



EUROMETAUX REACH PROGRAMME

Dear REACH Forum member,

On September 30th, I stepped down as co-chair of the REACH Forum - not because I am no longer committed to the goals of the Forum, but because I will “early retire” before the end of the year.

After chairing fifteen meetings, over the past five years, I hope that the readers of the REACH News will allow me to leave a few legacy messages. In particular, since the words “2017 budget” are on the table.

REACH is the platform the European Union is using to deliver on its commitments towards the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development – “By 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment”.

Back in 2008, REACH registration was seen by many as an administrative task – form substance-based Consortia, collect money from co-registrants, spend it to fill data gaps, package what we know into the correct format, submit a dossier into the new database of the European Chemicals Agency – job done.

Eight years later, let no one be in any doubt, REACH compliance is a core, ongoing business obligation for all companies producing or importing into the European Union. It needs to be up there, alongside e.g. safety and financial controls, in management priorities.

Early on, the individual metals consortia realised two things. Firstly, that the issues facing their metals would be impacted by others – e.g. through naturally occurring ores, in alloys and in scrap. We therefore needed a clearing house to exchange ideas, develop common approaches, minimise compliance costs, etc. And, secondly, that the only way to be able to argue your case in front of ECHA was to do so via the Stakeholder Organisation for the inorganics sector. This is a huge responsibility for Eurometaux and one that it has filled to the very best of its ability.

While the REACH Forum has provided a great service to the metals industry throughout those eight years, the business impacts of REACH are only now starting to be understood. While those operating in the cobalt and lead sectors are well aware of these, the emerging threats from REACH implementation, as seen by the Eurometaux experts, are not easily translated into what many other companies see today in their own compliance obligations.

It is the responsibility of Consortium managers to make those links and to sell the continued value of the Forum to their members. Many important horizontal issues still need to be resolved - e.g. substance identity of UVCBs, classification of mixtures, data and cost-sharing transparency, most effective ways to prioritise substances for authorisation and use of alternate risk management methodologies.

Notwithstanding the funding pressures faced by all Associations, the Forum’s co-chairs and Eurometaux management are proposing a 2017 budget at the same level as in 2016 and hence the same fees to Consortia and their members. I would urge you to respond positively to this proposal - thank you.

In closing, I will use three pictures to represent how the Forum believes it should continue to engage in REACH implementation.



Definitely not the route to success



Neither, do we want to be too far out front



So let’s be observant and act accordingly -

Good luck to you all.

John Schonenberger, Co-Chairman, REACH Forum and Chief Executive, European Copper Institute

ECHA REACH activities: hot topics

ECHA COMMITTEES

RAC-38: intense working days with a joint formal RAC/SEAC dinner as reward...

The Risk Assessment Committee met for two weeks in September and agreed on 26 draft opinions on the uses of chromate compounds occurring over a broad range of industry sectors in Europe: aeronautics, aerospace, architectural, automotive, metal manufacturing and finishing, general engineering, and lithography. The draft opinions have been sent to applicants for commenting. Seven RAC and SEAC final opinions on the use of chromium trioxide were adopted, with or without changes following the applicants' comments, and will be both forwarded to Commission and published on ECHA's website (see also below). RAC also discussed a number of draft opinions on the specific solvent use applications of 1,2-dichloroethane (EDC) in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry sectors.

The timings of the restriction processes targeting the use of lead compounds in stabilisers and in lead shots (in wetland areas) were confirmed as well as the one for the first discussion on the TiO₂ CLH proposal (June 2017). RAC was also updated on the work of the joint RAC/SCOEL Taskforce set up end of last year on request of the Commission (Article 95). A contractor was commissioned to help with a comparative critical assessment of REACH DNEL and OEL methodologies in relation to the inhalation route. The contractor explored the possible impact of terminology (e.g. "assessment factor" vs. "uncertainty factor") between the two Committees and differences that could lead to differences in DNELs/OELs (e.g. assessment of data, modification of starting point, assignment of assessment factors/uncertainty factors etc.). The resulting report, which shall be regarded as a thought starter, was reviewed by both SCOEL and RAC and comments further highlighted some differences when it comes to 'extrapolation factors' and protection levels, but also the use of human data in this context of 'protection'. Some next steps were defined and outcomes of the work of the joint Taskforce should be presented during a Commission workshop in Q1 2017. In the context of further capacity-building, RAC further discussed the DNEL setting for the reprotoxic properties of 1-bromopropane and diisopentylphthalate but also had a joint seminar with SEAC to discuss general population exposure and impact assessment in AfA (see below). The latter constitutes a very useful basis for the discussions on 'Man via the Environment' that will be held on 12 October at Eurometaux. Finally, RAC also adopted eight opinions on harmonised classification and labelling, including on acetaldehyde and estimated the Annex XV submitted by Italy on DMF (as a substance on its own or in mixtures) as not in conformity (more information: Violaine Verougstraete).

SEAC: new guidance documents on Willingness to Pay and the social cost of job losses: review and recommendations

Recent Applications for Authorisation (AfAs) showed that consultants applied different values when using the Willingness to Pay (WTP) concept to demonstrate a proportional cost/benefit of the AfA. ECHA therefore launched a study to collect evidence on the most recent WTP values for several - mainly mortality - endpoints. A draft of this study was reviewed by a SEAC experts group and debated in SEAC. It is expected that the new WTP data will be adopted at the next SEAC meeting. It is strongly suggested that consultants and applicants use these reference data for their applications to avoid inconsistencies in the "health costs of a statistical life" between different substances and applications. This is even more important considering that SEAC will use those as a benchmark when reviewing the applications. An additional key guidance under development aims at providing clarity on how the social cost of job losses should be assessed in AfAs. Indeed the way applicants applied these costs was highly different and often led to a gross overestimation of the real societal costs. A more advanced version of the guidance will be available for the next SEAC meeting for adoption with a comparable recommendation to applicants to adhere to it. The participants in the Eurometaux A&R platform received a summary update on these two documents and will be kept up to date on further developments (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

SEAC –RAC: reviewed long series of Chromate based Applications for Authorisation (AfAs): Review Periods...

SEAC-32 and RAC-38 spent significant time to review large batches of Applications for Authorisation, among others, many chromate based applications. The evaluation of the large series of CTAC applications was finalised after the applicants reviewed the draft opinions. Neither RAC nor SEAC changed their opinion in respect to the Review Period or the conditions. In general, the applications that were reasonably well documented, clear in scope and covered uses for which a technical and economic feasible substitute was not available got 7 years as Review Period. Others, including those with unclear exposure documentation, received only 4 years. The main learning lesson is that both the Review Period and the additional conditions are clearly impacted by a too large scope of uses (putting sub-uses for which substitutes are available and others for which there are no substitutes within one category), by the lack of demonstration of the real exposure situation and issues related to the SEA assessment. These learning lessons have been summarised in a Briefing Note for the REACH Forum. In parallel with these applications, a new batch of chromates salts based applications, widely used in the aeronautic sector, were debated in detail for the first time. The issues with those seems equal to those for the CTAC application (more information: Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

RAC-SEAC session on Man via the Environment: *interesting capacity-building*

RAC and SEAC acknowledged the importance of the Man via the Environment (MvE) scenarios in many AfAs when it comes to health impacts. It was observed that in some chromate AfAs, this scenario could have a 10 fold higher impact than the workers' exposure health impact. The very high estimates for the MvE scenario are partly caused by the Tier 1 modelling EUSES that was applied and partly due to the lack of basic data to refine the assessment. A joint RAC and SEAC seminar was organised in September to raise awareness and understanding of RAC and SEAC on the assumptions and defaults of the model. ECHA's presentation was very clear and objective and insisted on the overly precautionary nature of the MvE scenario. Eurometaux made several interventions based on its metals' experience. ECHA and RAC fully understood the low relevance of the model for the sector, given it is based on Kp values and neglects the background part of the contributions via food and water. They therefore would welcome any improvement of the method as part of future AfAs. Eurometaux has scheduled both an internal (12 October) and external science-technical workshop to improve the MvE modelling for metals and inorganics, so as to give input, considering that this is a crucial building block to achieve reasonable impact estimates (and hence Review Periods) (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

MSC: agreed on the 7th priority list including 4 Pb compounds: *Article 58(2) and BOEL*

MSC-49 agreed on prioritising 4 Pb compounds (PbO, Orange Pb and 2 Pb sulfates) widely used in Pb-batteries for the next update of Annex XIV of substances subject to authorisation with a latest application date (LAD) of 30 months for the oxides and 24 months for the sulphates. Most important was the debate on the relevance of Article 58 (2) (alternative EU-wide substance specific risk management measures) for these substances. The opinion states that "*there could be possible grounds for exemptions for uses that are regulated under RoHS and ELV*". ILA's interventions at the meeting demonstrated that all battery uses (automotive and industrial) and all life stages of the 4 compounds were adequately covered by existing EU Risk Management legislation and disagreed with an embedded substitution requirement. MSC nevertheless agreed with the ECHA opinion without confirming Article 58 (2) for the 4 Pb-compounds. Several countries requested a specific reference to the minutes confirming they felt that the authorisation measure for Pb compounds is not proportional to the benefits of risk reduction given the already heavy regulatory focus on Pb manufacturing and use. A large number of MSC members further proposed a statement for the minutes indicating the present BOEL for Pb is not protective for workers. Alternatively, the MSC opinion clarifies for the first time what uses can be considered as intermediates and which not, nevertheless leaving the ultimate decision to the applicants. ECHA will now prepare before the end of October its own opinion that will be submitted to Commission for consideration (more information: Steve Binks and Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC: timings of the next priority list and the CoRAP clarified: *take your agendas*

MSC-49 agreed on the timing of two major programmes for 2017: the publication of the next priority list and the CoRAP update. The CoRAP is an annual rolling plan that lists substances that will undergo Substance Evaluation, in principle 3 years in advance. The list will be debated at the next MSC (25-27 October) and published as a draft before the end of the month. MSC will subsequently review all new entries to check the justification of the listed concern as well as if the concern is "risk based", at its December meeting and vote on the update in February next year. It was already announced that approximately 40 new substances will be added; half of them in 2019 (newly added year) and the remaining half for 2017-2018, which is a surprisingly high number. The main selection criteria this year is "high potential exposure for either consumers, environment or workers". The presentation of the 8th priority list is somewhat delayed compared to previous years. We therefore expect the priority scoring table of all new substances to become available for the December meeting. A draft proposal from ECHA is not expected before Easter for debate in MSC in April and May followed by a Public Consultation over the summer (mid-June to mid-July). It is unclear at this stage whether metals or metal compounds will be included. Cd and CdO are potential candidates depending on the scoring of new substances that entered the candidate list (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA OTHERS

ECHA Management Board (28-29 September): *launch for the search of a new Executive Director and the first integrated ECHA programming document (2017-2019) approved*

The Management Board's agenda discussed a number of small but important items, including the support of the Board to ECHA's proposal to create an EU-wide observatory for nanomaterials and to undertake a feasibility study for an "EU chemical legislative finder". The observatory, which was proposed by the Commission would collect all existing market information on nanomaterials in a single place with emphasis on different types and uses. The challenge will be to find the right balance between what should or should not be made publicly available. The "EU chemical legislative" finder has been long-awaited by industry as it would form a central access point for companies to establish whether a chemical is regulated in the EU or in a Member State by way of any specific or generic legislation.

The MB will provide input to the Commission with regard to the search for the next Executive Director for ECHA, to be started soon. In addition to a member for the "reviewing team", the MB can send an observer to evaluate the transparency and objectivity of the selection process. NGOs intended to request for this seat. During the industry preparatory call, it was agreed

to either suggest that the MB abstain to complete this observer post or if they go through with it to also have industry become part of this observer role. The Management Board also adopted the integrated ECHA programming document, covering the period 2017-2019 following the new format adopted by the Commission for all agencies. It integrates for the first time the strategic programming, the generic work plan and the human resources and financial planning in one document. Industry only received the document last week and could not yet fully analyse it. However, it seems to form a very strategic document for ECHA's medium-term activities, clarifying the major points of attention and work planning. Eurometaux will analyse this document upfront the upcoming seminar on the Non-Toxic-Environment, also addressed in the report (more information: Guy Thiran and Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA expert group on bioelution: first conference call in October

ECHA has established an expert group to advise on the use of bioelution in the context of the CLP Regulation. While the scientific evaluation of bioelution protocols will be (further) handled by the JRC, aiming at a submission to OECD; this expert group –including ECHA, Member States and stakeholders- will discuss the potential applicability domain of the bioelution concept and the aspects related to its implementation. The deliverable should be a document addressing the issues relevant for the application of bioelution results in the regulatory context. A first teleconference should take place mid-October, and a physical meeting at the end of this year or early next year, if considered necessary by the group. The final report is foreseen in spring 2017, with a target date of 31/3/2017. A list of potential issues to discuss was circulated for comments and comprises applicability to different endpoints, applicability to local and systemic effects, hazard classes in scope, routes of exposure (interestingly the three routes are currently considered), application of the relative elution concept and proposed strategies for using bioelution in classification and flowcharts (more information: Adriana Oller and Violaine Verougstraete).

Update of the Appendix III of the “Guidance for identification and naming of substances under REACH and CLP”: outcomes of PEG consultation

Early July, Eurometaux participated to the PEG consultation on the update of the Appendix III of the Guidance for identification and naming of substances under REACH and CLP. In September, ECHA provided the PEG group with the outcomes of the consultation (comments of the PEG members are publicly available on the ECHA website at <http://echa.europa.eu/support/guidance/consultation-procedure/ongoing-reach>). On the specificities of the non-ferrous metals comments, we can confirm that our feedback was entirely checked and clearly addressed. Comments that ECHA has accepted and implemented in the document are related to improving the clarity of sentences and ensuring reference to the core Guidance on SID. It was reminded that the Appendix is not meant to substitute the Guidance nor to provide further/exhaustive examples. The next step is that the draft revised Guidance document will be circulated to the Member State Committee (MSC), the Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) and the Forum (October 2016). The target date for publication of the final document is anticipated to be January/February 2017 (more information: Federica Iaccino).

Inorganic UVCBs (iUVCBs): SID refinement feedback expected & IUCLID 6 testing

Late August Eurometaux submitted to ECHA the non-ferrous metals proposal for the refinement of iUVCBs SID. The ECHA SID Unit has informed us that we will receive their feedback and comments at the beginning of October and already agreed to have a web/conference call to discuss the details and define the next steps. In the meantime, further informal discussions have occurred with the inorganic pigments consortium, with the aim to streamline a common approach in line with what we have proposed to ECHA. It was agreed that we would further discuss once we have received ECHA's feedback (more information: Federica Iaccino, Frederik Verdonck, Katia Lacasse and Katrien Arijns).

NANOS

PEG meetings on nanos: Guidance on nanoforms discussed on 21 September

As Eurometaux expert Caroline Braibant attended the PEG meeting on the draft Appendix to the Guidance on registration, which addresses how to identify and report nanoforms under REACH. Despite the remaining uncertainties as regards the mandatory/recommended nature of the information requests laid down in the ECHA Guidance (to be published in May 2017) whilst the REACH Annexes providing the legal certainty should not be adopted before 2018, the meeting was efficient and managed to clarify a number of items. For example, it can be expected that reporting the D50 will be mandatory, and the shape and chemical nature (strongly) recommended. This information will need to be reported for each nanoform in the joint dossier's SIP, but not for each nanomaterial (a nanoform being a group of nanomaterials of the same substance which share a common size (range), shape (range) and surface nature). Another aspect that emerged is that ECHA cannot clarify in the guidance how far to go to demonstrate that a material is not a nanomaterial, and this should thus be left at the registrant's discretion. Overall, the updated draft was considered by the PEG as acceptable, with some fine-tuning necessary to ensure consistent terminology, definitions, and distinguishing mandatory and recommended information requirements. Three additional nanos PEG meetings took place during the last days of September to discuss the revised appendices including recommendations for “nanomaterials” covering environmental and human health endpoints as well as read-across. The

outcomes will be shared with the Nanos Taskforce (more information: Caroline Braibant, Koen Oorts, Rodger Battersby and Arne Burzlaff).

EUROMETAUX REACH activities: hot topics/issues

RESOURCE MAPPING TO RESPOND TO REACH / ECHA CHALLENGES

REACH Forum meeting: *budget, pop rock chair and bubbles*

The REACH Forum met on 29 September to discuss the REACH and CLP challenges for the coming months and 2017 and in particular the resources needed to find a correct balance of proactivity, capacity-building and defence of some principle issues like data-sharing and Article 58(2). John Schonenberger, who chaired the REACH Forum meeting for the last time, managed to take the group *allegro vivace* through a rather impressive agenda, ranging from the 6 key questions posed by ECHA in the context of the metals framework workshop, to the Chemicals Management event that is being organised on 20 October, with amongst others Authorisation, RMOa and Classification addressed along the way *as intermezzo*. A budget proposal for the 2017 REACH Forum activities was presented to the Forum and will be agreed on at the December meeting. The REACH Forum was asked to provide further comments on the communication material prepared for the 20 October as well as on the resource estimates generated by the REACH Team to respond to the technical challenges raised with ECHA on 30 August (read-across, UVCBs, human health hazard issues, exposure-related issues and environmental classification). The meeting ended in due time ☺ to share bubbles and wish all the best to the *maestro* of the day and welcome Kai-Sebastian Melzer (Nickel Institute) as co-chair. Kai, who was enthusiastically nominated by the Forum, will support Steve Binks as co-chair from December onwards (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot, Federica Iaccino, Michel Vander Straeten and Violaine Verougstraete).

Authorisation and Restriction Platform meeting: *intense meeting with a good dinner at the end*

The Eurometaux Authorisation & Restriction platform meeting on 28 September was very well attended. The platform carefully reviewed the progress made with the RMOa and the Recycling and Authorisation projects and agreed on the next steps. Besides updating the guidance along the comments received from industry and ECHA, the A&R platform agreed on the continuation of the advocacy for better quality RMOas by regulators and industry using the RMOa tool as a self-reflection assessment for Risk Assessment so as to be better prepared when challenged by “an ECHA concern”. Continuation of the advocacy and external communication was the main conclusion on the Recycling and Authorisation project, emphasising that progress should be made to reduce the impact of authorisation on recycling. The A&R further reviewed the outcome of the MSC meeting (see above) on the prioritisation of the 4 Pb compounds and the interpretation of Article 58 (2) in this context, and supported the need for a legal review of the correctness of the MSC’s (and ECHA’s) interpretation and advocacy together with ILA. The A&R platform conducted a first interpretation of the BoA case on the “use of As₂O₃ in the Zn sector” (Nordenham case), which could set an important precedent on intermediate status of SVHC carrier metals in metal refining processes. It was agreed to carefully follow the ECHA assessment of the case and potentially request further legal opinion if needed. Finally the A&R provided an update on the experience with DNEL/dose response setting on Annex XIV substances in RAC and the planning schedule of different workshops to progress with the MvE challenge and provide future metal applicants (CTP-HT and Pb-compounds) with guidance on how to best prepare for good quality AfAs. This discussion was complemented with a short brainstorming based on concerns raised by Consortia for next year’s A&R platform planning (more information: France Capon, Klaus Kamps, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Eurometaux met the Netherlands on the outcome of the Recycling and Authorisation study

On the 2nd of September Eurometaux met a large delegation from The Netherlands including the heads of the REACH and Circular Economy programmes. The meeting was organized in follow-up of the expressed interest and commitment of The Netherlands to raise attention for promoting and safeguarding recycling under REACH. The independent consultant who conducted the study for the metals sector presented the main outcomes of the study complemented with testimonies from the pilot companies. The main problems caused by Authorisation as well as potential mitigation measures were presented and reviewed. The Netherlands showed a high interest in the study outcome as well as the suggested mitigation measures and underlined the need for REACH to better align with the Circular Economy objectives. They will consider how they take this forward within the EU (CARACAL, RIME, ...) and keep us informed and involved. They also raised interest to visit a metals recycling plant to observe and check the conclusions made (more information: Jan Kegels, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Slags Taskforce meeting: *a first meeting aiming at identifying issues*

The Slag Taskforce met on 27 September for a first meeting to explore and map the consequences of REACH on the production and use of final slags. The mandate of the group was defined and objectives set: a) clarify the different potential statuses of

“final production slags” under REACH of relevance for the metals sector and b) identify the potential risk management or other challenges associated with the status and under which conditions they apply. Potential deliverable would be a report with options and recommendations, including for companies to interpret risk management measures for final slags. The first inventory documented the complexity of the different scenarios depending on the status of the slag under REACH, its ingredients and the way the slag is manufactured. A critical point is the exact moment when a slag becomes or ceases to be a waste or an article. Attention shall also be given to the link with Circular economy and opportunities for ‘final slags’. Daniela Cholakova (Aurubis) kindly agreed to chair the group, which will meet again in January (more information: Daniela Cholakova, Violaine Verougstraete and Hugo Waeterschoot).

Follow-up discussions on metals framework projects: *some solutions on their way or to be tested*

Further to the 30 August workshop, first discussions have taken place with ECHA experts on how to organize more practically the work on some of the technical issues, considering resources and priorities. For those that do not need the set-up of a specific project, like reporting of biomonitoring in IUCLID 6, timings are well defined as those are dependent on deadlines. On others, like the improved reporting of UVCBs in IUCLID 6, which will make use of the assessment entity, the signal will have to come from industry (using for example a test case). An important action for the human health experts remains the drafting of a two-pager on the human health hazard-related issues evoked at the workshop end of August (dose-response and testing for essential trace elements, valence and speciation, specificities in test setting etc.) with a clear indication of their priority and/or link with existing/upcoming cases for background/context, to be submitted to ECHA (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Co CLH proposal: *set-up of a multi-metallic taskforce*

A taskforce bringing together all metals impacted by the proposed classification of Co metal and the associated SCL for carcinogenicity (0.01%) will be set up so as to facilitate communication and advocacy. Setting up a multi-metallic, multi-membership taskforce has proven to be most efficient in the Pb SCL story to ensure coherence and consistency of the messages provided to authorities or downstream users, but also to achieve understanding of the technical aspects. The Co CLH Taskforce will be led by the cobalt experts and facilitated by Eurometaux. First meetings/calls of this taskforce will take place in the coming weeks (Carol Pettit, Brigitte Amuroso, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

METAL-SPECIFIC REACH APPLICATION TOOLS AND CONCEPTS

Guidance on the assessment of occupational exposure based on monitoring data: *finalisation of a 2012 project*

This guidance aims at providing information to facilitate harmonised generation and analysis of exposure data in the metals' industry. Harmonisation is important to ascertain accessible and comparable exposure databases amongst metals, maximising their value for use and re-use for several purposes, namely exposure assessment under REACH Registrations and Authorisation, OEL setting at EU or national level, compliance checking, checking/improving the efficiency of localized exposure controls and use in the calibration of exposure modelling tools. This guidance, written by EBRC, has been going through changes of scope - explaining its delay- and was reviewed by the metals consortia and HeTAP experts. It will be posted on the EBRC website and the REACH Metals gateway (more information: Daniel Vetter and Violaine Verougstraete).

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Informa REACH Conference: *Eurometaux presented and co-chaired sessions with ECHA*

The annual Informa REACH conference organised to bring regulators, consultants and industry together met this year in Nice on 7 and 8 September. Eurometaux co-chaired the session on Authorisation and presented a review of recent experience with e.g. the chromates cases and others. And as perfect counterpart ECHA focused on the new integrated strategy to define concerns and handle the need for RMM. Questions of the attendees focused on the scope of the new screening approach and how AfAs could be improved (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

ICHMET: *International Conference on Heavy Metals in the Environment (Ghent 12-15 September)*

This biannual conference focusses specifically on the importance of different aspects of exposure assessments of metals and brings together several hundreds of scientists and some regulators. Eurometaux together with ARCHE presented a poster and a presentation on the importance and relevance of diffuse emission source analysis to help identify and prioritise Chemicals Risk Management for metals. The aim is to prevent RMMs being launched on issues of minor relevance and value for society and to put the identification of risk management needs in a broader context than manufacturing and use. Both were most appreciated resulting in an invitation from the OECD to present them at the upcoming OECD PRTR taskforce in Paris (more information: Koen Oorts and Hugo Waeterschoot).

SETAC 2017 in Brussels: *very active Scientific and Local Organizing Committee*

The 2017 meeting of SETAC will be organized in the centre of Brussels and has as general theme “Improving risk assessment and management of chemicals through trans-disciplinary collaboration”. The meeting co-chairs will be Karel De Schamphelaere, Gertie Arts and Ilse Schoeters. The 2017 Scientific Committee, which helps in developing the structure of the overall scientific programme evaluated early September around 80 proposals received for sessions to be held the week of 7 May 2017. The call for abstracts will be launched soon and we encourage the consortia to use this opportunity to present results they have obtained in the risk management field over the last years. End of September, the Local Organising Committee met to discuss the non-scientific parts of the programme and how to make best use of the settings and the Belgian/Brussels spirit! Eurometaux participates in both committees. Eurometaux has also co-submitted a session proposal on ‘Improving the environmental assessment of complex composition substances and mixtures for Chemicals Management’ with chairs from the Research, regulatory (OECD/ECHA) and industry fields (more information: Ilse Schoeters, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

Calendar

- **19-20 October:** CARACAL 22 (Brussels)
- **20 October (pm):** Chemicals Management Event (Brussels)
- **24-28 October:** MSC-50 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **26-27 October:** REACH Committee Meeting – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **8-9 November:** 2016 European REACH Congress (Düsseldorf) - *For further information please visit the [website](#)*
- **16 November:** Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **17 November:** Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **21-25 November:** SEAC-33A – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **23-24 November:** IUCLID 6 Chesar 3 training – MCC (Brussels)
- **28 November – 2 December:** RAC-39A – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **28 November – 2 December:** SEAC-33B – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **7-9 December:** RAC-39B – ECHA - Helsinki
- **12-16 December:** MSC-51 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **21 December:** REACH Forum Meeting – MCC (Brussels)

Acronyms

AfA : Application for Authorisation	MB: Management Board
A&R : Authorisation and Restriction	MSC: Member States Committee
BoA: Board of Appeal	MvE: Man via the Environment
BOEL: Binding Occupational Exposure Limit	OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
CARACAL: Competent Authorities on REACH and CLP Regulations	OEL: Occupational Exposure Limits
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	PEG: Partner Expert Group
CoRAP: Community Action Rolling Plan	PRTR: Pollutants release and Transfer Register
CTAC: Chromium Trioxide Authorisation Consortium	RAC : Risk Assessment Committee (ECHA)
CTP-HT: Coal, Tar, Pitch-High Temperature	RIME: Risk Management Experts
DMF: Dimethylformamide	RMM: Risk Management Measures
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level	RMOa: Risk Management Option analysis
ELV: Emission Limit Values	RoHS: Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EUSES: European Union System for the Evaluation of Substances	SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
HeTAP: Health Technical Advisory Panel	SCOEL: Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (EU)
ICHMET: International Conference on Heavy Metals in the Environment	SEAC : Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (ECHA)
IUCLID: International Uniform Chemicals Information Database	SID: Substance Identity
JRC: Joint Research Centre	SVHC: Substance of very High Concern
LAD: Latest Application Date	(i)UVCB: (inorganic)Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials
	WTP: Willingness to Pay