsLibrary/2015-12-08-eceg_iae_joint_declaration_eu_osh_signed.pdf shows that Union representatives also recommend workplace legislation to regulate and manage workplace risks. The CII furthermore pushes for the identification of the best risk management option (RMO) to benefit from a harmonised and systematic approach, similar to what is proposed in the Eurometaux RMO Analysis Guidance for example. Over the next months the CII will organise technical dialogues with relevant partners, in order to further elaborate on the content of its proposals (more information: Kai-Sebastian Melzer and Caroline Braibant).

METAL-SPECIFIC REACH APPLICATION TOOLS AND CONCEPTS

Bioelution workshop: getting aligned to (further) convince authorities

On 16 February, industry came together to discuss and agree on a) how to use the bioelution approach and b) the content of the "validation package" to submit to ECVAM. This debate took place in the context of two recent regulatory achievements: a) the mandate given by Commission to ECVAM to validate a bioelution method that would fit into the CLP framework and b) the vote early February on the 9th ATP and the lead metal entries making reference to bioavailability. Unfortunately, up to now

and despite reminders from the Commission, ECVAM has not yet launched the validation work. This additional time has however allowed there to be lively discussions within industry on how to find the right balance between conservatism and pragmatism when designing classification schemes using bioelution results. The main actions that were agreed on at the end of the workshop were to complete the ECVAM template so as to further encourage them to start work, to revise the classification schemes and the bioelution SOP (including a comparison with the Transformation Dissolution protocol SOP), to do further work on the particle size/surface correction concept and to bring all knowledge together in one guidance document on classification with a section on alloys and another one on other metal-containing complex materials (more information: Federica Iaccino and Violaine Verougstraete).

OTHERS

Cefic LRI workshop on read-across: good practice and RAAF

The workshop focused on the new good Read-Across Practice guidance and the RAAF published by ECHA in 2015 as well as on a number of initiatives that should enable registrants to perform and document their read-across strategy in the REACH dossiers whilst increasing regulatory acceptance. State of the art on read-across experiences, available tools and compliance checks' decisions were presented. One of the tools described was the Ambit website, which organizes the entire set of information published on the ECHA dissemination website allowing users to retrieve substance similarities and compare structures and properties. ECHA clarified that a first extension of the current RAAF document is expected by the end of the year and that this will cover multi-constituent and UVCB substances. However, nothing was shared on further extension of the guidance on environmental read-across practices (more information: Federica Iaccino).

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Presentation Copper Consortium General assembly

Eurometaux was kindly invited to the General Assembly of the copper consortium to present the main 2016 REACH challenges and how the REACH Forum/REACH team would organize its activities to ensure appropriate advocacy, support and input on methodologies to respond to those challenges in an efficient manner. Thanks for the opportunity: this is always a very good opportunity to summarise the essentials (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

Further outreach of REACH

OECD

OECD-Metals Guidance: last comments received from Netherlands and Canada on the bioavailability correction guidance

The second round of comments on the Metals Environmental Guidance on Bioavailability correction for the OECD received constructive comments from both the Netherlands and Canada. ARCHE prepared a Response to Comments document and it is both Industry's and the OECD secretariat's intention to finalise this first OECD Environmental Guidance note on metals by Easter for final adoption (de-classification). If this is achieved, this would set a landmark recognition for the work done by consortia and research institutes on metals' bioavailability correction in water, soil and sediments, bringing the knowledge and making it available at global level. Eurometaux and ICMM submitted a proposal for a second batch of OECD guidance development focusing on exposure, fate assessment and risk characterisation. It is hoped that the success of the first guidance would help acceptance in being able to develop guidance on these important aspects. It will nonetheless remain a challenge to ensure support as the OECD manager in charge so far (Joop De Knecht) left the OECD, and has returned to the Netherlands where he will act as an MSC representative for the Netherlands (more information: Marnix Vangheluwe, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

OECD Joint Meeting: Eurometaux represented the metals sector

The annual OECD Joint Meeting, the highest level committee on chemicals management, met early February to define the OECD priorities on chemicals management for the year to come, with ICMM attending. Both ICMM and Eurometaux actively participated in the BIAC meeting (industry representation at OECD), which was organized the day before the Joint Meeting. The metals sector asked support for the guidance development and stressed the importance of the OECD in ensuring that the Mutual Acceptance of Data status remains recognized formally by all OECD member states. Eurometaux further raised the

issue of the product release estimates pushed by the Nordics without further input from other Member States and the relevance of the OECD-ECHA activity on SEA experience building at global scale. BIAC appointed Jay West (American Chemicals Council) as new chair and invited the metals sector to occupy a vice-chairmanship. It was obvious this year that Risk Management issues are also a growing programme at OECD level (e.g. database on substitution measures, SEA guidance development, ...) while ECHA and the Commission are participating actively and/or even funding some activities in this programme (more information: Benjamin Davies and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Calendar

- **29 February – 4 March:** RAC 36 A – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **7-11 March:** RAC 36 B – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **7-11 March:** SEAC 30 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **8-9 March :** CARACAL (Brussels)
- **16-17 March:** REACH Committee
- **17-18 March:** Management Board – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **17 March:** REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)
- **17 March:** Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels) (2hours - after the REACH Forum)
- **18 March:** Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **19-20 April:** 4th ECHA Topical Science Workshop on OMICS in Chem. Man. – ECHA (Helsinki) (on invitation only)
- **25-29 April:** MSC 47 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **10 May:** Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **11 May:** Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **18 May:** MeCLas Training for new EU countries – (Prague)
- **23-27 May:** RAC 37A – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **30 May – 3 June:** RAC 37B – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **30 May – 3 June:** SEAC – ECHA (Helsinki)

Acronyms

AfA: Application for Authorisation	MSC: ECHA Member States Committee
BIAC: Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD	OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
BIU: Broad Information of Use	PACT: Public Activities Coordination Tool
C&L: Classification and Labelling	OEL: Occupational Exposure Limits
CARACAL: Competent Authorities on REACH and CLP Regulations	OSH: Occupational Safety Health
CASG: Competent Authorities Sub-Group (EC)	PC: Public Consultation
CCH: Compliance Check	PEG: Partner Expert Groups
CII: Cross-Industry Initiative	PNDT: Pre Natal Development Test
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	PRTR: Pollutants release and Transfer Register
CMR: Substances classified as Carcinogens, Mutagens or toxic to Reproduction	RAAF: Read-Across Assessment Framework
CoRAP: Community Action Rolling Plan	RCF: Refractory Ceramic Fibres
CSR: Chemical Safety Report	REFIT: Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme
DIHK: Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry	RMO: Risk Management Option
EAP: Environment Action Plan	SEAC: ECHA Socio-Economic Assessment Committee
ECEG: European Chemical Employers Group	SID: Substance Identification
EOGRTS: Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study	SOP: Standardised Operating Protocol
EUURL-ECVAM: European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing	UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials
LRI: Long-range Research Initiative	VITO: The Flemish Institute for Technological Research
MSC: ECHA Member States Committee	WSSD: World Summit for Sustainable Development
LRI: Long-range Research Initiative	